Results for: http://localhost:8000/

Apr 7, 2018, 2:16 AM GMT+1 • ▸ Runtime settings

⬦

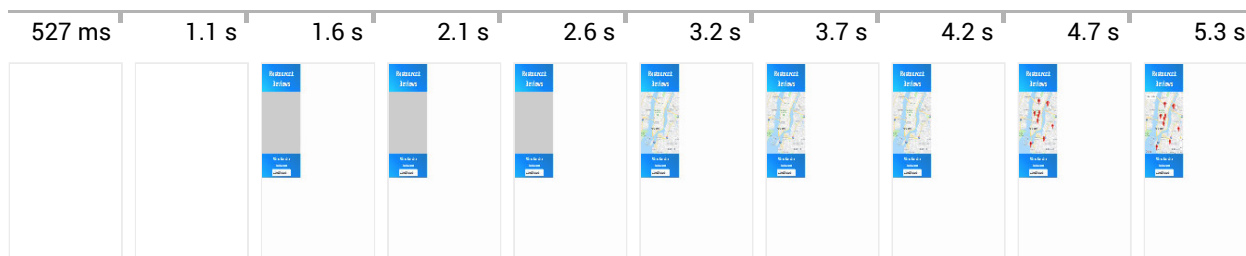| 84	64	95	69	89
Performance	Progressive Web App	Accessibility	Best Practices	SEO

Performance

These encapsulate your web app's current performance and opportunities to improve it.

84

Metrics

These metrics encapsulate your web app's performance across a number of dimensions.

527 ms	1.1 s	1.6 s	2.1 s	2.6 s	3.2 s	3.7 s	4.2 s	4.7 s	5.3 s

▼ **First meaningful paint**   **2,170 ms**
First meaningful paint measures when the primary content of a page is visible. Learn more.

▼ **First Interactive (beta)**   **5,020 ms**
First Interactive marks the time at which the page is minimally interactive. Learn more.

▼ **Consistently Interactive (beta)**   **5,020 ms**
Consistently Interactive marks the time at which the page is fully interactive. Learn more.

▼ **Perceptual Speed Index: 2,541**   **86**
Speed Index shows how quickly the contents of a page are visibly populated. Learn more.

▼ **Estimated Input Latency: 61 ms**   **88**
The score above is an estimate of how long your app takes to respond to user input, in milliseconds. There is a 90% probability that a user encounters this amount of latency, or less. 10% of the time a user can expect additional latency. If your latency is higher than 50 ms, users may perceive your app as laggy. Learn more.

Opportunities

These are opportunities to speed up your application by optimizing the following resources.

▼ **Serve images in next-gen formats**   **540 ms**
                                                                127 KB

Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Original	Potential Savings
…images/cb_scout5_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	102 KB	46 KB (45%)
…js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?… (maps.googleapis.com)	58 KB	23 KB (39%)
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	60 KB	22 KB (36%)
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	61 KB	22 KB (36%)
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	50 KB	15 KB (30%)

▼ Reduce render-blocking stylesheets   ▬▬▬▬▬▬ 490 ms

External stylesheets are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical CSS via `<style>` tags and deferring non-critical styles. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Size (KB)	Delayed Paint By (ms)
/css?family=Bree+Serif|Roboto+Slab|Roboto:300,400 (fonts.googlea…)	1.12 KB	492 ms
/css/styles.css (localhost)	7.43 KB	468 ms

▼ Offscreen images   ▬▬▬▬▬▬ 460 ms
       108 KB

Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images to improve page load speed and time to interactive. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Original	Potential Savings
/images/8-small.jpg (localhost)	14 KB	14 KB (100%)
/images/6-small.jpg (localhost)	13 KB	13 KB (100%)
/images/2-small.jpg (localhost)	12 KB	12 KB (100%)
/images/3-small.jpg (localhost)	11 KB	11 KB (100%)
/images/5-small.jpg (localhost)	10 KB	10 KB (100%)

URL		Original	Potential Savings
	/images/4-small.jpg (localhost)	10 KB	10 KB (100%)
	/images/7-small.jpg (localhost)	9 KB	9 KB (100%)
	/images/1-small.jpg (localhost)	11 KB	9 KB (85%)
	/images/9-small.jpg (localhost)	9 KB	9 KB (100%)
	/images/10-small.jpg (localhost)	8 KB	8 KB (100%)
	…images/mapcnt6.png (maps.gstatic.com)	2 KB	2 KB (100%)

▼ Enable text compression   ▬▬▬   120 ms

27 KB

Text-based responses should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. Learn more.

▼ View Details

Uncompressed resource URL	Original	GZIP Savings
/data/restaurants.json (localhost)	21 KB	14 KB (68%)
/css/styles.css (localhost)	7 KB	5 KB (76%)
/js/dbhelper.js (localhost)	5 KB	4 KB (77%)
/js/main.js (localhost)	5 KB	4 KB (71%)

▼ Unused CSS rules   ▬▬   60 ms

14 KB

Remove unused rules from stylesheets to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. Learn more

▼ View Details

URL	Original	Potential Savings
`html body{border:0;margin:0;padding:0} ...`	10 KB	10 KB (100%)
/css/styles.css (localhost)	7 KB	4 KB (56%)

▼ Minify CSS   ▪   10 ms

2 KB

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Original	Potential Savings
/css/styles.css (localhost)	7 KB	2 KB (29%)

▼ Minify JavaScript

■ 10 ms
3 KB

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Original	Potential Savings
/js/dbhelper.js (localhost)	5 KB	3 KB (51%)

Diagnostics
More information about the performance of your application.

▼ Uses inefficient cache policy on static assets: 18 assets found   **84**
A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more.

▼ View Details

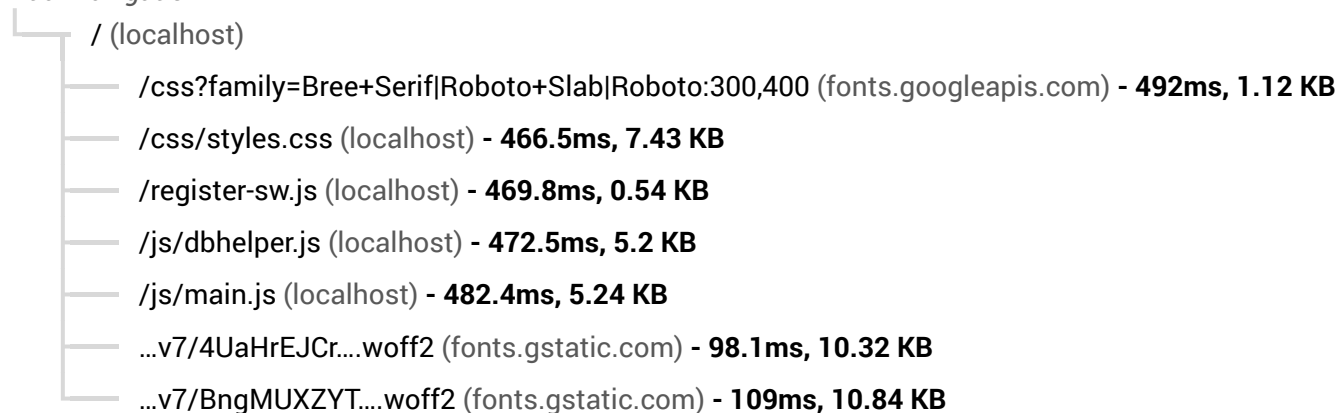| URL	Cache TTL	Size (KB)
/images/8-small.jpg (localhost)	None	14 KB
/images/6-small.jpg (localhost)	None	13 KB
/images/2-small.jpg (localhost)	None	12 KB
/images/3-small.jpg (localhost)	None	12 KB
/images/1-small.jpg (localhost)	None	11 KB
/images/5-small.jpg (localhost)	None	10 KB
/images/4-small.jpg (localhost)	None	10 KB
/images/7-small.jpg (localhost)	None	10 KB
/images/9-small.jpg (localhost)	None	9 KB
/images/10-small.jpg (localhost)	None	8 KB
/css/styles.css (localhost)	None	7 KB
/js/main.js (localhost)	None	5 KB
/js/dbhelper.js (localhost)	None	5 KB
/register-sw.js (localhost)	None	1 KB
…api/js?key=AIzaSyAY9…&libraries=places&callback=initMap (map…	30 m	26 KB

URL	Cache TTL	Size (KB)
…js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?… (maps.googleapis.com)	1 d	58 KB
/css?family=Bree+Serif|Roboto+Slab|Roboto:300,400 (fonts.googlea…)	1 d	1 KB
/css?family=Roboto:300,400,500,700 (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 d	1 KB

▼ Critical Request Chains: 7
The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are issued 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.
Longest chain: **1,285.6ms** over **2** requests, totalling **10.84 KB**

▼ View critical network waterfall:

Initial Navigation

/ (localhost)

/css?family=Bree+Serif\|Roboto+Slab\|Roboto:300,400 (fonts.googleapis.com) - **492ms, 1.12 KB**

/css/styles.css (localhost) - **466.5ms, 7.43 KB**

/register-sw.js (localhost) - **469.8ms, 0.54 KB**

/js/dbhelper.js (localhost) - **472.5ms, 5.2 KB**

/js/main.js (localhost) - **482.4ms, 5.24 KB**

…v7/4UaHrEJCr….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - **98.1ms, 10.32 KB**

…v7/BngMUXZYT….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - **109ms, 10.84 KB**

▼ JavaScript boot-up time is too high: 2,200 ms
Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS pa… helps with this. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Script Evaluation	Script Parsing &
…5.8.0.2_0/chext_driver.js ()	211 ms	
/content_script_compiled.js (noondiphcddnnabmjcihcjfbhfklnnep)	234 ms	
…en_gb/common.js (maps.googleapis.com)	241 ms	
/ext/common.js (cfhdojbkjhnklbpkdaibdccddilifddb)	213 ms	
/assets/viewer.js (gbmdgpbipfallnflgajpaliibnhdgobh)	46 ms	
…en_gb/controls.js (maps.googleapis.com)	99 ms	
/include.preload.js (cfhdojbkjhnklbpkdaibdccddilifddb)	83 ms	
…en_gb/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	34 ms	
…api/js?key=AIzaSyAY9…&libraries=places&callback=initMap (map…)	66 ms	

URL	Script Evaluation	Script Parsing &
/js/iframe.js (gppongmhjkpfnbhagpmjfkannfbllamg)	55 ms	
/data/restaurants.json (localhost)	52 ms	
/contentscript.js (jbbplnpkjmmeebjpijfedlgcdilocofh)	46 ms	
…en_gb/onion.js (maps.googleapis.com)	40 ms	
/chext_loader.js (mclkkofklkfljcocdinagocijmpgbhab)	12 ms	
…js/ViewportI….GetViewportInfo?… (maps.googleapis.com)	18 ms	
…dist/browser-polyfill.js (gppongmhjkpfnbhagpmjfkannfbllamg)	21 ms	
/scripts/content-script.js (epejoicbhllgiimigokgjdoijnpaphdp)	14 ms	
…en_gb/map.js (maps.googleapis.com)	2 ms	
/elemHideEmulation.js (cfhdojbkjhnklbpkdaibdccddilifddb)	1 ms	
/include.postload.js (cfhdojbkjhnklbpkdaibdccddilifddb)	4 ms	
…en_gb/stats.js (maps.googleapis.com)	10 ms	
…en_gb/marker.js (maps.googleapis.com)	0 ms	
/js/content.js (gppongmhjkpfnbhagpmjfkannfbllamg)	9 ms	

▼ 11 Passed Audits

    ▼ Reduce render-blocking scripts
    Script elements are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider inlining critical scripts and deferring non-critical ones. Learn more.

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

    ▼ Optimize images
    Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn more.

    ▼ Keep server response times low (TTFB): 560 ms
    Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sends a response. Learn more.

    ▼ Avoids page redirects: 0 ms   ✓
    Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more.

    ▼ Preload key requests: 0 ms   **100**
    Consider using <link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching late-discovered resources sooner Learn more.

    ▼ Avoids enormous network payloads: Total size was 745 KB   1(

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Total Size	Transfer Time
…images/cb_scout5_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	102 KB	440 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	61 KB	260 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	60 KB	260 ms
…js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?… (maps.googleapis.com)	58 KB	250 ms
…en_gb/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	51 KB	220 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	50 KB	220 ms
…en_gb/common.js (maps.googleapis.com)	33 KB	140 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (maps.googleapis.com)	27 KB	120 ms
…api/js?key=AIzaSyAY9…&libraries=places&callback=initMap (map…	26 KB	110 ms
…en_gb/controls.js (maps.googleapis.com)	24 KB	100 ms

▼ Avoids an excessive DOM size: 320 nodes   **100**
Browser engineers recommend pages contain fewer than ~1,500 DOM nodes. The sweet spot is a tree depth < 32 elements and fewer than 60 children/parent element. A large DOM can increase memory usage, cause longer style calculations, and produce costly layout reflows. Learn more.

▼ View details

Total DOM Nodes	DOM Depth	Maximum Children
320	**14**	**25**
target: < 1,500 nodes	target: < 32	target: < 60 nodes

▼ User Timing marks and measures: 0
Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to create custom, real-world measurements of key user experiences. Learn more.

▼ Main thread work breakdown: 2,850 ms
Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS.You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this.

▼ View Details

Category	Work	Time spent
Script Evaluation	Evaluate Script	1,399 ms

Category	Work	Time spent
Script Evaluation	Run Microtasks	144 ms
Script Evaluation	Animation Frame Fired	82 ms
Script Evaluation	XHR Load	52 ms
Script Evaluation	XHR Ready State Change	0 ms
Script Parsing & Compile	Compile Script	429 ms
Style & Layout	Recalculate Style	120 ms
Style & Layout	Layout	120 ms
Parsing HTML & CSS	Parse HTML	218 ms
Parsing HTML & CSS	Parse Stylesheet	4 ms
Compositing	Update Layer Tree	84 ms
Compositing	Hit Test	27 ms
Compositing	Composite Layers	15 ms
Garbage collection	Minor GC	45 ms
Garbage collection	DOM GC	39 ms
Garbage collection	Major GC	31 ms
Paint	Paint	43 ms

▼ All text remains visible during webfont loads   ✓
Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading.
Learn more.

Progressive Web App   (64)
These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App, as specified by the baseline PWA
Checklist.

5 Failed Audits

▼ Does not redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS   ✗
If you've already set up HTTPS, make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS. Learn
more.

▼ Page load is fast enough on 3G   ✓
A fast page load over a 3G network ensures a good mobile user experience. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Latency (ms)
/css?family=Bree+Serif|Roboto+Slab|Roboto:300,400 (fonts.googleapis.co…)	102.67
/css/styles.css (localhost)	2.72
…api/js?key=AIzaSyAY9…&libraries=places&callback=initMap (maps.googl…)	36.82
…v7/4UaHrEJCr….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8.37
/mapfiles/openhand_8_8.cur (maps.gstatic.com)	20.27

First Interactive was found at 5,020 ms; however, the network request latencies were not sufficiently realistic, so the performance measurements cannot be trusted.

▼ User will not be prompted to Install the Web App   ✕
Browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. Learn more.
Failures: No manifest was fetched, Service worker does not successfully serve the manifest's start_url, No usable web app manifest found on page.

▼ Is not configured for a custom splash screen   ✕
A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. Learn more.
Failures: No manifest was fetched.

▼ Address bar does not match brand colors   ✕
The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. Learn more.
Failures: No manifest was fetched, No `<meta name="theme-color">` tag found.

▼ 6 Passed Audits

▼ Registers a service worker   ✓
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.

▼ Responds with a 200 when offline   ✓
If you're building a Progressive Web App, consider using a service worker so that your app can work offline. Learn more.

▼ Contains some content when JavaScript is not available   ✓
Your app should display some content when JavaScript is disabled, even if it's just a warning to the user that JavaScript is required to use the app. Learn more.

▼ Uses HTTPS   ✓
All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn more.

▼ Has a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale`   ✓
Add a viewport meta tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more.

▼ 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](#).

▼ Additional items to manually check

These checks are required by the baseline [PWA Checklist](#) 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, a key to perceived performance. [Learn more](#).

▼ Each page has a URL

Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via the URLs and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. [Learn more](#).

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.

95

Elements Describe Contents Well

These are opportunities to make your content easier to understand for a user of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

▼ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements do not have a title   ✕

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more](#).

▼ View failing elements

```
<iframe frameborder="0" src="about:blank" style="z-index: -1;
position: absolute; width: 100%; height: 100%; top: 0px; left: 0px;
border: none;">
```

▼ 21 Passed Audits

▼ Elements Use Attributes Correctly

These are opportunities to improve the configuration of your HTML elements.

▼ 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](#).

▼ 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](#).

▼

ARIA Attributes Follow Best Practices
These are opportunities to improve the usage of ARIA in your application which may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

▼ `[aria-*]` attributes match their roles   ✓
Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more](#).

▼ `[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 `[role]` that require specific children `[role]`s, are present   ✓
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](#).

▼ `[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](#).

▼ Elements Have Discernible Names
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.

▼ 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](#).

▼ 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. [Learn more](#).

▼ Elements Describe Contents Well
These are opportunities to make your content easier to understand for a user of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

▼ 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.

▼ Form elements have associated labels ✓
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more.

▼ Color Contrast Is Satisfactory
These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

▼ Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ✓
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn more.

▼ Elements Are Well Structured
These are opportunities to make sure your HTML is appropriately structured.

▼ `[id]` attributes on the page are unique ✓
The value of an id attribute must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn more.

▼ Lists contain only `<li>` 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 (`<li>`) are contained within `<ul>` or `<ol>` parent elements ✓
Screen readers require list items (`<li>`) to be contained within a parent `<ul>` or `<ol>` to be announced properly. Learn more.

▼ Page Specifies Valid Language
These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

▼ `<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.

▼ Meta Tags Used Properly
These are opportunities to improve the user experience of your site.

▼ `[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.

▼ 13 Not Applicable Audits

▼ Elements Use Attributes Correctly
These are opportunities to improve the configuration of your HTML elements.

▼ `[accesskey]` values are not unique
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more](#).

▼ `<audio>` elements are missing a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]`.
Captions make audio elements usable for deaf or hearing-impaired users, providing critical information such as who is talking, what they're saying, and other non-speech information. [Learn more](#).

▼ `<input type="image">` elements do not 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](#).

▼ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refers to other cells of that same table.
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

▼ `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` do not 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. [Learn more](#).

▼ Elements Describe Contents Well
These are opportunities to make your content easier to understand for a user of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

▼ Presentational `<table>` elements do not avoid using `<th>`, `<caption>` or the `[summary]` attribute.
A table being used for layout purposes should not include data elements, such as the th or caption elements or the summary attribute, because this can create a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

▼ `<object>` elements do not 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](#).

▼ `<video>` elements do not 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](#).

▼ `<video>` elements do not contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="description"]`.
Audio descriptions provide relevant information for videos that dialogue cannot, such as facial expressions and scenes. [Learn more](#).

▼ Elements Are Well Structured
These are opportunities to make sure your HTML is appropriately structured.

▼

`<dl>`'s do not contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>` or `<template>` elements.
When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn more.

▼ Definition list items are not 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.

▼ Page Specifies Valid Language
These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

▼ `[lang]` attributes do not have a valid value
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. Learn more.

▼ Meta Tags Used Properly
These are opportunities to improve the user experience of your site.

▼ The document uses `<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.

▼ Additional items to manually check
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.

▼ 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. Learn more.

▼ Visual order on the page follows DOM order
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more.

▼

Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn more.

▼ **Headings don't skip levels**
Headings are used to create an outline for the page and heading levels are not skipped. 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 technology. Learn more.

Best Practices

We've compiled some recommendations for modernizing your web app and avoiding performance pitfalls.

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5 Failed Audits

▼ **Does not use HTTP/2 for all of its resources: 18 requests were not handled over HTTP/2** ✕
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers, multiplexing, and server push. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Protocol
/ (localhost)	http/1.0
/css/styles.css (localhost)	http/1.0
/register-sw.js (localhost)	http/1.0
/js/dbhelper.js (localhost)	http/1.0
/js/main.js (localhost)	http/1.0
/data/restaurants.json (localhost)	http/1.0
/data/restaurants.json (localhost)	http/1.0
/data/restaurants.json (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/1-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/2-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/3-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/4-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/5-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/6-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0

URL	Protocol
/images/7-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/8-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/9-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0
/images/10-small.jpg (localhost)	http/1.0

▼ 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](#).

▼ View Details

URL	Location
…api/js?key=AIzaSyAY9…&libraries=places&callback=initMap (maps.googleapi…)	line: 137
…api/js?key=AIzaSyAY9…&libraries=places&callback=initMap (maps.googleapi…)	line: 137
…en_gb/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	line: 34
…en_gb/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	line: 34

▼ Does not open external anchors using `rel="noopener"`   ✕
Open new tabs using `rel="noopener"` to improve performance and prevent security
vulnerabilities. [Learn more](#).

▼ View Details

URL	Target	Rel
/maps?ll=… (maps.google.com)	_blank	
…help/terms_maps.html (www.google.com)	_blank	

▼ Manifest's `short_name` will be truncated when displayed on homescreen   ✕
Make your app's `short_name` fewer than 12 characters to ensure that it's not truncated on
homescreens. [Learn more](#).

▼ Displays images with incorrect aspect ratio
Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio.

▼ View Details

URL	Aspect Ratio (Displayed)	Aspect Ratio (Actual)
📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)
📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)

URL	Aspect Ratio (Displayed)	Aspect Ratio (Actual)
📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)
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📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)
📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)
📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)
📍 …images/spotlight-poi2_hdpi.png (maps.gstatic.com)	43 x 59 (0.73)	54 x 86 (0.63)

▼ 11 Passed Audits

▼ Avoids Application Cache ✓
Application Cache is deprecated. Learn more.

▼ Avoids WebSQL DB ✓
Web SQL is deprecated. Consider using IndexedDB instead. Learn more.

▼ Uses HTTPS ✓
All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn more.

▼ Avoids Mutation Events in its own scripts ✓
Mutation Events are deprecated and harm performance. Consider using Mutation Observers instead. Learn more.

▼ 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.

▼ 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 user gestures instead. Learn more.

▼ 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.

▼ Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load ✓

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. Learn more.

▼ Avoids deprecated APIs ✓
Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more.

▼ Allows users to paste into password fields ✓
Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. Learn more

▼ No browser errors logged to the console ✓
Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns.

SEO 89
These checks ensure that your page is optimized for search engine results ranking. There are additional factors Lighthouse does not check that may affect your search ranking. Learn more.

Content Best Practices
Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

▼ Document does not have a meta description ✗
Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more.

▼ 8 Passed Audits

▼ Mobile Friendly
Make sure your pages are mobile friendly so users don't have to pinch or zoom in order to read the content pages. Learn more.

▼ Has a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale` ✓
Add a viewport meta tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more.

▼ Document uses legible font sizes ✓
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.

▼ View Details

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
dynamic	`.gm-style .gm-style-cc span, .gm-style .gm-style-cc a, .gm-style .gm-style-mtc div`	4.19%	10px

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
/ (localhost)	`<div style="font-family: Roboto, Arial, sans-serif; font-size: 11px; color: rgb(68, 68, 68); direction: ltr; text-align: right; background-color: rgb(245, 245, 245);">`	2.15%	11px

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
/ (localhost)	`<div role="button" tabindex="0" title="Show satellite imagery" aria-label="Show satellite imagery" aria-pressed="false" draggable="false" style="direction: ltr; overflow: hidden; text-align: center; position: relative; color: rgb(86, 86, 86); font-family: Roboto, Arial, sans-serif; user-select: none; font-size: 11px; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255); padding: 11px; border-bottom-right-radius: 2px; border-top-right-radius: 2px; background-clip: padding-box; box-shadow: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3) 0px 1px 4px -1px; min-width: 41px; border-left: 0px;">`	0.92%	11px
/ (localhost)	`<label style="vertical-align: middle; cursor: pointer;">`	0.72%	11px

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
/ (localhost)	`<label style="vertical-align: middle; cursor: pointer;">`	0.61%	11px
/ (localhost)	`<div role="button" tabindex="0" title="Show street map" aria-label="Show street map" aria-pressed="true" draggable="false" style="direction: ltr; overflow: hidden; text-align: center; position: relative; color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: Roboto, Arial, sans-serif; user-select: none; font-size: 11px; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255); padding: 11px; border-bottom-left-radius: 2px; border-top-left-radius: 2px; background-clip: padding-box; box-shadow: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3) 0px 1px 4px -1px; min-width: 22px; font-weight: 500;">`	0.31%	11px

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
Legible text		91.10%	≥ 12px

▼ Content Best Practices
Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

  ▼ 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](#).

  ▼ Links have descriptive text ✓
  Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. [Learn more](#).

  ▼ Document has a valid `hreflang` ✓
  hreflang allows crawlers to discover alternate translations of the page content. [Learn more](#).

  ▼ Document avoids plugins ✓
  Most mobile devices do not support plugins, and many desktop browsers restrict them.

▼ Crawling and Indexing
To appear in search results, crawlers need access to your app.

  ▼ Page has successful HTTP status code ✓
  Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. [Learn more](#).

  ▼ 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](#).

▼ 1 Not Applicable Audits

  ▼ Content Best Practices
  Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

    ▼ Document has a valid `rel=canonical`
    Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. [Learn more](#).

▼ Additional items to manually check
Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

  ▼ Page is mobile friendly
  Take the [Mobile-Friendly Test](#) to check for audits not covered by Lighthouse, like sizing tap targets appropriately. [Learn more](#).

  ▼ Structured data is valid
  Run the [Structured Data Testing Tool](#) and the [Structured Data Linter](#) to validate structured data. [Learn more](#).

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