



Performance

Metrics			=
First Contentful Paint	2.8 s	Time to Interactive	3.7 s
Speed Index	2.8 s	Total Blocking Time	10 ms
Largest Contentful Paint	2.8 s	Cumulative Layout Shift	0.004

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

View Original Trace





















Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

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

Estimated Savings Opportunity

Eliminate render-blocking resources

1.86 s ^

Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline and deferring all non-critical JS/styles. <u>Learn more</u>. [FCP] [LCP]

Show 3rd-party resources (8)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/base.css (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com)	4.6 KiB	770 ms
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	24.6 KiB	1,360 ms
css/contact.css (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com)	0.5 KiB	770 ms
/jquery-3.6.0.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30.3 KiB	1,520 ms
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	22.8 KiB	450 ms
/35a878bce2.js (kit.fontawesome.com)	4.3 KiB	930 ms
/v3/ (js.stripe.com)	63.9 KiB	1,950 ms
js/base.js (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com)	1.1 KiB	760 ms

Reduce unused JavaScript

0.45 s ^

Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn more. [LCP]

	Show 3rd-party resources (2)			
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings		
/v3/ (js.stripe.com)	63.9 KiB	49.4 KiB		
/jquery-3.6.0.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30.3 KiB	21.7 KiB		
Reduce unused CSS		0.15 s ^		
Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content network activity. <u>Learn more</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	to decrease bytes cor	sumed by		
Show 3rd-party resources (1)				
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings		
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	24.6 KiB	23.2 KiB		
<pre>/*! * Font Awesome Free 5.15.4 by @fontawesome - https://fontawesome.com * License - https://fonta</pre>	12.0 KiB	11.9 KiB		
Enable text compression		0.15 s ^		
Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimi more. FCP LCP	ze total network bytes.	<u>Learn</u>		
	Show 3rd-party r	esources (1)		
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings		
/contact/ (retrodome.herokuapp.com)	12.8 KiB	9.0 KiB		
css/base.css (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com)	4.2 KiB	2.8 KiB		

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

Does not use 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.

Show 3rd-party resources (3)

Source

init_embed.js:87

js:267

maps.googleapis.com/...s/46/12a/util.js:58

▲ Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy - 12 resources found

A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more.

Show 3rd-party resources (12)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
/v3/ (js.stripe.com)	1 m	64 KiB
js/m-outer-6391740js (js.stripe.com)	1 m	1 KiB
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	5 m	36 KiB
/out-4.5.41.js (m.stripe.network)	5 m	31 KiB
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	5 m	26 KiB
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	5 m	25 KiB
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	5 m	24 KiB
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	5 m	22 KiB
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	5 m	16 KiB
api/js?client= (maps.googleapis.com)	30 m	51 KiB
js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage? (maps.googleapis.com)	1 d	47 KiB
/kh?v=908&hl=en&x=1951&y=1354&z=12 (khms1.googleapis.com)	1 d	0 KiB

Avoid chaining critical requests — 11 chains found

The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are loaded with a high priority. Consider reducing the length of chains, reducing the download size of resources, or deferring the download of unnecessary resources to improve page load. Learn more. FCP LCP

Maximum critical path latency: 560 ms

Initial Navigation

/contact/ (retrodome.herokuapp.com)

...css/base.css (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com)

/css2?family=Monoton&display=swap (fonts.googleapis.com)

...v10/5h1aiZUrO....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 20 ms, 16.18 KiB

/css2?family=Geo&display=swap (fonts.googleapis.com)

...v14/CSRz4zRZI....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 20 ms, 4.26 KiB

...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net) - 30 ms, 24.65 KiB

...css/contact.css (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com) - 100 ms, 0.46 KiB

...webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 180 ms, 75.78 KiB

...webfonts/free-fa-solid-900.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 140 ms, 77.15 KiB

/jquery-3.6.0.min.js (code.jquery.com) - 30 ms, 30.30 KiB

...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net) - 30 ms, 22.85 KiB

/35a878bce2.js (kit.fontawesome.com) - 40 ms, 4.31 KiB

/v3/ (js.stripe.com) - 20 ms, 63.86 KiB

...js/base.js (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com) - 110 ms, 1.07 KiB

Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 55 requests • 1,039 KiB

To set budgets for the quantity and size of page resources, add a budget.json file. Learn more.

Resource Type Requests Transfer Size

Total 55 1,039.0 KiB

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size	
Script	21	576.7 KiB	
Image	10	196.2 KiB	
Font	6	195.1 KiB	
Stylesheet	7	32.1 KiB	
Other	7	24.0 KiB	
Document	4	15.0 KiB	
Media	0	0.0 KiB	
Third-party	54	1,025.8 KiB	
Element p.my-0			
Avoid large layout shifts — 2 elements found		^	
These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of	the page. CLS		
Element		CLS Contribution	
h1.pt-3.pb-3.text-center.text-light-blue		0.003	

Element	CLS Contribution
a.navbar-brand	
	0.001
Avoid long main-thread tasks — 1 long task found	^
Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying wors	st contributors to input delay. Learn more TBT
	Show 3rd-party resources (1)
URL	Start Time Duration
/jquery-3.6.0.min.js (code.jquery.com)	3,656 ms 79 ms
Passed audits (26) Properly size images	^
Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and i	
Defer offscreen images	^
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical r interactive. <u>Learn more</u> .	esources have finished loading to lower time to
Minify CSS	^
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <u>Learn more</u> . (FCP (LCP)
Minify JavaScript	^
Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse	time. <u>Learn more</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>
Efficiently encode images	^

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn more. Serve images in next-gen formats Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Learn more. Preconnect to required origins \wedge Consider adding 'preconnect' or 'dns-prefetch' resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn more. FCP [LCP] Initial server response time was short — Root document took 60 ms ^ Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more. FCP (LCP) Show 3rd-party resources (0) URL Time Spent /contact/ (retrodome.herokuapp.com) 60 ms Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more. FCP [LCP] Preload key requests Consider using `k rel=preload>` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Learn more. (FCP) (LCP) Use HTTP/2 HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more. Use video formats for animated content Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for animations and PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more LCP Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles \wedge

Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. TBT Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers - Potential savings of 0 KiB Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/nomodule feature detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers. Learn More (TBT) Show 3rd-party resources (1) URL **Potential Savings** Preload Largest Contentful Paint image \wedge Preload the image used by the LCP element in order to improve your LCP time. Learn more. [LCP] Avoids enormous network payloads - Total size was 1,039 KiB ^ Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. Learn more. [LCP] Show 3rd-party resources (10) **URL** Transfer Size ...12a/util.js (maps.googleapis.com) 182.2 KiB ...webfonts/free-fa-solid-900.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) 77.2 KiB ...webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) 75.8 KiB ...12a/init_embed.js (maps.gstatic.com) 67.0 KiB /v3/ (js.stripe.com) 63.9 KiB ...12a/common.js (maps.googleapis.com) 56.3 KiB ...api/js?client=... (maps.googleapis.com) 51.0 KiB ...js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?... (maps.googleapis.com) 47.1 KiB /maps/vt?pb=... (www.google.com) 35.9 KiB

URL			Transfer Size
/out-4.5.41.js (m.stripe.network)			31.0 KiB
Avoids an excessive DOM size — 145 elements			^
A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer st	<u>yle calculations,</u> and prod	uce costly <u>layout reflows</u> .	<u>Learn more</u> .
Statistic	Elem	nent	Value
Total DOM Elements			145
Maximum DOM Depth	br		10
Maximum Child Elements		body	9
User Timing marks and measures			^
Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing AP experiences. <u>Learn more</u> .	I to measure your app's re	al-world performance du	ring key user
JavaScript execution time - 0.1 s			^
Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and with this. <u>Learn more</u> . (TBT)	executing JS. You may fin	nd delivering smaller JS pa	ayloads helps
		Show 3rd-par	ty resources (0)
URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
	470		
Unattributable	172 ms	33 ms	1 ms

Minimizes main-thread work -0.4 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn more (TBT)

Category	Time Spent
Other	163 ms
Script Evaluation	117 ms
Style & Layout	83 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	33 ms
Rendering	25 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	17 ms

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Warnings: Lighthouse was unable to automatically check the `font-display` values for the origin https://fonts.gstatic.com.

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. Learn more. FCP (LCP)

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 more</u>. (TBT)

Show 3rd-party resources (0)

 \wedge

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Maps	469 KiB	0 ms
12a/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	182 KiB	0 ms
12a/init_embed.js (maps.gstatic.com)	67 KiB	0 ms
12a/common.js (maps.googleapis.com)	56 KiB	0 ms
api/js?client= (maps.googleapis.com)	51 KiB	0 ms
$js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage? \ \ (maps.googleap is.com)$	47 KiB	0 ms

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Other resources	66 KiB	0 ms
FontAwesome CDN	176 KiB	0 ms
webfonts/free-fa-solid-900.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	77 KiB	0 ms
webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	76 KiB	0 ms
css/free.min.css?token=35a878bce2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	13 KiB	0 ms
Other resources	10 KiB	0 ms
Other Google APIs/SDKs	153 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	36 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	26 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	25 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	24 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb= (www.google.com)	22 KiB	0 ms
Other resources	21 KiB	0 ms
<u>Stripe</u>	98 KiB	0 ms
/v3/ (js.stripe.com)	64 KiB	0 ms
/out-4.5.41.js (m.stripe.network)	31 KiB	0 ms
JSDelivr CDN	47 KiB	0 ms
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	25 KiB	0 ms
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	23 KiB	0 ms
Google Fonts	44 KiB	0 ms
v10/5h1aiZUrOwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16 KiB	0 ms
v29/KFOICnqEuwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	11 KiB	0 ms
v29/KFOmCnqEuwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	11 KiB	0 ms
v14/CSRz4zRZIwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	4 KiB	0 ms
jQuery CDN	30 KiB	0 ms
/jquery-3.6.0.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	0 ms
Amazon Web Services	6 KiB	0 ms
css/base.css (retrodome.s3.amazonaws.com)	5 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. <u>Learn more</u>. <u>(TBT)</u>

Avoids document.write()

For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via `document.write()` can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn more.

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn more CLS

Image elements have explicit width and height

Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. Learn more (CLS)



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

Contrast — These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. <u>Learn more</u>.

Failing Elements

	Failing Elements		
	div.toast-body		
	mes and labels — These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may nance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.		
	<frame/> or <iframe> elements do not have a title</iframe>		
	Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more</u> .		
	Failing Elements		
	iframe		
Nav	vigation — These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.		
	Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order	^	
	Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. <u>Learn more</u> .		
	Failing Elements		

Failing Elements	
h5.card-title	
h5.text-light-blue.pt-2	
Additional items to manually check (10) — These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accessibility review.	^
The page has a logical tab order Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more.	^
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn more.	
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 more</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 more.	
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 more.	

	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more.	
	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn more</u> .	
	Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
	DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more</u> .	
	Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
	Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn more.	
	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 technolog Learn more.</nav></main>	y.
Pa	ssed audits (17)	^
	[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
	Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. <u>Learn more</u> .	
	[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document ` <body>` Learn more.</body>	
	[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
	Tancable decondents within an Vavia hidden literally alemant manyant there interesting alemants from heira available to	
	Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more. [role] values are valid ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more. [aria-*] attributes have valid values Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more. [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more. 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. Learn more. The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more. 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. [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 more. ARIA IDs are unique The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn more. <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.

	html element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute	^
	Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn more.	
	Form elements have associated labels	^
	Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more.	
	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 more</u> .	
	[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 o a web page. Learn more.	f
Not	applicable (24)	^
	[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</u> more.	
	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 more</u> .	
	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</u> .	e
	ARIA meter 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. Learn more. 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. Learn more. 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. Learn more. [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. Learn more. 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. Learn more. ARIA tooltip 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. Learn more. ARIA treeitem 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. Learn more. <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements. When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn more Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements Definition list items (<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. Learn more.

No form fields have multiple labels 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 more. 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. <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 more. Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more. List items (<1i>) are contained within or parent elements Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent '` or '` to be announced properly. Learn more. 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 <object> elements have [alt] text Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alt text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more. 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. Learn more. 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 refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more</u>.

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</u>.

[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</u> more.

<video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more.



Best Practices

Trust and Safety

Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. Learn more

Description Directive Severity

No CSP found in enforcement mode High

General

 \wedge

Issues were logged 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 details on each issue.

Show 3rd-party resources (0)

 \wedge

Issue type

SameSite cookie

```
/v3/ (js.stripe.com)
/v3/m-outer-f790224....html (js.stripe.com)
...js/m-outer-6391740....js (js.stripe.com)
/maps/vt?pb=... (www.google.com)
```

Passed audits (16)

Uses HTTPS

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding <u>mixed content</u>, 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Links to cross-origin destinations are safe

Add `rel="noopener"` or `rel="noreferrer"` to any external links to improve performance and prevent security vulnerabilities.

Learn more.

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 u action instead. <u>Learn more</u> .	ser
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. <u>Learn more</u> .	t
Avoids front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnerabilities	^
Some third-party scripts may contain known security vulnerabilities that are easily identified and exploited by attackers. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Allows users to paste into password fields	^
Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. Learn more.	
Displays images with correct aspect ratio	^
Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Serves images with appropriate resolution	^
Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Page has the HTML doctype	^
Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Avoids unload event listeners	^
The `unload` event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cach Consider using the `pagehide` or `visibilitychange` events instead. <u>Learn more</u>	ıe.

Avoids Application Cache		^
Application Cache is deprecated. <u>Learn more</u> .		
Detected JavaScript libraries		^
All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the pag	ge. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Name	Version	
Bootstrap	5.1.0	
jQuery	3.6.0	
Avoids deprecated APIs		^
Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the	e browser. <u>Learn more</u> .	
No browser errors logged to the console		^
Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved prol browser concerns. <u>Learn more</u>	blems. They can come from network request failures and other	
Page has valid source maps		^
	source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, der deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. <u>Learn</u>	
	Show 3rd-party resources (1	1)
URL	Map URL	
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	
Not applicable (1)		^
Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded		^



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.

Additional items to manually check (1) — Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.	^
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</u> .	
Passed audits (11)	^
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
Add a ` <meta name="viewport"/> ` tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more.	
Document has a <title> element</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>page is relevant to their search. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Document has a meta description</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></title>	

Page has successful HTTP status code			^			
Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more.						
Links have descriptive text			^			
Descriptive link text helps search engines understand yo	Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. <u>Learn more</u> .					
Links are crawlable			^			
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. <u>Learn More</u>						
Page isn't blocked from indexing			^			
Search engines are unable to include your pages in sear	ch results if they don't have perm	ission to crawl them. <u>Learn r</u>	more.			
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. <u>Learn more.</u>						
Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible tex	t		^			
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.						
		Show 3rd-party resour	rees (0)			
Source Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size				
Legible text	100.00%	≥ 12px				
Document avoids plugins			^			
Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. Learn more.						
Tap targets are sized appropriately - 100% appropri	ately sized tap targets		^			
Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48x48px), and have enough space around them, to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. <u>Learn more</u> .						

robots.txt is valid If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. Learn more. 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. Document has a valid rel=canonical



Progressive Web App

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. Learn more.

Installable

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

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

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.

Failure reason

No manifest was fetched

PWA Optimized

Does not register a service worker that controls page and start url The 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. Learn more. Does not redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS If you've already set up HTTPS, make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS in order to enable secure web features for all your users. Learn more. Is not configured for a custom splash screen Failures: No manifest was fetched. A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. Learn more. Does not set a theme color for the address bar. Failures: No manifest was fetched, No `<meta name="theme-color">` tag found. The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. <u>Learn more</u>. Content is sized correctly for the viewport If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimized for mobile screens. Learn more. Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale Add a `<meta name="viewport">` tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more. Does not provide a valid apple-touch-icon For ideal appearance on iOS when users add a progressive web app to the home screen, define an 'apple-touch-icon'. It must point to a non-transparent 192px (or 180px) square PNG. Learn More. Manifest doesn't have a maskable icon No manifest was fetched A maskable icon ensures that the image fills the entire shape without being letterboxed when installing the app on a device. Learn more.

Additional items to manually check (3) — 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.

Site works cross-browser

To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. Learn more.

Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network

Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network. This experience is key to a user's perception of performance. <u>Learn more</u>.

Each page has a URL

Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. <u>Learn more</u>.

Runtime Settings

Fetch Time Nov 14, 2021, 11:40 PM GMT

Device Emulated Moto G4

Network throttling 150 ms TCP RTT, 1,638.4 Kbps throughput (Simulated)

CPU throttling 4x slowdown (Simulated)

Channel devtools

User agent (host) Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,

like Gecko) Chrome/94.0.4606.81 Safari/537.36

User agent (network) Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 7.0; Moto G (4)) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

 \wedge

 \wedge

 \wedge

Gecko) Chrome/94.0.4590.2 Mobile Safari/537.36 Chrome-Lighthouse

CPU/Memory Power 2582

Axe version 4.2.3

Generated by **Lighthouse** 8.3.0 | File an issue