

# Web performance and quality report



http://theportfoliohub.com/

This report is provided by Dareboost, an online tool for web performance and quality analysis and monitoring.

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# **Summary**









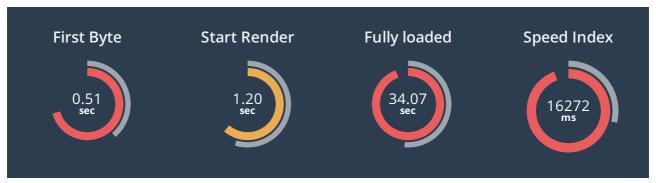


SIMULATED VISITOR:





Chrome Washington DC 10.0/2.0Mbps (Latency: 28 ms)



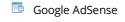
# Weight by resources type

## Requests by resources type



# **Detected technologies**

Font Awesome







**L**ightbox

B Twitter Bootstrap



**C** reCAPTCHA

# Tips and best practices

#### Accessibility

#### Your Optimization Priorities

#### 0/100

#### Avoid empty "src" attribute

#2410

The "src" attribute allow to access another resource. Nothing justifies their use with empty values.

This page contains 1 empty src attributes:

<script src="">

#### 0/100

#### Each form must define a submit button

#2501

HTML forms are used to send data. For accessibility purposes (eg using a screen reader), all your forms must include a submit button.

#### How to specify a submit button?

You can send the form data using two kind of elements:

- button
- **input**, with the type attribute using one of these values: submit, image or button

The following forms should define a button:

• <form id="contact-form" name="contact-form" action="POST" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">

#### 0/100

#2569

#### 3 empty elements can disturb screen readers

, , <button>, <legend>, <caption>, <figcaption> and <quote> elements must not be empty because if they are, some screen readers will have difficulties interpreting their presence.

Remove these empty elements from you code or decorate them with the aria-hidden attribute so that the screen readers ignore them

The following elements are empty:

- <|i data-target="#carouse|ExampleIndicators" data-slide-to="0" class="active">
- •
- data-target="#carouselExampleIndicators" data-slide-to="2">

#### The other tips



#### [] Explain the purpose of each form field

#2381

Clarify the purpose of each field will facilitate the user experience on your website.

A form is composed of several fields that must be the most explicit possible for the user to quickly understand their function.

#### Define a label

You should prefer using the label tag:

<label for="name">Fill your name:</label>
<input id="name" type="text" name="name">

Example

Otherwise, you can use the aria-label or the title (not supported by all screen readers) attributes. Read more. Note that using the placeholder attribute is insufficient.

This page contains 2 fields without any explanations:

- <input type="file" id="myfile" name="myfile" rows="3" class="recaptchainner" placeholder="Upload File">
- <textarea id="g-recaptcha-response" name="g-recaptcha-response" class="g-recaptcha-response" style="width: 250p x; height: 40px; border: 1px solid rgb(193, 193, 193); margin: 10px 25px; padding: 0px; r...

#### 0/100

#### 7 critical dependencies detected

#2531

The failure of a third-party content provider could bring an overall breakdown of your website.

#### Single Point Of Failure

A Frontend Single Point Of Failure (SPOF) is a critical dependency on a third-party content, that may block the entire display of your page in case of failure of the content provider.

As an example, if your web page uses a blocking script hosted by Google's servers, then your page is reliant on any failure from this script.

#### How to avoid SPOF?

As far as possible, exclude any of these dependencies, even from renowned providers. If you have to use a third-party content, ensure that you choosed an asynchronous integration and that you have a fallback in case of problem.

We are checking if the tested web page depends (in a critical way) on some of most widespread external resources (googleapis, typekit,...). That are known as Frontend SPOF (Single Point Of Failure) cases.

The following resources represent a SPOF for this page:

- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap[...].1/css/bootstrap.min.css
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/5.13.0/css/all.min.css
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/ekko-lightbox/5.3.0/ekko-lightbox.css
- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.[...]css/font-awesome.min.css
- https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Open+Sans&display=swap
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/animate.css/3.7.2/animate.min.css
- //cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/fancybox/2.1.5/jquery.fancybox.min.css

0/100

#2353

#### Defer parsing of JavaScript

JavaScript can significantly slow down a page display, especially if it is necessary to download an external script.

Defer the use of JavaScript as much as possible to provide a faster start for the page display.

#### How can I fix this?

First of all, distinguish what portions of your JS is critical and must be loaded as soon as possible, and put them in a specific external file. Keep this file as streamlined as possible, and defer the parsing or execution of all other JS files.

Use one of the methods below to defer parsing for external JavaScript files:

- use the async attribute;
- use the defer attribute;
- append the script to the DOM in JavaScript during the onload event;
- make sure your scripts are placed at the bottom of the page (ideally at the end of the body).

521.5KiB of JavaScript is parsed during initial page load. Defer parsing JavaScript to reduce blocking of page rendering.

- www.gstatic.com/re[...]n.js (260.7KiB)
- www.gstatic.com/re[...]n.js (260.7KiB)
- www.google.com/rec[...]wyju (45B of inline JavaScript)
- www.google.com/rec[...]o12b (44B of inline JavaScript)

# 0/100

#### Avoid Mutation Events in your scripts

#2575

To capture DOM events, do not use Mutation Events. Alternatives exist.

#### Good concept, bad implementation

When developing complex JavaScript applications, you may need to know when the DOM node tree has changed. Introduced in 2000 in the DOM, Level 2 specification to provide a solution to this need, Mutations Events are browser-initiated events that let you know when a DOM node is added, removed, or deleted.

Mutation Events, however, present major performance problems. First, they are synchronous, i.e. they prevent other events in the queue from being fired (if those events are used to update the UI, this will cause some lag). Second, they are implemented as browser events, thus traverse the DOM tree from the targeted HTML element to the parent element which listens for the event, clogging the JavaScript thread along the way.

Mutation Events have been deprecated in 2016 in the DOM, Level 3 specification.

#### **Mutation Observers to the rescue**

If you need to watch for changes being made to the DOM tree, you should use the MutationObserver interface (DOM4 Living Standard). Mutation Observers are asynchronous, processed in batches, and observe specific or all changes to a node. They are more efficient in terms of CPU usage than browser events and therefore cause fewer to no UI freeze.

Learn how to use Mutation Observers (Mozilla Developer Network).

#### **Detected mutations events:**

Please find below the Mutation Events that Dareboost found in your code:

#### DOMNodeInserted:

• https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=UA-165284807-1 (1 times)

#### The other tips



#### Avoid http-equiv <meta> tags

#2405

HTTP headers are more efficient than the http-equiv meta tags.

#### The <meta http-equiv=""/> tags

The <a href="http-equiv">http-equiv</a> meta tags allow to communicate to the web browser information equivalent to the ones of HTTP headers. For example, the meta <meta http-equiv="content-type"/> will have the same consequences than the HTTP Content-Type header.

Two points don't stimulate the use of http-equiv meta tags:

- Going through the meta requires to interpret the beginning of the HTML page, which is slower than going through the HTTP headers in terms of performance
- If the HTTP header is already present, the meta is ignored

#### In which cases are the <meta http-equiv=""/> useful?

Only one case can justify the presence of these meta tags: if you don't have access to the configuration of your server, and that is to say to the HTTP headers.

However, we advice you to use a configurable server so that you can establish the most efficient site possible.

This page contains 1 http-equiv meta tag. If possible, you should replace it:

• X-UA-Compatible

## 90/100

#### Specify a character set in the response HTTP Header

#2356

The following resources have no character set specified in their HTTP headers. Specifying a character set in HTTP headers can speed up browser rendering.

It appears these files are hosted by a third-party, so they may not be within your control. However, you should consider any alternative to these resources to improve your page performance.

• tpc.googlesyndicat[...]html

Specify the character set used in the **Content-Type** HTTP header allows the browser to parse immediately the page. For example: <a href="mailto:content-type: text/html;charset=UTF-8">content-type: text/html;charset=UTF-8</a>.

When the browser receives bytes from your server, it needs to identify the collection of letters and symbols that were used in writing the text that was converted into these bytes, and the encoding used for this conversion, in order to reverse it. If no information of this kind has been transmitted, the browser will try to find recognizable patterns within the bytes to determine the encoding itself, and eventually try some common charsets, which will take time, delaying further processing of the page.

#### How to specify a charset in the Content-Type header?

In the following explanation, we will consider UTF-8 as the targeted character set but please remember that the character set declared in your Content-Type HTTP Header must reflect the character set used to encode the file, which may not be UTF-8.

On **Apache 2.2+**, the configuration of UTF-8 as a default character set for your text/plain and text/html files involves the AddDefaultCharset directive:

AddDefaultCharset utf-8

For other types of files, you'll need the AddCharset directive:

AddCharset utf-8 .js .css ...

Example

On nginx, you'll need to make sure that the ngx\_http\_charset\_module is loaded, then use the charset directive.

charset utf-8;

Here too it is possible to refine the scope so that other types of files than text/html are delivered in utf-8, using the

Here too, it is possible to refine the scope so that other types of files than text/html are delivered in utf-8, using the directive charset\_types:

charset\_types text/html text/css application/javascript

Exampl

#### 0/100

#### Set a far future cache policy in 31 requests

#2437

Defining several days of cache retention for your static resources will reduce the load on your server.

#### The Expires header explained

Some of your resources use the Expires HTTP header to get an effective caching policy—this is a best practice. However, you should consider improving its configuration to make the most of the caching mechanisms. Here is an example of the Expires HTTP header:

Expires: Thu, 25 Dec 2014 20:00:00 GMT



When you **deploy a new version of your website, remember to rename static resources** that have been modified. If you do not change their names, your users will keep resources corresponding to the old versions stored in their caches, and they may find themselves on an unstable version of your page. For example:

myresource.min.20140101.js

Example

Read the Yahoo! guidelines on this subject.

#### **Recommended Expires header setting**

We recommend setting the Expires HTTP header so the date is between 2 days and 1 year.

This page contains 31 resources that do not have a far expiration date:

#### Resources from "theportfoliohub"

- https://theportfoliohub.com/css/style.css
- https://theportfoliohub.com/lmages/slider1.jpg
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/MyServices/sservices1.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/MyServices/services2.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/wow.js
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Group4.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/slider2.jpg
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/slider3.jpg
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/MyServices/services3.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/MyServices/services4.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/MyServices/services5.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/lmages/MyServices/services6.png
   https://theportfoliohub.com/lmages/Web%20Designs/Design4.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/lmages/Web%20Designs/Design1.png
   https://theportfoliohub.com/lmages/Web%20Designs/Design1.png
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design2.png
- and 10 others

#### Resources hosted by a third-party

It appears these files are hosted by a third-party, so they may not be within your control. However, you should consider any alternative to these resources to improve your page performance.

- https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=UA-165284807-1
- https://pagead2.googlesyndication.com/pagead/js/adsbygoogle.js
- https://www.google.com/recaptcha/api.js
- https://www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js
- www.googletagservices.com/activeview/js[...]js?cb=%2Fr20100101
- https://tpc.googlesyndication.com/sodar/sodar2.js

#### 0/100

#### Some resources are too heavy

#2421

This page contains 6 files with a size greater than 1MB:

- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/contact1.jpg (6.6MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design2.png (3.0MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/profile.jpg (2.6MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design1.png (2.3MB)
- theportfoliohub.com/Images/luca-brav[...]Szk-unsplash.jpg (1.8MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design6.png (1.6MB)

Too heavy files should not be loaded on a web page. Be sure you need this resource to load the page. You should probably consider some of the following actions:

- 3 of these resources use a PNG format. You should try to convert them to a JPEG file
- resize the images to fit the display size
- compress the resource
- load the resource asynchronously

#### 0/100

#### Reduce the page weight (22.7MB)

#2443

The page weight is too high, slowing down its display, especially on low speed connections. This can lead to frustration for users paying for data (see whatdoesmysitecost.com).

#### **Evaluate the Weight of my Web Page**

According to HTTPArchive, in July 2019, the average weight of a web page is 1,95MB.

#### How to reduce the weight of my page?

You can report to our "Data amount" category to discover the possible optimizations in your case. Images are often involved.

Moreover, make sure to build your web pages in order to load data that is essential to the user experience (rendering optimization of the critical path).

For other contents (social networking plugins, advertising, content at the bottom of the page ...), it is better to delay the loading (asynchronous, lazy-loading ...), so they don't override priority contents.

We have established the weight distribution of the page by resource type:

Images: 96,08% of total weight
JavaScript: 2,22% of total weight
Others: 1,03% of total weight
CSS: 0,35% of total weight
Texts: 0,15% of total weight
Font: 0,13% of total weight
JSON: 0,03% of total weight

Here is the weight of the 10 heaviest resources over the network, and that are necessary to load the page:

- https://theportfoliohub.com/lmages/contact1.jpg (6.6MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design2.png (3.0MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/profile.jpg (2.6MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design1.png (2.3MB)
- theportfoliohub.com/Images/luca-brav[...]Szk-unsplash.jpg (1.8MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design6.png (1.6MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design3.png (1.0MB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design4.png (835kB)
   https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/Web%20Designs/Design5.png (649kB)
- https://theportfoliohub.com/Images/slider3.jpg (392kB)



#### 4 images are resized on browser side

#2436

If your images are larger than their display area, the browser will download unnecessary data (and perform unsupervised resizing).

#### Avoid resizing images on the browser side

Resizing images on the browser side to reduce their rendering size is not recommended.

When the browser needs to display an image in your page, it does everything it can to adapt it to its rendering surface. If the image is too large, it will reduce it.

Provide images adapted to the display dimensions to prevents unnecessary data from being sent over the network, which reduces page loading time.

And because embedded browser algorithms are not as good as those of image manipulation tools, you will get a more satisfying visual result by resizing your images upfront, rather than letting the browser do it.

#### Serve Responsive Images

Several methods exist, to serve images adapted to the browser regardless of screen resolution or device pixel density. We recommend reading the following resources:

- "Responsive images" on the Mozilla Developer Network
- Picturefill, to start using the <picture> element in browsers that do not support it
- RICG, group of developers working on responsive images

#### Don't resize the following images:

- theportfoliohub.com/Bloggin[...]gaming.jpg (displayed size: 350x234)
- theportfoliohub.com/Images/[...]esign4.png (displayed size: 260x200)
- theportfoliohub.com/Bloggin[...]dscape.jpg (displayed size: 350x234)
- theportfoliohub.com/Bloggin[...]opment.jpg (displayed size: 350x232)

#### The other tips

90/100

#### Minify JavaScript

#2388

Compacting JavaScript code can save many bytes of data and speed up downloading, parsing, and execution time.

Minify JavaScript for the following resources to reduce their size by 3.8KiB (3% reduction).

It appears these files are hosted by a third-party, so they may not be within your control. However, you should consider any alternative to these resources to improve your page performance.

- Minifying cdnjs.cloudflare.c[...]x.js could save 1.5KiB (25% reduction).
- Minifying www.gstatic.com/re[...]n.js could save 1.2KiB (1% reduction).
- Minifying pagead2.googlesynd[...]e.js could save 1.1KiB (3% reduction).

 $There \ are \ many \ tools \ to \ minify \ Java Script \ files. \ You \ can \ try \ YUI \ Compressor \ or \ JSMin, \ recommended \ by \ Google.$ 



#### Optimize your images

#2389

Properly formatting and compressing images can save many bytes of data.

Optimize the following images to reduce their size by 158.7KiB (5% reduction).

- Losslessly compressing theportfoliohub.co[...].png could save 155.6KiB (20% reduction).
- Losslessly compressing theportfoliohub.co[...].jpg could save 3.1KiB (1% reduction).

Images may contain data unnecessary for their use on the web. This data can increase their size significantly. Some tools automatically remove this unnecessary data without loss of quality and thus reduce your image sizes.

There are many image optimization algorithms that depend on each image format. Some of them are included in graphic softwares like Photoshop or GIMP:

- PNG: Zopfli-png, PNGOUT, OptiPNG, AdvPNG, PNGCrush, PNGQuant...
- JPG: JPEGOptim, MozJPEG, Jpegtran, Guetzli...

FileOptimizer (Windows), ImageOptim (Mac) or Trimage (Linux) are softwares that combine several algorithms in one place. They will find the best possible optimization and encoding for every image, with or without quality loss.



#### 0/100

#### One ID is duplicated within your HTML

#2491

Using the same ID on several elements can have side effects, especially during JavaScript executions or when applying CSS rules.

#### IDs explained

Each element of a web page can be identified thanks to the id attribute:

```
<span id="mySpan1"></span>
```

These IDs allow you to manipulate your elements with CSS or JavaScript instructions.

#### How to properly use IDs?

You must ensure identifiers are not duplicated within the page. If you want to share a property or a behavior between multiple items, you have to use the class attribute, which is dedicated to this purpose:

```
<span class="mySpans"></span><span class="mySpans"></span><</p>
```

The following ID is used multiple times within your page:

• percent , used 4 times

#### 0/100

#### #71

#### Avoid HTML code in comments

Comments allow you to detail a portion of code and help you navigate more efficiently in the DOM. However, make sure no sensitive information is exposed in your comments.

4 of your 88 comments contains HTML code. You should remove the code for your production version. You'll save 176 useless characters:

- <!-- <li>rel="stylesheet" href="/CSS/animate.css"> -->
- <!-- </div> -->
- <!-- <script src="/js/header+nav.js"></script> -->
- <!-- <script src="/js/lightboxgallery.js"></script> -->

#### Separate the CSS styles from the HTML tags

#2383

Separating HTML tags and CSS directives improves code readability and promotes factorization.

#### How to define CSS styles

CSS styles are used to format the page. You can use one of three main methods to define them:

- declare styles in a specific CSS file;
- declare "inline" styles (<style> tag in your HTML template);
- declare styles with the "style" attribute of a HTML tag.

#### How can I improve my page?

We recommend grouping your CSS styles in <style> tags or in separate files. That way, the HTML is only responsible for providing the structure of the page, and its layout is outsourced. The <style> attribute should only be generated by some JavaScript code (e.g., if you need to know the screen size).

This page uses 28 style attribute(s):

- <img class="d-block w-100" src="/lmages/slider1.jpg" style="height: 600px;" alt="First slide">
- <img class="d-block w-100" src="/lmages/slider2.jpg" style="height: 600px;" alt="Second slide">
- <img class="d-block w-100" src="/lmages/slider3.jpg" style="height: 600px;" alt="Third slide">
- <div class="mt-5" style="height: 50px;">
- and 24 others

#### The other tips

#### 95/100

#### ✓ 1 CSS property is duplicated

#2527

Using several times the same property within a same CSS rule can affect the readability of the CSS. It is also an optimization opportunity: by removing duplicated properties, you will reduce the file size.

#### **CSS** properties

The CSS properties allow to apply a style to a set of elements. It is unnecessary to define 2 times the same property with the same value in a same rule.

#### How to improve it?

Remove one occurrence of the duplicated property. For example, the following properties:

```
.myClass {
margin: 10px;
...
margin: 10px;
}
```

Should be replaced by:

```
.myClass {
 margin: 10px;
}
```

The following files define the same property several times (with the same value) in a single rule:

https://theportfoliohub.com/css/style.css

• .workcover {background-image: url(/lmages/profile.jpg)} (line 244, col 5)



#### 0/100

#### You should define a 'description' meta tag

#84

The page should define a unique description.

#### Description in search engines

The description of the page may be directly displayed in search engine results pages (SERP):

#### Amazon.com: Online Shopping for Electronics, Apparel, Computers ...

```
https://www.amazon.com/ > Traduire cette page
Online retailer of books, movies, music and games along with electronics, toys, apparel, sports, tools, groceries and general home and garden items. Region 1 ...
```

It allows you to control at best the entry preview in search engines, and to improve the click rate to your page. Learn more.

#### How to define a page's description?

```
Use <meta name="description" content="page description"> and place it in the <head> tag.
```

No <meta> description has been found on this page. Please provide a <meta> description .

#### 0/100

#### nobots.txt file should be defined

#2503

Indicate to web crawlers which URLs should be explored on your website.

#### The robots.txt file

Place your robots.txt file in the root of the website. It will be interpreted by the robots in charge of your SEO. It delivers instructions to specify the pages to explore by robots, like Google bot.

Note that these directives are indicative only. A lambda robot will not be blocked by the restrictions specified by the file.

We have not detected the robots.txt file on this website, you should define one:

• http://theportfoliohub.com/robots.txt

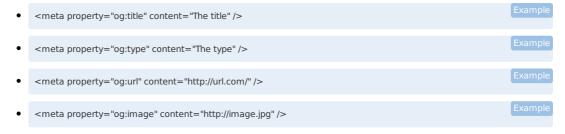
# **0/100** #2399

#### Your site doesn't use Open Graph properties

You can help social networks understand information related to the page by using Open Graph properties.

#### The Open Graph properties explained

Several properties allow social networks to learn more about the page's content. We recommend using at least the required properties:



This information is used to improve links between your page and various social networks, including Facebook. Read more about Open Graph here.

This page does not provide information to social networks.

0/100

The Content Security Policy is missing

Protect you website from cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks by setting up a restrictive Content-Security-Policy.

#### XSS attacks explained

XSS attacks are a type of attack in which malicious data is maliciously added to websites. The number of vulnerabilities allowing these attacks is quite large, which is why it is as useful to prevent them as to limit their harmful effects.

You can protect your pages against these attacks and their effects by restricting execution to code portions either legitimized by the domain to which they belong or by a unique integrity token. The code that does not corresponding to this security policy will not be executed and the user will be informed.

You can learn more about XSS attacks on the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Website.

#### Configure a "Content-Security-Policy" (CSP) HTTP header

Set up a "Content-Security-Policy" (CSP) HTTP header to prevent or limit damage caused by an XSS attack. To specify a security policy configure your server so the response of the first resource contains the "Content-Security-Policy" HTTP header.

Here's an example:

Content-Security-Policy: script-src 'self' https://apis.google.com

Example

In this case, only scripts coming from the current host or https://apis.google.com will be executed.

Read more about the CSP HTTP header by consulting the CSP directives specification.

Please, be careful, if the header is misconfigured, some of your content, scripts, or styles may be blocked. That could cause unwanted side effects. Moreover, the restrictions apply to all pages of the website. We recommend you test the different pages of your website before deploying this header in your production environment.

No Content Security Policy on this page: it is more easily exposed to XSS attacks.

#### This page is exposed to "clickjacking" type attacks

#2480

Keep malicious people from integrating your pages into their websites.

#### Clickjacking explained

This kind of attack happens when your page gets integrated with a malicious website via <frame> or <iframe> tags. By doing this, attackers can persuade users that they are on your own page when they are not. The unsuspecting user may enter personal information that is visible on and thus vulnerable to the malicious website.

To avoid this, always indicate which domains have permission to integrate your pages.

#### How to prevent clickjacking?

There are two main ways to prevent that behavior.

1/ Configure a "X-Frame-Options" HTTP header. Configure your server so the main resource response includes the "X-Frame-Options" HTTP header.

Three values may be defined:

- DENY to prevent any frame or iframe from integrating the page;
- SAMEORIGIN to authorize only frames from the same domain name;
- ALLOW-FROM uri to indicate the domains allowed to integrate a page into frame (however is not compatible with some browsers)

2/ Define an explicit frame-ancestors directive into a Content-Security-Policy HTTP Header. "frame-ancestors" directive is a newer, hence supported by fewer browsers, approach that will allow your website to authorize multiple domains instead of only the current origin. Setting this directive to 'none' is similar to X-Frame-Options: DENY.

Which approach to choose? If you only have the current domain to allow, do set up the two security features, for better compatibility with older browsers. If you want to allow multiple domains, you should only implement the frame-ancestors security policy.

Neither the "X-Frame-Options" HTTP header nor the "frame-ancestors" security police are configured on this page; you are more likely to be exposed to clickjacking.

0/100

#2492



#### 1 iframe could be secure with a sandbox attribute

Restrict as much as possible the actions that can be processed by external content embedded on your website.

#### **External contents**

You should pay a special attention to external contents (social networks widgets, ads, etc) embedded via the <iframe> tag. To limit the risks, the W3C has added the <a href="sandbox">sandbox</a> attribute in the HTML5 specifications. It restricts the available actions from an iframe (on major modern browsers).

#### How to fix the issue?

Add the sandbox attribute on your iframe tags to control as much as possible the behavior of its content. Be sure to use the correct values for this attribute.

A security policy is missing for the following iframe:

 <iframe src="https://www.google.com/recaptcha/api/fallback?k=6LdAvUIUAAAAAHjrjmjtNTcXyKm0WKwefLp-dQv9" frame border="0" scrolling="no" style="width: 302px; height:422px; border-style: none;">

#### The other tips

**0/100** #2553

#### 3 resources may be delivered with wrong content

If this page loads resources from third parties, you should ensure their integrity.

#### SubResource Integrity (SRI)

Use SRI to ensure that a third party resource has not been tampered. Add the <a href="integrity">integrity</a> attribute to <a href="cscript"><script</a> and <a href="clink">clink</a> tags loading this kind of resource. Example:

```
<script src="https://exemple.com/exemple-framework.js"
integrity="sha384-oqVuAfXRKap7fdgcCY5uykM6+R9GqQ8K/uxy9rx7HNQlGYl1kPzQho1wx4JwY8wC"
crossorigin="anonymous">
</script>
```

The integrity attribute value is equal to the base64-encoded hash (SHA) of the resource. The browser compares this hash with the downloaded content in order to determine if the resource matches the expected content.

You can create the SHA thanks to several tool. In command line, you can use openssl. You can also test some online tools, as srihash.org or report-uri.io. Learn more about SubResource Integrity.

- https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js
- https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js
- //code.jquery.com/jquery.min.js



# **0/100** #2485

#### Disable the auto detection of resource type

Protect yourself from malicious exploitation via MIME sniffing.

#### MIME-Type sniffing explained

Internet Explorer and Chrome browsers have a feature called "MIME-Type sniffing" that automatically detects a web resource's type. This means, for example, that a resource identified as an image can be read as a script if its content is a script.

This property allows a malicious person to send a file to your website to inject malicious code. We advise you to disable the MIME-Type sniffing to limit such activity.

Chrome has been working on a feature called <u>Site Isolation</u> which provides extensive mitigation against exploitation of these types of vulnerabilities. Site Isolation is more effective when MIME types are correct.

#### How to prevent MIME-Type sniffing

Configure a "X-Content-Type-Options" HTTP header. Add the "X-Content-Type-Options" HTTP header in the responses of each resource, associated to the "nosniff" value. It allows you to guard against such misinterpretations of your resources.

On this page, you should configure the following resources, that risk being misinterpreted:

#### Resources from "theportfoliohub"

- https://theportfoliohub.com/
- https://theportfoliohub.com/css/style.css
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/Google%20Analytics.js
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/cvbtn.js
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/wow.js
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/counter.js
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/checkscrollanimate.js
- https://theportfoliohub.com/js/fancyboxgallery.js

#### Resources hosted by a third-party

It appears these files are hosted by a third-party, so they may not be within your control. However, you should consider any alternative to these resources to improve your page performance.

- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap[...].1/css/bootstrap.min.css
- https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=UA-165284807-1
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/fancybox/2.1.5/jquery.fancybox.min.css
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/5.13.0/css/all.min.css
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/ekko-lightbox/5.3.0/ekko-lightbox.css
- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.[...]css/font-awesome.min.css
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/animate.css/3.7.2/animate.min.css
- https://code.jquery.com/jquery.min.js
- https://images.dmca.com/Badges/DMCABadgeHelper.min.js
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.16.1/umd/popper.min.js
- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap[...].4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.0/jquery.min.js
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/ekko-lightbox/5.3.0/ekko-lightbox.js
- https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/fancybox/2.1.5/jquery.fancybox.min.js
- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.[...]me-webfont.woff2?v=4.7.0
   cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/5.13[...]onts/fa-brands-400.woff2
- cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/5.13[...]fonts/fa-solid-900.woff2



0/100 #2470

This page uses 2 versions of jQuery

Loading jQuery several times increases the page weight and complexify the maintainability of the code.

The following versions have been detected:

- https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js
   https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.0/jquery.min.js

You should keep only one of them.

