

There were issues affecting this run of Lighthouse:

- Chrome extensions negatively affected this page's load performance. Try auditing the page in incognito mode or from a Chrome profile without extensions.
- The page loaded too slowly to finish within the time limit. Results may be incomplete.



Performance

Values are estimated and may vary. The <u>performance score</u> <u>is calculated</u> directly from these metrics. <u>See calculator</u>.



▲ 0-49

50-89

90-100



METRICS Expand view

▲ First Contentful Paint

3.3 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

▲ Largest Contentful Paint

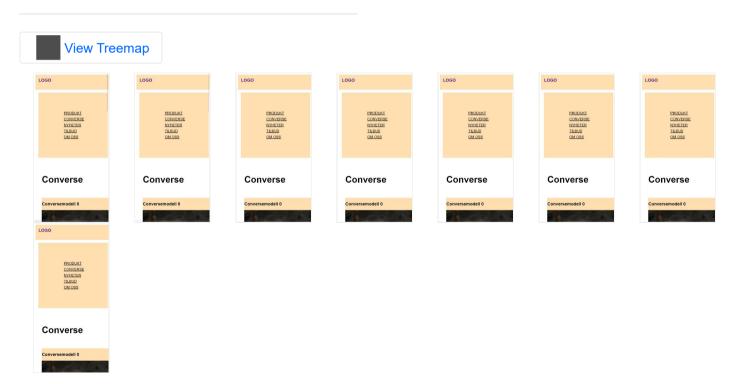
6.5 s

Cumulative Layout Shift

0

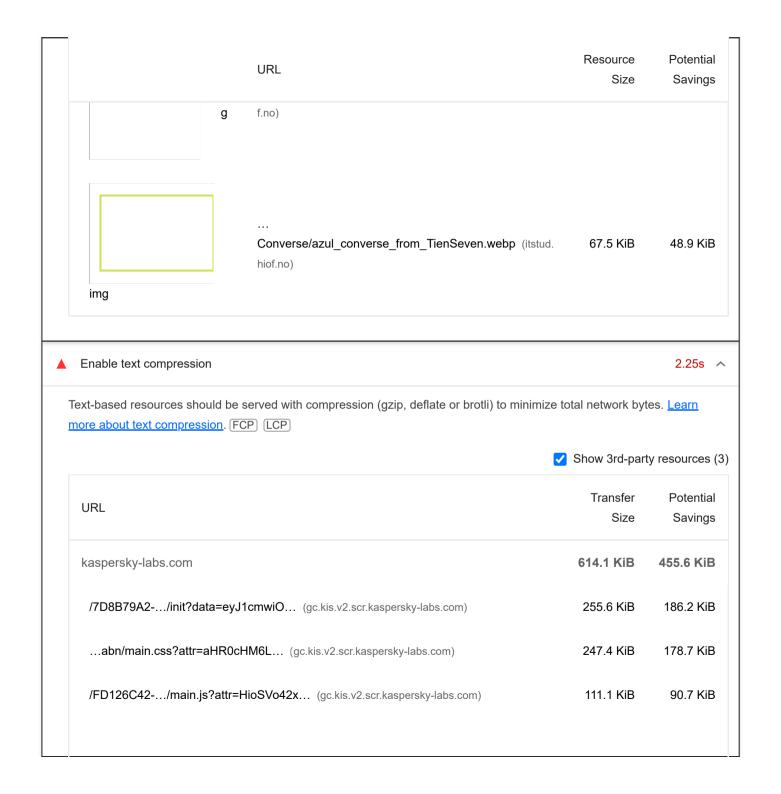
Speed Index

3.3 s



Opportunity Estimated Savings

Properly size images			3.60s ^
Serve images that are appropria	ately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. <u>Learn</u>	how to size ima	g <u>es</u> .
	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
hiof.no 1st Party		847.7 KiB	613.9 KiB
img	Converse/couple_rojo_y_azul_converse_from_Boombi nomie.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	278.7 KiB	201.9 KiB
img	Converse/roja_converse_whitedress_from_Vutrongtien. webp (itstud.hiof.no)	218.1 KiB	158.0 KiB
img	Converse/mujer_y_converse_from_Greyerbaby.webp (i tstud.hiof.no)	159.2 KiB	115.3 KiB
i	Converse/verde_converse_from_TerriC.webp (itstud.hio	124.2 KiB	89.9 KiB



URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
hiof.no 1st Party	6.7 KiB	4.8 KiB
Nettside-oblig-3/produkt.html (itstud.hiof.no)	6.7 KiB	4.8 KiB

▲ Reduce unused CSS 1.35s ^

Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn how to reduce unused CSS. [FCP] [LCP]

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
kaspersky-labs.com	247.7 KiB	247.7 KiB
abn/main.css?attr=aHR0cHM6L (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	247.7 KiB	247.7 KiB
Unattributable	48.5 KiB	48.5 KiB
<pre>.index-content-ad-wrapper,.index-content-ad-wrapper-top,.index- module_adBeforeContentUYZT,.index</pre>	14.2 KiB	14.2 KiB
.ads-stripe,.ads-styled,.ads-superbanner,.ads-system,.ads-text,.ads-tittle,.ads-to-hide,.ads-top-72	12.0 KiB	12.0 KiB
#AC_ad,#AD_160,#AD_300,#AD_468x60,#AD_G,#AD_L,#AD_ROW,#AD_Top,#AD_text,#ADbox,#Ad-3-Slider,#Ad-4-Sl	11.3 KiB	11.3 KiB

	URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
	#sidebar-ad-middle,#sidebar-ad-wrap,#sidebar-ad1,#sidebar-ad2,#sidebar-ad3,#sidebar-ads,#sidebar-ads,#sidebar-	11.0 KiB	11.0 KiB
^	Eliminate render-blocking resources		1.20s ^
	Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline ar JS/styles. Learn how to eliminate render-blocking resources. FCP (LCP)	nd deferring all	non-critical

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
hiof.no (1st Party)	2.4 KiB	180 ms
css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no)	2.4 KiB	180 ms
kaspersky-labs.com	247.7 KiB	1,950 ms
abn/main.css?attr=aHR0cHM6L (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	247.7 KiB	1,950 ms

Minify JavaScript 0.30s ^

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn how to minify JavaScript. FCP [LCP]

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
kaspersky-labs.com	111.3 KiB	42.1 KiB
/FD126C42/main.js?attr=HioSVo42x (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	111.3 KiB	42.1 KiB
Unattributable	18.0 KiB	7.6 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://ahkjpbeeocnddjkakilopmfdlnjdpcdm/content/session.js</pre>	8.9 KiB	3.8 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://ahkjpbeeocnddjkakilopmfdlnjdpcdm/content/password-strength- checker.js</pre>	9.1 KiB	3.8 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript

0.30s ^

Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity.

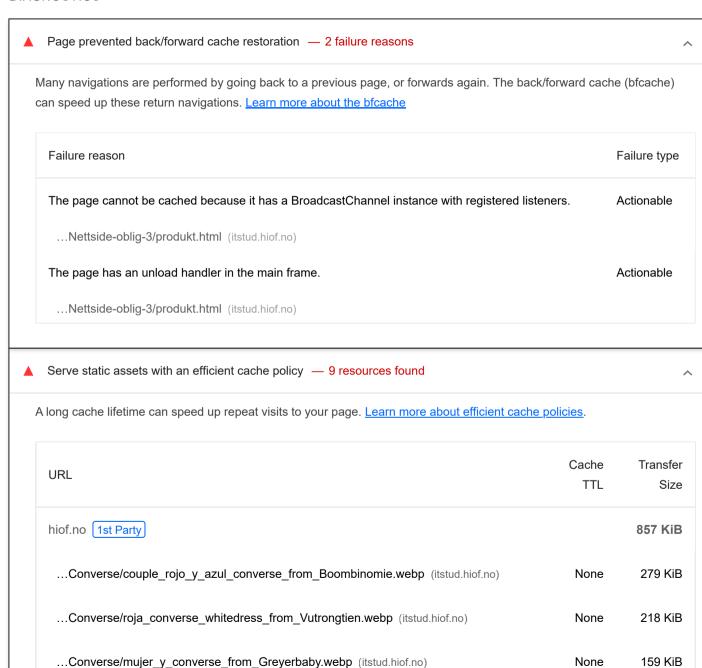
<u>Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript</u>. <u>LCP</u>

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
kaspersky-labs.com	111.3 KiB	68.9 KiB
/FD126C42/main.js?attr=HioSVo42x (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	111.3 KiB	68.9 KiB
NordPass (desktop app version) Chrome Extension	45.7 KiB	26.6 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://fooolghllnmhmmndgjiamiiodkpenpbb/injectedPasswordless.js</pre>	45.7 KiB	26.6 KiB

Use HTTP/2 0.30s ^ HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more about HTTP/2. URL Protocol hiof.no 1st Party ...Nettside-oblig-3/produkt.html (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...Converse/azul_converse_from_TienSeven.webp (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...Converse/mujer_y_converse_from_Greyerbaby.webp (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...Converse/verde_converse_from_TerriC.webp (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...Converse/roja_converse_whitedress_from_Vutrongtien.webp (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...Converse/couple_rojo_y_azul_converse_from_Boombinomie.webp (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 http/1.1 ...brands/instagram.svg (itstud.hiof.no) ...brands/snapchat.svg (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1 ...brands/facebook-f.svg (itstud.hiof.no) http/1.1

These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't directly affect the Performance score.

DIAGNOSTICS



URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
Converse/verde_converse_from_TerriC.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	None	124 KiB
Converse/azul_converse_from_TienSeven.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	None	68 KiB
brands/snapchat.svg (itstud.hiof.no)	None	4 KiB
css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no)	None	2 KiB
brands/instagram.svg (itstud.hiof.no)	None	1 KiB
brands/facebook-f.svg (itstud.hiof.no)	None	1 KiB

Minimize main-thread work — 3.8 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn how to minimize main-thread work [TBT]

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	2,812 ms
Other	486 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	360 ms
Garbage Collection	75 ms

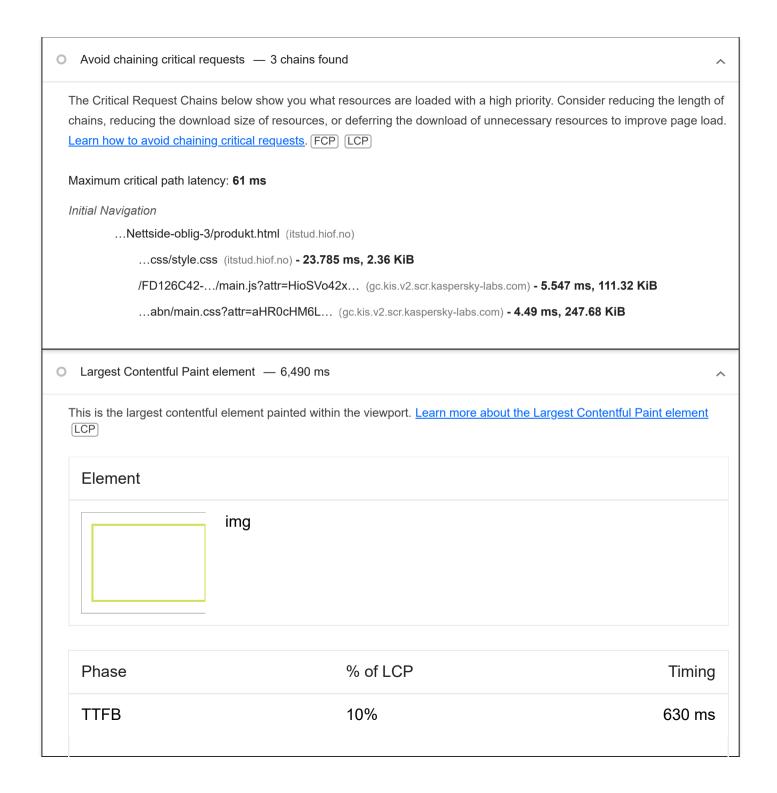
Category	Time Spent
Style & Layout	47 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	32 ms
Rendering	5 ms

Reduce JavaScript execution time — 3.1 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time. TBT

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
hiof.no 1st Party	2,815 ms	2,347 ms	90 ms
Nettside-oblig-3/produkt.html (itstud.hiof.no)	2,815 ms	2,347 ms	90 ms
NordPass (desktop app version) Chrome Extension	711 ms	392 ms	258 ms
<pre>chrome- extension://fooolghllnmhmmndgjiamiiodkpenpbb/content.js</pre>	711 ms	392 ms	258 ms
Unattributable	199 ms	5 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	199 ms	5 ms	0 ms



	Phase	% of LCP		Timing
	Load Delay	16%		1,010 ms
	Load Time	35%		2,250 ms
	Render Delay	40%		2,590 ms
_	Avoid long main-thread tasks — 2 long tasks	siouna		•
L	Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, usefu		to input delay. <u>Learn how to</u>	o avoid long
	Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, usefu		✓ Show 3rd-part	o avoid long ty resources (
L	_ists the longest tasks on the main thread, usefu	ul for identifying worst contributors		o avoid long
L	Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, usefumain-thread tasks (TBT) URL	ul for identifying worst contributors	✓ Show 3rd-part	o avoid long ty resources (
L	Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful main-thread tasks (TBT) URL NordPass (desktop app version) Chrome E	ul for identifying worst contributors	✓ Show 3rd-part Start Time	o avoid long ty resources (Duration 665 ms

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't <u>directly affect</u> the Performance score.

PASSED AUDITS (25)

Defer offscreen images

Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished load interactive. <u>Learn how to defer offscreen images</u> .	ling to lower time to
Minify CSS	^
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <u>Learn how to minify CSS</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	
Efficiently encode images	^
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn how to efficiently encode in	nages.
Serve images in next-gen formats	^
Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which and less data consumption. <u>Learn more about modern image formats</u> .	means faster downloads
Preconnect to required origins	^
Preconnect to required origins Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to	
Preconnect to required origins Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to Learn how to preconnect to required origins. FCP LCP	important third-party origins
Preconnect to required origins Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to Learn how to preconnect to required origins. FCP LCP Initial server response time was short — Root document took 30 ms Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend	important third-party origins

URL	Time Spent
Nettside-oblig-3/produkt.html (itstud.hiof.no)	30 ms
Avoid multiple page redirects	^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects.	FCP LCP
O Preload key requests	^
Consider using <link rel="preload"/> to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in how to preload key requests . FCP LCP	n page load. <u>Learn</u>
Use video formats for animated content	^
Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for anim PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more about efficient video form	
Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by no TBT	etwork activity.
Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers	^
Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't n modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy be to use modern JavaScript (TBT)	e/nomodule feature

Preload	Largest	Contentful	Paint	image
1 I Cloud	Largest	Contontia	1 all It	mage

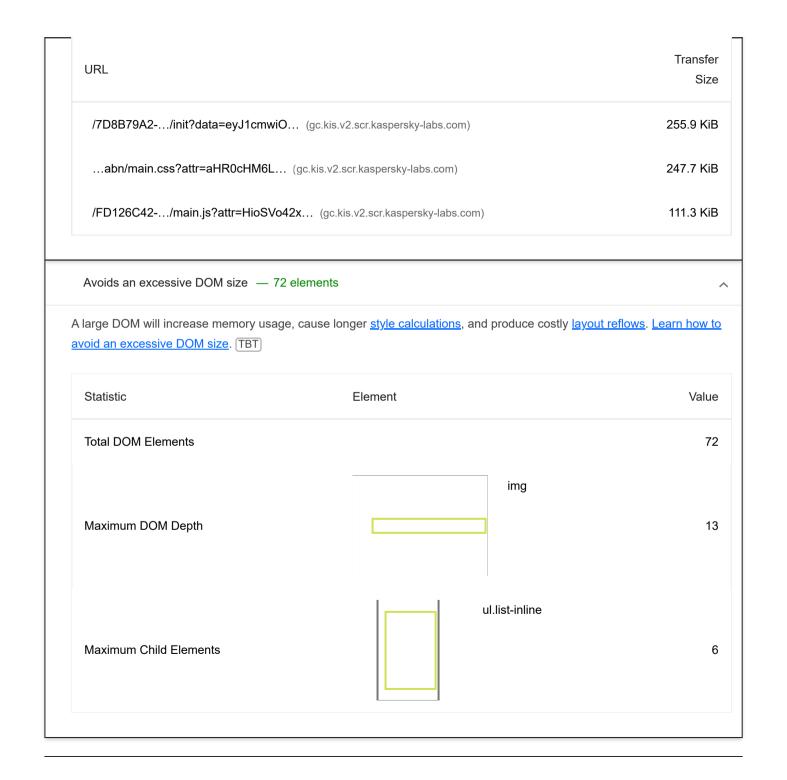
If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. <u>Learn more about preloading LCP elements</u>. <u>LCP</u>

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 1,479 KiB

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn how to reduce payload sizes</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

URL	Transfer Size
hiof.no 1st Party	859.6 KiB
Converse/couple_rojo_y_azul_converse_from_Boombinomie.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	279.0 KiB
Converse/roja_converse_whitedress_from_Vutrongtien.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	218.3 KiB
Converse/mujer_y_converse_from_Greyerbaby.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	159.4 KiB
Converse/verde_converse_from_TerriC.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	124.4 KiB
Converse/azul_converse_from_TienSeven.webp (itstud.hiof.no)	67.8 KiB
Nettside-oblig-3/produkt.html (itstud.hiof.no)	7.0 KiB
brands/snapchat.svg (itstud.hiof.no)	3.6 KiB
kaspersky-labs.com	614.9 KiB



User Timing marks and measures

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. <u>Learn more about User Timing marks</u>.

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. <u>Learn more about font-display</u>. FCP <u>LCP</u>

 \wedge

^

Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 0 ms

Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try to load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. <u>Learn how to minimize third-party impact</u>. <u>TBT</u>

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
kaspersky-labs.com	615 KiB	0 ms
/7D8B79A2/init?data=eyJ1cmwiO (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	256 KiB	0 ms
abn/main.css?attr=aHR0cHM6L (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	248 KiB	0 ms
/FD126C42/main.js?attr=HioSVo42x (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	111 KiB	0 ms
NordPass (desktop app version) Chrome Extension	46 KiB	0 ms
<pre>chrome- extension://fooolghllnmhmmndgjiamiiodkpenpbb/injectedPasswordless.js</pre>	46 KiB	0 ms

Lazy load third-party resources with facades

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade. TBT Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful paint. Learn more about optimal lazy loading. [LCP] Element img Avoid large layout shifts These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. Learn how to improve CLS CLS Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. Learn more about adopting passive event listeners. Avoids document.write() For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via document.write() can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write().

O Avoid non-composited animations	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations CL	LS
Image elements have explicit width and height	^
Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. <u>Learn how to set image</u> <u>dimensions</u> <u>CLS</u>	
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
A <meta name="viewport"/> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecond del</u> to user input. <u>Learn more about using the viewport meta tag</u> . <u>TBT</u>	<u>lay</u>



These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so manual testing is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL	ITEMS	TO	MANUALLY	CHECK	(10)
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Hide

0	Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus tra	<u>ps</u> .
The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to new content.	
HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technological contents.</nav></main>	gy.

Learn more about landmark elements.	
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessibility</u> <u>review</u>.

PASSED AUDITS (13)

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>.

Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.

Image elements have [alt] attributes

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt

attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5. Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag. Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast. Document has a <title> element The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles. [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ids. <html> element has a [lang] attribute If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute. Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.

Links have a discernible name	^
Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u> .	
Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>).</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn about proper list structure.</td><td><u>more</u></td></tr><tr><td>List items (<1i>) are contained within , or <menu> parent elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items (<1i>) to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced proper Learn more about proper list structure.</td><td>ly.</td></tr><tr><td>Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to naviga and understand when using assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about heading order</u>.</td><td>te</td></tr><tr><td>Image elements do not have [alt] attributes that are redundant text.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the te adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn about the alt attribute.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NOT APPLICABLE (48)</td><td>Hide</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

O [accesskey] values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn mor about access keys</u> .	<u>'e</u>
O [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Lea how to match ARIA attributes to their roles</u> .	<u>rn</u>
O Values assigned to role="" are valid ARIA roles.	^
ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.	
O button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	
Elements with role="dialog" Or role="alertdialog" have accessible names.	^
ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible</u> .	
O [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.	le
ARIA input fields have accessible names	^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	ļ
ARIA meter elements have accessible names	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	
O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roles</u> and required attributes.	
Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.	^
Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>t</u>
[role]s are contained by their required parent element	^
Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.</u>	
O [role] values are valid	^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles.</u>	
Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.	
Adding role=text around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. Learn more about the role=text attribute.	
O ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	
O ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	
When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
O ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	
O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> for ARIA attributes.	<u>:</u>
O [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA attributes.
O Buttons have an accessible name
When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u> .
O The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypass</u> <u>blocks</u> .
O <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <d1> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.</td></tr><tr><td>O No form fields have multiple labels</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. Learn how to use form labels.
O <frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.
<a href="https://www.new.new.new.new.new.new.new.new.new.</td></tr><tr><td>If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>O Input buttons have discernible text.</td></tr><tr><td>Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. Learn more about input buttons.</td></tr><tr><td>O <input type=" image"=""> elements have [alt] text
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.
Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.
Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about accessible names.</u>
O Form elements have associated labels
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more about

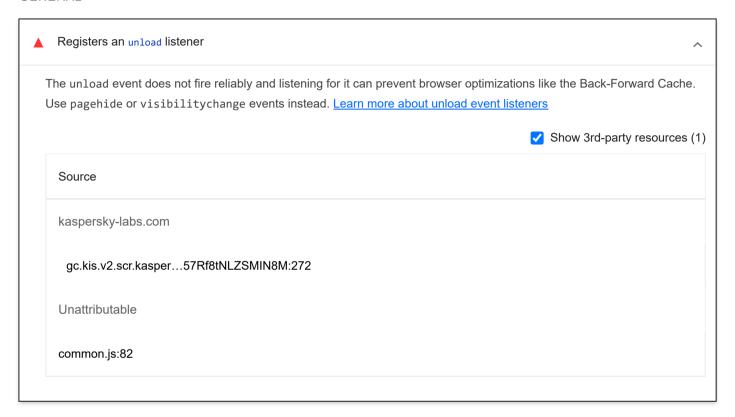
form element labels.	
Links are distinguishable without relying on color.	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable.	
The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"/>	^
Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers converged meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	у
Select elements have associated label elements.	^
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the select element.	
O Skip links are focusable.	^
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.	
No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0	^
A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	

Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <caption>.</caption>	^
The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while <caption> should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption.</caption>	:
Tables use <caption> instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute to indicate a caption.</caption>	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about captions.	d
elements in a large have one or more table headers.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about table headers.	<u>re</u>
O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only refeto other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute.	er
elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .	
O [lang] attributes have a valid value	^
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u> .	

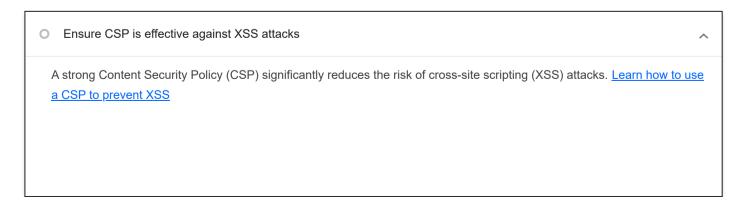
	^
When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. <u>Learn more a video captions</u> .	<u>bout</u>
All heading elements contain content.	^
A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. <u>Learn more about headings</u> .	
O Identical links have the same purpose.	^
Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. Learn more about identical links.	de
O Document has a main landmark.	^
One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. <u>Learn more about landmarks</u> .	
O Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.	^
Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. <u>Learn more about touch targets</u> .	

Best Practices

GENERAL



TRUST AND SAFETY



Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

PASSED AUDITS (12) Hide **Uses HTTPS** All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding mixed content, where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn more about HTTPS. Avoids deprecated APIs Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs. Allows users to paste into input fields Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. Learn more about user-friendly input fields. Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. Learn more about the geolocation permission. Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications. Displays images with correct aspect ratio Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. Learn more about image aspect ratio. Serves images with appropriate resolution \wedge Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. Learn how to provide responsive images. Page has the HTML doctype Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to guirks-mode. Learn more about the doctype declaration. Properly defines charset A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a <meta> tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more about declaring the character encoding. No browser errors logged to the console Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools Issues logged to the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more

Page has valid source maps

Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. Learn more about source maps.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

Preload optional fonts so first-time visitors may use them. Learn more about preloading fonts

Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit.



SEO

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

 \wedge

Structured data is valid

Run the <u>Structured Data Testing Tool</u> and the <u>Structured Data Linter</u> to validate structured data. <u>Learn more about Structured Data</u>.

Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

PASSED AUDITS (12) Hide

Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale

A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecond delay</u> to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag. TBT

Document has a <title> element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

Document has a meta description

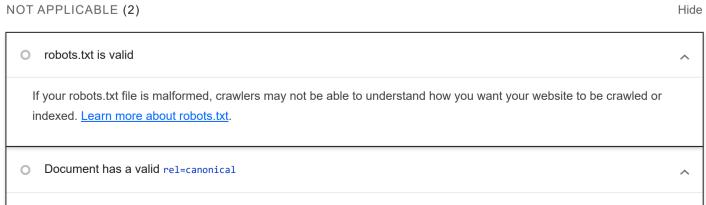
Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. <u>Learn more about the meta description</u>.

Page has successful HTTP status code

Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more about HTTP status codes.

Links have descriptive text Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. Learn how to make links more accessible. Links are crawlable \wedge Search engines may use href attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the href attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn how to make links crawlable Page isn't blocked from indexing Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. Learn more about crawler directives. Image elements have [alt] attributes \wedge Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute. Document has a valid hreflang hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region. Learn more about hreflang. Document uses legible font sizes — 98.46% legible text Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to have >60% of page text ≥12px. Learn more about legible font sizes.

hiof.no 1st Party			
style.css:139	aside ul	1.54%	0рх
Unattributable			
Legible text		98.46%	≥ 12px
Search engines can't index voiding plugins.	plugin content, and many devic	es restrict plugins or don't support	them. <u>Learn more about</u>
voiding plugins.	plugin content, and many devic		them. <u>Learn more about</u>



Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more about canonical links.



PWA

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. <u>Learn what</u> <u>makes a good Progressive Web App.</u>

INSTALLABLE

■ Web app manifest or service worker do not meet the installability requirements — 1 reason

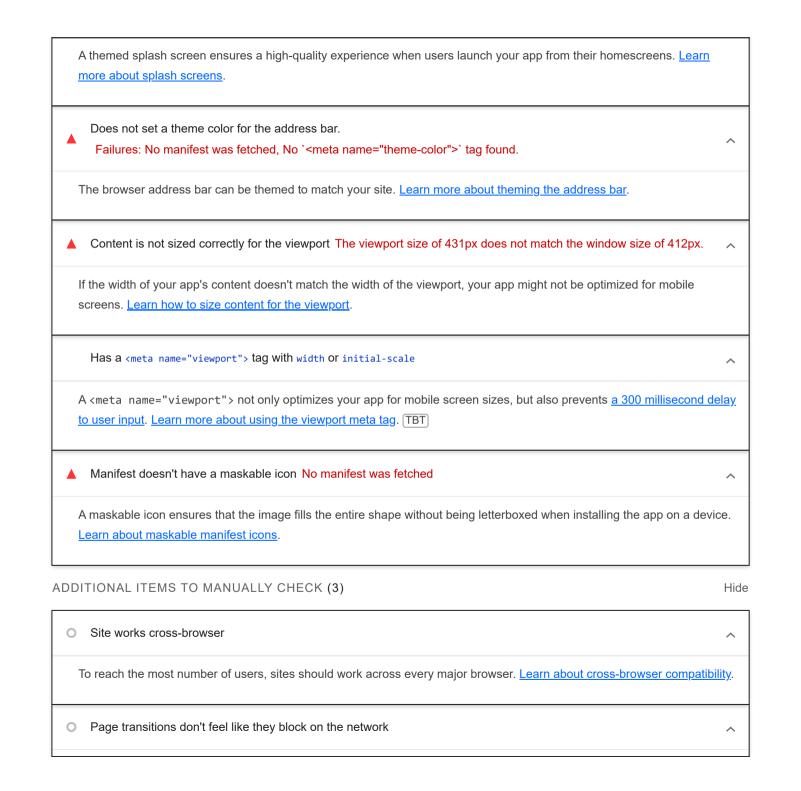
Service worker is the technology that enables your app to use many Progressive Web App features, such as offline, add to homescreen, and push notifications. With proper service worker and manifest implementations, browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. Learn more about manifest installability requirements.

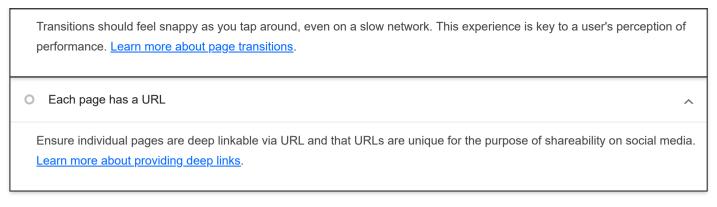
Failure reason

Page has no manifest link> URL

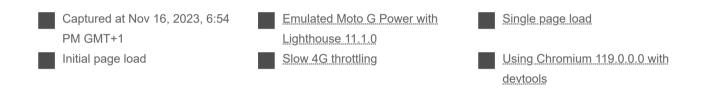
PWA OPTIMIZED

▲ Is not configured for a custom splash screen Failures: No manifest was fetched.





These checks are required by the baseline <u>PWA Checklist</u> but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.



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