





## 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 Time to Interactive

1.5 s 4.4 s

Speed Index Total Blocking Time

1.5 s 0 ms

Largest Contentful Paint Cumulative Layout Shift

5.0 s



0

Show audits relevant to: All FCP TBT LCP CLS

**OPPORTUNITIES** 

Opportunity Estimated Savings

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▲ Properly size images

5.42 s ^

Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. Learn more.

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
img.about-img	/images/placeholder.jpg (localhost)	1,143.9 KiB	1,066.0 KiB

▲ Serve images in next-gen formats

2.71 s ^

Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. <u>Learn more</u>.

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
img.about-img	/images/placeholder.jpg (localhost)	1,143.9 KiB	539.2 KiB

Eliminate render-blocking resources

0.78 s ^

Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline and deferring all non-critical JS/styles. Learn more. (FCP) (LCP)

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/stylesheets/styles.css (localhost)	13.6 KiB	300 ms
/stylesheets/cards.css (localhost)	2.5 KiB	300 ms
/72dcaa571b.js (kit.fontawesome.com)	4.0 KiB	840 ms

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

### DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Ensure text remains visible during webfont load

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

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URL	Potential Savings
static/Montserrat-ExtraBold.ttf (localhost)	10 ms
static/Montserrat-Regular.ttf (localhost)	10 ms
static/Montserrat-Light.ttf (localhost)	10 ms

▲ Image elements do not have explicit width and height

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

O Avoid chaining critical requests — 5 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. <u>Learn more</u>. [FCP] [LCP]

Maximum critical path latency: 190 ms

Initial Navigation

/about.html (localhost)

/72dcaa571b.js (kit.fontawesome.com) - 100 ms, 4.00 KiB

/stylesheets/styles.css (localhost)

- ...static/Montserrat-ExtraBold.ttf (localhost) 10 ms, 193.80 KiB
- ...static/Montserrat-Regular.ttf (localhost) 10 ms, 193.63 KiB
- ...static/Montserrat-Light.ttf (localhost) 10 ms, 193.73 KiB

/stylesheets/cards.css (localhost) - 10 ms, 2.49 KiB

Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 16 requests • 1,899 KiB

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

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Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	16	1,898.9 KiB
Image	3	1,152.9 KiB
Font	4	687.1 KiB
Other	4	29.4 KiB
Stylesheet	2	16.1 KiB
Document	1	7.8 KiB
Script	2	5.6 KiB
Media	0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	6	139.3 KiB

nd
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This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. <u>Learn More (LCP)</u>

Element	
	h1.white-text.extra-bold.introduction-heading

O Avoid large layout shifts — 1 element found

These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. CLS

Element		CLS Contribution
	div.introduction-content	0

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O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 2 long tasks found

network activity. Learn more. FCP LCP

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. Learn more (TBT)

URL	Start Time	Duration
/about.html (localhost)	605 ms	82 ms
chrome-extension://fheoggkfdfchfphceeifdbepaooicaho/scripts/iframe_form_check.js	725 ms	53 ms

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

SSED AUDITS (30)		F
Defer offscreen images		,
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resource interactive. <u>Learn more</u> .	es have finished loading to lower ti	me to
Minify CSS — Potential savings of 4 KiB		,
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <u>Learn more</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>L</u>	CP	
URL	Transfer	Potential
UKL	Size	Savings
/stylesheets/styles.css (localhost)	13.6 KiB	3.9 KiB
Minify JavaScript		,
Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Le	earn more. FCP (LCP)	

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Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by

2023, 14:55	about:blank	
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
<pre>/*! * Font Awesome Free 6.2.1 by https://fontaw</pre>	@fontawesome - https://fontawesome.com * License - 20.2 KiB	20.0 KiB
Reduce unused JavaScript		^
Reduce unused JavaScript and defeactivity. Learn more. LCP	er loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by	network
Efficiently encode images		^
Optimized images load faster and co	onsume less cellular data. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Enable text compression — Pote	ential savings of 18 KiB	^
Text-based resources should be served more. FCP LCP	ved with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network b	ytes. <u>Learn</u>
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/stylesheets/styles.css (localhost)	13.3 KiB	10.5 KiB
/about.html (localhost)	7.5 KiB	5.7 KiB
/stylesheets/cards.css (localhost)	2.2 KiB	1.4 KiB
Preconnect to required origins		^
Consider adding `preconnect` or `dn Learn more. FCP LCP	ns-prefetch` resource hints to establish early connections to important thi	rd-party origins.
Initial server response time was sh	hort — Root document took 0 ms	^
Keep the server response time for the LCP	ne main document short because all other requests depend on it. <u>Learn</u>	more. FCP

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URL

/about.html (localhost)

Time Spent

0 ms

Avoid multiple page redirects	^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. <u>Learn more</u> . FCP LCP	
O Preload key requests	^
Consider using ` <link rel="preload"/> ` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load more. FCP LCP	. <u>Learn</u>
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 a PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more CCP	and
Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network a TBT	ectivity.
Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers	^
Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessar modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/nomodetection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers More (TBT)	dule feature
Preload Largest Contentful Paint image	^
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 1,899 KiB	^
Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn more</u> . <u>LCP</u>	
✓ Show 3rd-party re	esources (3)
URL	Transfer Size
/images/placeholder.jpg (localhost) 1,1	144.2 KiB
static/Montserrat-ExtraBold.ttf(localhost)	193.8 KiB

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URL	Transfer Size
static/Montserrat-Light.ttf (localhost)	193.7 KiB
static/Montserrat-Regular.ttf (localhost)	193.6 KiB
webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	105.9 KiB
css/free.min.css?token=72dcaa571b (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	23.0 KiB
/stylesheets/styles.css (localhost)	13.6 KiB
/about.html (localhost)	7.8 KiB
ui/cross.png (localhost)	6.0 KiB
css/free-v4-shims.min.css?token=72dcaa571b (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	4.6 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found

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

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 98 elements

A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer <u>style calculations</u>, and produce costly <u>layout reflows</u>. <u>Learn more</u>. <u>(TBT)</u>

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		98
Maximum DOM Depth	h3	10
Maximum Child Elements	div.graph-content	5

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</u>.

JavaScript execution time - 0.0 s

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
/about.html (localhost)	396 ms	14 ms	2 ms
Unattributable	206 ms	14 ms	0 ms
<pre>chrome- extension://fheoggkfdfchfphceeifdbepaooicaho/scripts/iframe_form_c heck.js</pre>	53 ms	9 ms	3 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.8 s

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

Category	Time Spent
Style & Layout	297 ms
Other	287 ms
Script Evaluation	122 ms
Rendering	20 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	17 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	7 ms

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)

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
FontAwesome CDN	139 KiB	0 ms
webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	106 KiB	0 ms
css/free.min.css?token=72dcaa571b (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	23 KiB	0 ms

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	Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Other resources		10 KiB	0 ms
Lazy load third-party	resources with facades		^
Some third-party embe	eds can be lazy loaded. Consider re	placing them with a facade until the	ey are required. <u>Learn more</u> .
Largest Contentful P	aint image was not lazily loaded		^
Above-the-fold images <u>Learn more</u> .	that are lazily loaded render later in	n the page lifecycle, which can dela	y the largest contentful paint.
Uses passive listene	rs to improve scrolling performance	•	^
Consider marking your more.	touch and wheel event listeners as	`passive` to improve your page's s	scroll performance. <u>Learn</u>
Avoids document.writ	te()		^
For users on slow conr seconds. <u>Learn more</u> .	nections, external scripts dynamical	ly injected via `document.write()` ca	an delay page load by tens of
Avoid non-composite	ed animations		^
Animations which are r	not composited can be janky and in	crease CLS. <u>Learn more</u> CLS	
Has a <meta name="v:&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;iewport"/> tag with width or initial-	scale	^	
A ` <meta name="viewp&lt;br&gt;to user input. Learn mo&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;port"/> ` not only optimizes your app	for mobile screen sizes, but also pr	events <u>a 300 millisecond dela</u> y	
Avoids unload event	listeners		^

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# 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

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

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

Failing Elements

h3

div#Cpp.graph-bar

h3

div#Csharp.graph-bar

div#Css.graph-bar

div#Jscript.graph-bar

div#Html.graph-bar

h3

h3

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

## INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

▲ <html> element does not have 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

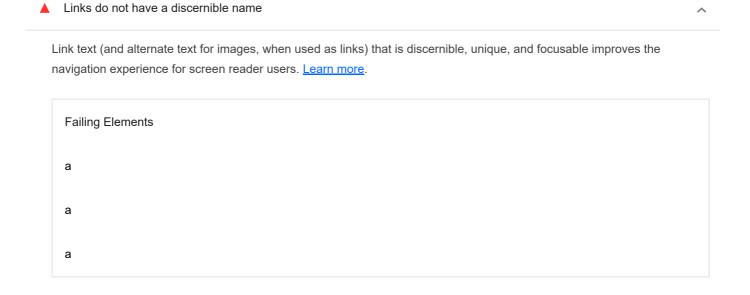
Failing Elements

html

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These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

#### NAMES AND LABELS



These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

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. Learn more.

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

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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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more</u> .	
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn more</u> .	
O 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.	
O 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 team more.</nav></main>	ogy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accessil review.	<u>oility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (8)	Hide
[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 <a="" href="Learn more">Learn more.</body>	>`.
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 very on screen readers. Learn more.	/ho
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. <u>Learn more</u> .	alt

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[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. [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 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. Heading elements appear 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. Learn more. NOT APPLICABLE (33) Hide [accesskey] values are unique Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. Learn more. [aria-\*] attributes match their roles Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-\*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-\*` attributes. Learn 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. Learn more ARIA input fields have accessible names

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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>.

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 unusa for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	able
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, mait unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	aking
O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to 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. <u>Learn more</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 function Learn more.	ions.
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to 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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	sable
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 unusa for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	able
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 unusa	ahla

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for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more.

O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more</u> .	
O [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more.	
	^
When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn mo	ore.
O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</dl>	^
Definition list items (' <dt>' and '<dd>') must be wrapped in a parent '<dl>' element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. <u>Learn more</u>.</dl></dd></dt>	
O [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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
O ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Le more</u> .	earn
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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
o <frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more</u> .	
<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute</html>	^
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn more</u> .	
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
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.	d

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Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Lists contain only <li>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. <u>Learn</u> more.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><ul>     <li>List items (<li>) are contained within <ul>     <ul>         <li>or <ol>         <li>parent elements</li>     </ul>     </li> </ul></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items (`<li>') to be contained within a parent `<ul>' or `<ol>' to be announced properly. Learn more.</td><td><u>n</u></td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>′</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers con meaning to users. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>nvey</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O Cells in a  element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>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. Learn more.</td><td>/</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></li>	

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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

111	SOT AND GALLTI			
	Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks			^
	A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the ris	k of cross-site scripting (XSS) a	attacks. <u>Learn more</u>	
	Description	Directive	Severity	
	No CSP found in enforcement mode		High	
PA	SSED AUDITS (13)			Hide
	Uses HTTPS			^
	All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't han where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial requintruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the comm prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn methods.	uest being served over HTTPS unications between your app a	6. HTTPS prevents	
	Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load			^
	Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their local action instead. <u>Learn more</u> .	ion without context. Consider ty	ying the request to a u	ıser
	Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load			^
	Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send no user gestures instead. <u>Learn more</u> .	otifications without context. Cor	nsider tying the reques	st to
	Avoids front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnera	bilities		^

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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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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 mamore.	aximize image clarity. <u>Learn</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 of Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more.	1024 bytes of the HTML or in the
Avoids deprecated APIs	^
Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. <u>Learn more</u> .	
No browser errors logged to the console	^
Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network re concerns. <u>Learn more</u>	quest failures and other browser
No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools	^
Issues logged to the `Issues` panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issu for more details on each issue.	
Page has valid source maps	^
Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers deb	ug in production. In addition,

<u>more</u>.

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Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. Learn

NOT APPLICABLE (2)	Hide
Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded	^
Preload `optional` fonts so first-time visitors may use them. Learn more	
O Detected JavaScript libraries	^
All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. <u>Learn more</u> .	



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 <a href="Core Web Vitals">Core Web Vitals</a>. Learn more.

### CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

▲ Document does not have a meta description	^
Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.	
ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)	Hide
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> .	
Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.	
PASSED AUDITS (11)	Hide
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^

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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. <u>Learn more</u>. (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</u>.

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 your content. Learn more.

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 search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Source Selector % of Page Text Font Size

Legible text 100.00% ≥ 12px

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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% appropriately 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. Learn more. NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide 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. Document has a valid rel=canonical Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more. 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

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Failure reason

Page has no manifest < link > URL

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## 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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
▲ 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. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more</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 do user input</u> . <u>Learn more</u> . (TBT)	<u>elay</u>
▲ 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`. must point to a non-transparent 192px (or 180px) square PNG. <u>Learn More</u> .	It
▲ 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 dev <u>Learn more</u> .	ice.
ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (3)	Hide
O Site works cross-browser	^
To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network	^

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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>.

O 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>.

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.

Captured at Jan 3, 2023, 2:54

PM GMT

Initial page load

Emulated Moto G4 with Lighthouse 9.6.6 Slow 4G throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 9.6.6 | File an issue

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