https://www.demoblaze.com/index.html
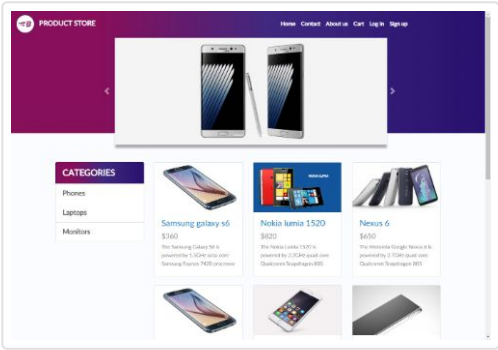
89 Performance

75 Accessibility

89

Performance

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

▲ 0–49   50–89   90–100

METRICS

Expand view

First Contentful Paint

0.5 s

Largest Contentful Paint

0.6 s

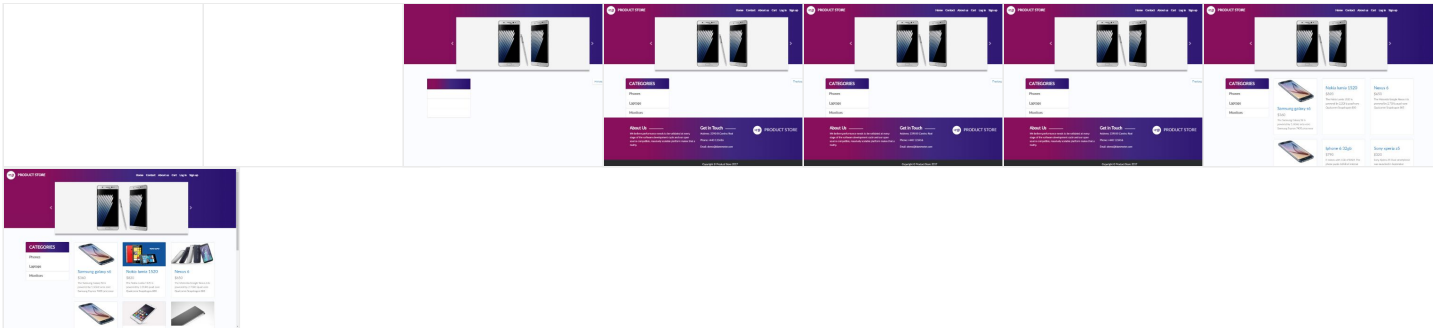Total Blocking Time

10 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.213
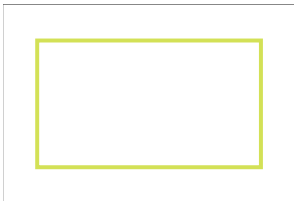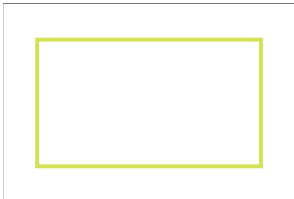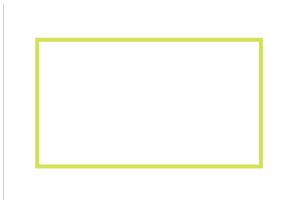
Speed Index

1.0 s

View Treemap
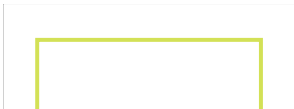
Show audits relevant to: All   FCP   LCP   TBT   CLS

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity	Estimated Savings

Serve images in next-gen formats	0.70s ⌃

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

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**1,110.4 KiB**	**790.4 KiB**
img.card- img-top.img-fluid /imgs/Nexus_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	226.4 KiB	175.8 KiB
img.card- img-top.img-fluid /imgs/iphone_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	196.2 KiB	151.5 KiB
img.card- img-top.img-fluid /imgs/xperia_z5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	140.3 KiB	117.9 KiB
img. /imgs/Lumia_1520.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	141.8 KiB	93.4 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
img-top.img-fluid	card-		
img-top.img-fluid	img.card-	/imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	88.4 KiB	70.1 KiB
img-top.img-fluid	img.card-	/imgs/galaxy_s6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	104.9 KiB	61.2 KiB
img-top.img-fluid	img.card-	/imgs/HTC_M9.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	94.7 KiB	55.8 KiB
img.d-block.img-fluid		/nexus1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	33.1 KiB	18.5 KiB
k.img-fluid	img.d-bloc	/iphone1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	33.8 KiB	16.6 KiB
div.vjs-poster		/imgs/front.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	24.1 KiB	16.0 KiB
img.d-block.img-fluid		/Samsung1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	26.8 KiB	13.6 KiB

Properly size images   0.66s   ⌃

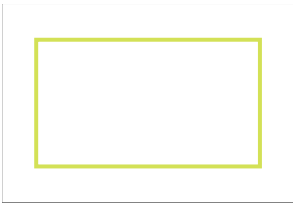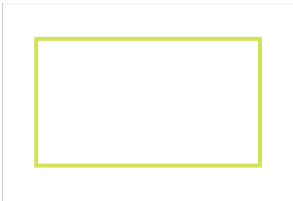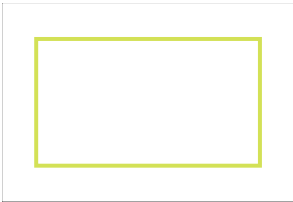Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. Learn how to size images.
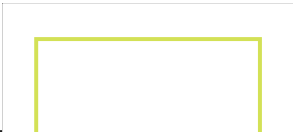
	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]		**1,025.8 KiB**	**966.7 KiB**

d-img-top.img-fluid

img.car /imgs/Nexus_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com) — 226.4 KiB — 218.6 KiB

d-img-top.img-fluid

img.car /imgs/iphone_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com) — 196.2 KiB — 189.5 KiB

d-img-top.img-fluid

img.car /imgs/Lumia_1520.jpg (www.demoblaze.com) — 141.8 KiB — 137.0 KiB

d-img-top.img-fluid

img.car /imgs/xperia_z5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com) — 140.3 KiB — 135.5 KiB

d-img-top.img-fluid

img.car /imgs/galaxy_s6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com) — 104.9 KiB — 101.3 KiB

d-img-top.img-fluid

img.car /imgs/HTC_M9.jpg (www.demoblaze.com) — 94.7 KiB — 91.4 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
d-img-top.img-fluid	i m g. c ar /imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	88.4 KiB	85.3 KiB
img.d-block.img-fluid	/nexus1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	33.1 KiB	8.0 KiB

Efficiently encode images   0.34s ∧

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. [Learn how to efficiently encode images](#).

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]		**817.2 KiB**	**338.7 KiB**
g-top.img-fluid	im g.c ar d- im /imgs/Nexus_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	226.4 KiB	98.8 KiB
g-top.img-fluid	im g.c ar d- im /imgs/iphone_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	196.2 KiB	92.0 KiB
g-top.img-fluid	im g.c ar d- im /imgs/xperia_z5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	140.3 KiB	75.3 KiB
	im g.c ar /imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	88.4 KiB	39.9 KiB

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
d-im g-top.img-fluid		
im g.c ar d-im g-top.img-fluid	/imgs/Lumia_1520.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	141.8 KiB	26.9 KiB
div.vjs-poster	/imgs/front.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	24.1 KiB	5.8 KiB

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 about font-display](#). FCP LCP

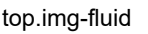| URL	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com 1st Party	**320 ms**
…fonts/Lato-Regular.woff2 (www.demoblaze.com)	320 ms

🔺 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 how to set image dimensions](#) CLS

URL
demoblaze.com 1st Party
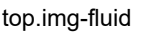
URL

img.card-img-top.img-fluid
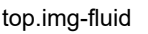
/imgs/galaxy_s6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)

img.card-img-top.img-fluid

/imgs/Lumia_1520.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)

img.card-img-top.img-fluid

/imgs/Nexus_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)
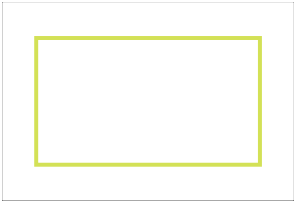

img.card-img-top.img-fluid

/imgs/galaxy_s6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)

img.card-img-top.img-fluid

/imgs/iphone_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)
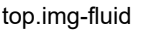
img.card-img-top.img-fluid
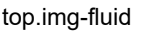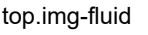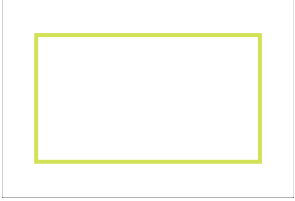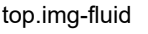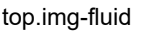
/imgs/xperia_z5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)
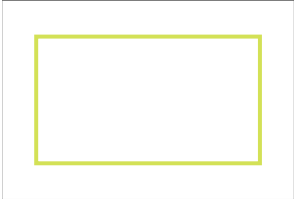
img.card-img-top.img-fluid

/imgs/HTC_M9.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)
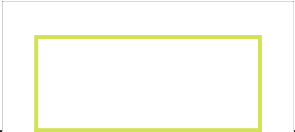
img.card-img-top.img-fluid

/imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)

URL

img.card-img-
top.img-fluid

/imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)

img.d-block.img-fluid   /nexus1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)

⚠ Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 23 resources found   ⌃

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

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
demoblaze.com [1st Party]		**1,621 KiB**
/imgs/Nexus_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	227 KiB
/imgs/iphone_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	197 KiB
…fonts/Lato-Regular.woff2 (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	179 KiB
…dist/video.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	155 KiB
/imgs/Lumia_1520.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	142 KiB
/imgs/xperia_z5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	141 KiB
/imgs/galaxy_s6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	105 KiB
/imgs/HTC_M9.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	95 KiB
/imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	89 KiB
…dist/videojs-contrib-hls.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	70 KiB
…dist/jquery.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	34 KiB

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
/iphone1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	34 KiB
/nexus1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	33 KiB
…css/bootstrap.min.css (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	27 KiB
/Samsung1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	27 KiB
/imgs/front.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	24 KiB
…js/bootstrap.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	15 KiB
…dist/video-js.min.css (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	12 KiB
…js/tether.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	9 KiB
/bm.png (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	4 KiB
/js/index.js (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	2 KiB
/css/latofonts.css (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	1 KiB
/css/latostyle.css (www.demoblaze.com)	10s	1 KiB

○   Avoid chaining critical requests   — 10 chains found   ⌃

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

Maximum critical path latency: **1,308.829 ms**

Initial Navigation

/index.html (www.demoblaze.com)

        …css/bootstrap.min.css (www.demoblaze.com) **- 194.889 ms, 27.16 KiB**

        …dist/video-js.min.css (www.demoblaze.com) **- 444.136 ms, 11.58 KiB**

        /css/latofonts.css (www.demoblaze.com)

                …fonts/Lato-Regular.woff2 (www.demoblaze.com) **- 324.28 ms, 178.65 KiB**

        /css/latostyle.css (www.demoblaze.com) **- 210.929 ms, 0.58 KiB**

        …dist/jquery.min.js (www.demoblaze.com) **- 483.345 ms, 34.45 KiB**

…dist/video.min.js (www.demoblaze.com) **- 664.073 ms, 155.13 KiB**

…dist/videojs-contrib-hls.min.js (www.demoblaze.com) **- 485.398 ms, 70.13 KiB**

…js/tether.min.js (www.demoblaze.com) **- 332.009 ms, 8.51 KiB**

…js/bootstrap.min.js (www.demoblaze.com) **- 364.487 ms, 14.60 KiB**

/js/index.js (www.demoblaze.com) **- 314.187 ms, 2.46 KiB**

○   Largest Contentful Paint element — 640 ms   ⌃

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. [Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element](#)
 LCP

Element
img.d-block.img-fluid

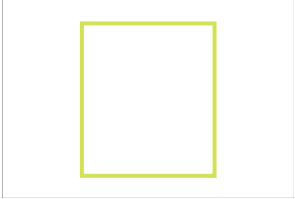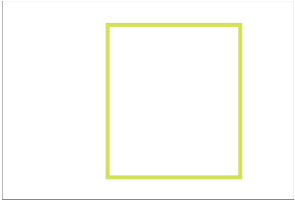| Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	62%	400 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	0%	0 ms
Render Delay	38%	240 ms
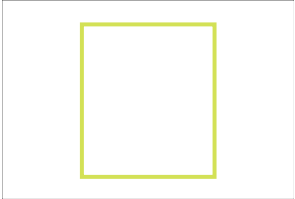
○   Avoid large layout shifts — 5 elements found   ⌃

These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. [Learn how to improve CLS](#) CLS

Element		CLS Contribution
	div#footc	
		0.133
	footer.py-5.bg-inverse	0.019

Element	CLS Contribution
div.col-lg-4.col-md-6.mb-4	0.010
div.col-lg-4.col-md-6.mb-4	0.010
div.col-lg-4.col-md-6.mb-4	0.010

○ Avoid long main-thread tasks — 2 long tasks found ︿

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks TBT

URL	Start Time	Duration
demoblaze.com 1st Party		**150 ms**
…dist/jquery.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	1,167 ms	79 ms
/index.html (www.demoblaze.com)	470 ms	71 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (29)   Hide

Eliminate render-blocking resources ︿

Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline and deferring all non-critical JS/styles. Learn how to eliminate render-blocking resources. FCP LCP

Defer offscreen images — Potential savings of 85 KiB

Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images.

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**84.6 KiB**	**84.6 KiB**
img.d-block.img-fluid /iphone1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	33.8 KiB	33.8 KiB
img.d-block.img-fluid /Samsung1.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	26.8 KiB	26.8 KiB
div.vjs-poster /imgs/front.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	24.1 KiB	24.1 KiB

Minify CSS

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn how to minify CSS. [FCP] [LCP]

Minify JavaScript

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

Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 36 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**38.7 KiB**	**36.1 KiB**
…css/bootstrap.min.css (www.demoblaze.com)	27.2 KiB	24.5 KiB

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
…dist/video-js.min.css (www.demoblaze.com)	11.6 KiB	11.6 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 139 KiB ⌃

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**225.3 KiB**	**138.8 KiB**
…dist/video.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	155.1 KiB	105.7 KiB
…dist/videojs-contrib-hls.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	70.1 KiB	33.1 KiB

Enable text compression — Potential savings of 87 KiB ⌃

Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. Learn more about text compression. [FCP] [LCP]

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**534.7 KiB**	**87.2 KiB**
/about_demo_hls_600k00000.ts (hls.demoblaze.com)	529.5 KiB	82.8 KiB
/about_demo_hls_600k.m3u8 (hls.demoblaze.com)	5.2 KiB	4.4 KiB

Preconnect to required origins ⌃

Consider adding `preconnect` or `dns-prefetch` resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. [FCP] [LCP]

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 190 ms ⌃

Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric. [FCP] [LCP]

URL	Time Spent
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**190 ms**
/index.html (www.demoblaze.com)	190 ms

Avoid multiple page redirects   ⌃

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. [FCP] [LCP]

○   Preload key requests   ⌃

Consider using `<link rel=preload>` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Learn how to preload key requests. [FCP] [LCP]

Use HTTP/2   ⌃

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more about HTTP/2.

Use video formats for animated content   ⌃

Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for animations and PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more about efficient video formats [LCP]

Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles   ⌃

Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. [TBT]

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Potential savings of 9 KiB   ⌃

Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/nomodule feature detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers. Learn how to use modern JavaScript [TBT]

URL	Potential Savings
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**8.6 KiB**
…dist/video.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	8.4 KiB

video.min.js:12	`Object.keys`
video.min.js:14	`@babel/plugin-transform-classes`

…dist/videojs-contrib-hls.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	0.2 KiB
videojs-contrib-hls.min.js:1	`@babel/plugin-transform-classes`
…js/tether.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	0.1 KiB
tether.min.js:1	`@babel/plugin-transform-classes`
…js/bootstrap.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	0.1 KiB
bootstrap.min.js:6	`@babel/plugin-transform-classes`

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image ⌃

If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. Learn more about preloading LCP elements. [LCP]

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 2,167 KiB ⌃

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

URL	Transfer Size
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**1,857.9 KiB**
/about_demo_hls_600k00000.ts (hls.demoblaze.com)	529.6 KiB
/imgs/Nexus_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	226.7 KiB
/imgs/iphone_6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	196.6 KiB
…fonts/Lato-Regular.woff2 (www.demoblaze.com)	178.6 KiB
…dist/video.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	155.1 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
/imgs/Lumia_1520.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	142.1 KiB
/imgs/xperia_z5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	140.5 KiB
/imgs/galaxy_s6.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	105.1 KiB
/imgs/HTC_M9.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	94.9 KiB
/imgs/sony_vaio_5.jpg (www.demoblaze.com)	88.5 KiB

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 445 elements ⌃

A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer style calculations, and produce costly layout reflows. Learn how to avoid an excessive DOM size. [TBT]

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		445
Maximum DOM Depth	option#captions-foreground-opacity-example-video_component_432-Opaque	15
Maximum Child Elements	div.vjs-control-bar	17

◯   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. Learn more about User Timing marks.

JavaScript execution time — 0.4 s ⌃

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
demoblaze.com [1st Party]	**733 ms**	**345 ms**	**27 ms**

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
/index.html (www.demoblaze.com)	421 ms	101 ms	12 ms
…dist/jquery.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	239 ms	196 ms	2 ms
…dist/video.min.js (www.demoblaze.com)	72 ms	48 ms	12 ms
Unattributable	**209 ms**	**2 ms**	**0 ms**
Unattributable	209 ms	2 ms	0 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 1.1 s ⌃

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

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	411 ms
Other	385 ms
Style & Layout	121 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	59 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	57 ms
Rendering	18 ms

◯ Minimize third-party usage ⌃

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. Learn how to minimize third-party impact. TBT

◯ Lazy load third-party resources with facades ⌃

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade. TBT

Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded   ⌃

Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful paint. Learn more about optimal lazy loading. LCP

Element
img.d-block.img-fluid

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance   ⌃

Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as `passive` to improve your page's scroll performance. Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.

Avoids `document.write()`   ⌃

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

○   Avoid non-composited animations   ⌃

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations CLS

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 a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag. TBT

Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration   ⌃

Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. Learn more about the bfcache

75

Accessibility

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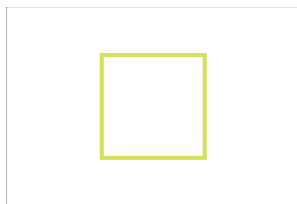
NAMES AND LABELS

⚠ Image elements do not have [alt] attributes ⌃

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.
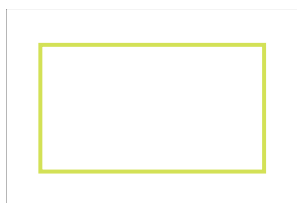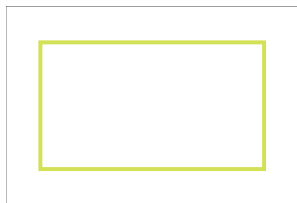
Failing Elements
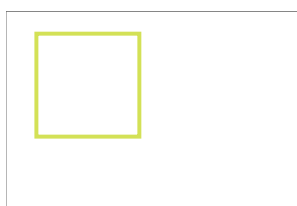
img

img

⚠ Links do not 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 how to make links accessible.
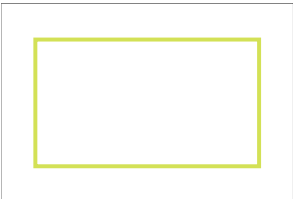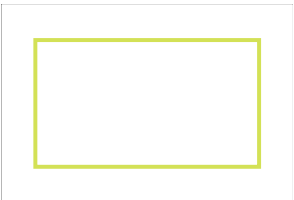
Failing Elements

a

a

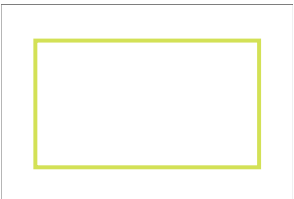Failing Elements

a
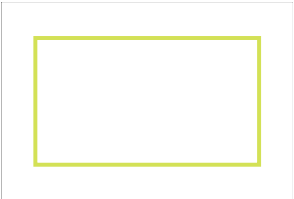
a
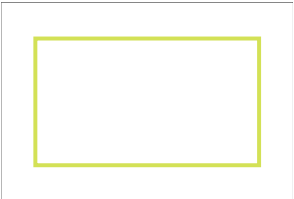
a
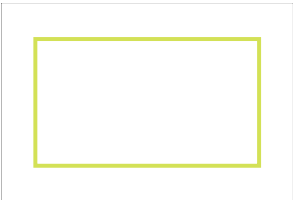
a

a

a

a

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.
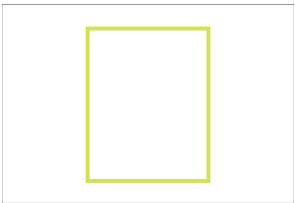
CONTRAST

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

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.
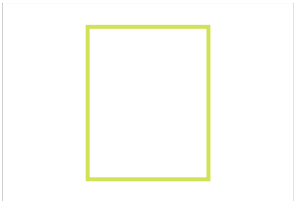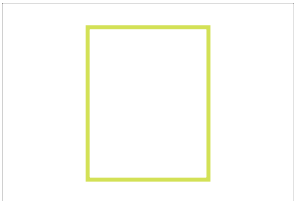
Failing Elements

h5

div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

div.card.h-100

h5

div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

Failing Elements

div.card.h-100

h5

div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

div.card.h-100

h5

div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

Failing Elements

div.card.h-100

h5
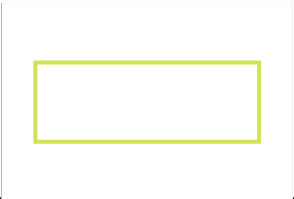

div.card.h-100
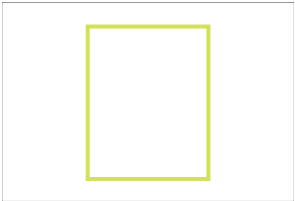

p#article.card-text

div.card.h-100

h5

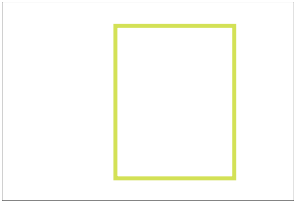
div.card.h-100
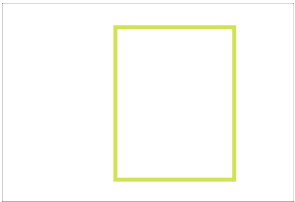

p#article.card-text

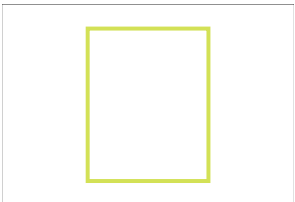Failing Elements

div.card.h-100

h5

div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

div.card.h-100

h5

div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

Failing Elements

div.card.h-100

h5
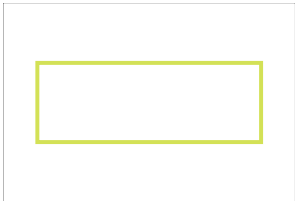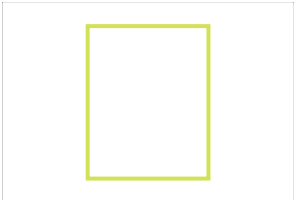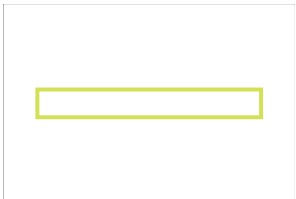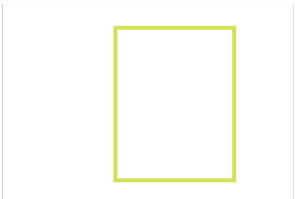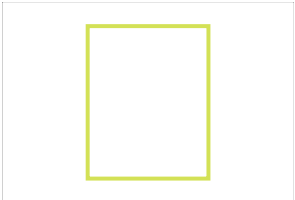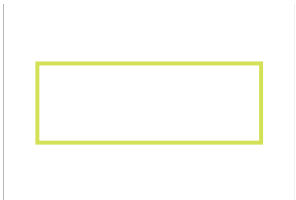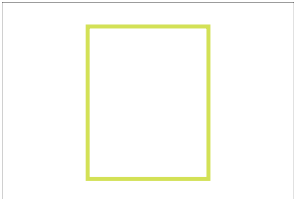
div.card.h-100

p#article.card-text

div.card.h-100

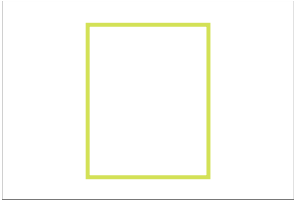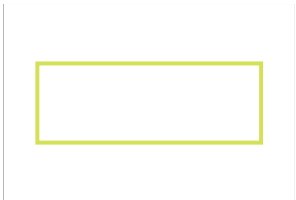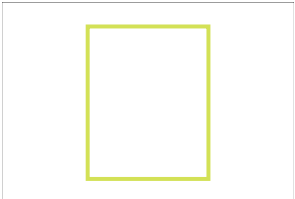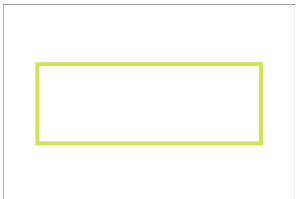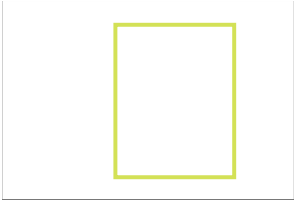These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

NAVIGATION

⚠ `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are not unique ⌃

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate `ids`.

Failing Elements

a#itemc.list-group-item

Failing Elements

a#itemc.list-group-item

a#itemc.list-group-item
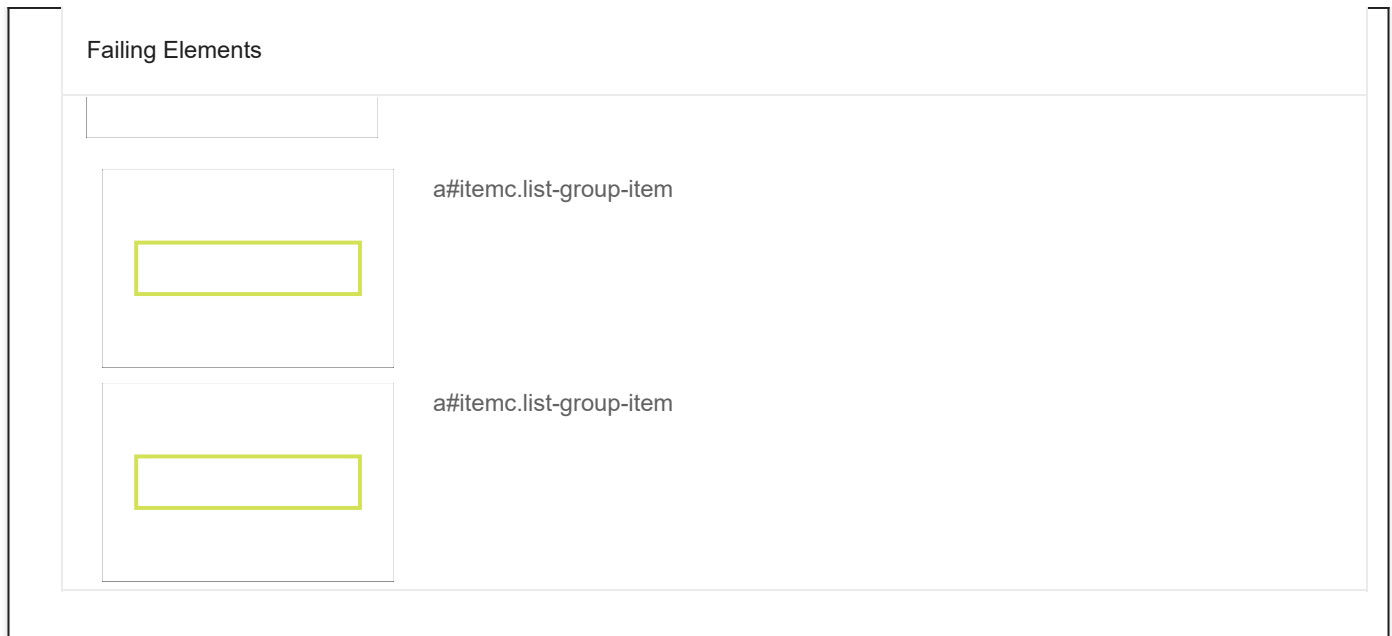
These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)   Hide

○   Interactive controls are keyboard focusable   ∧

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable.

○   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 how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.

○   The page has a logical tab order   ∧

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more about logical tab ordering.

○   Visual order on the page follows DOM order   ∧

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.

○   User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region   ∧

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus traps.

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

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to new content.

○ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation ⌃

Landmark elements (`<main>`, `<nav>`, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.

○ Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology ⌃

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.

○ Custom controls have associated labels ⌃

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.

○ Custom controls have ARIA roles ⌃

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.

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

PASSED AUDITS (14)   Hide

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

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

`[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 about roles and required attributes.

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 how to make buttons more accessible.

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.

[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents

Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles.

Document has a <title> element

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

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.

<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.

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 about proper list structure.

List items (<li>) are contained within <ul>, <ol> or <menu> parent elements

Screen readers require list items (<li>) to be contained within a parent <ul>, <ol> or <menu> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.

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 about heading order.

Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.   ⌃

ARIA `roles` enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA `role` values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.

Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.   ⌃

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the `alt` attribute.

NOT APPLICABLE (42)   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 about access keys.

○   `[aria-*]` attributes match their roles   ⌃

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.

○   `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 how to make command elements more accessible.

○   Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.   ⌃

ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.

○   ARIA input fields have accessible names   ⌃

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.

○ ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names   ⌃

When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name `meter` elements.

○ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names   ⌃

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to label `progressbar` elements.

○ Elements with an ARIA `[role]` that require children to contain a specific `[role]` have all required children.   ⌃

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about roles and required children elements.

○ `[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 about ARIA roles and required parent element.

○ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.   ⌃

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.

○ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names   ⌃

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about toggle fields.

○ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names   ⌃

When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name `tooltip` elements.

○ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names   ⌃

When a `treeitem` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.

○ `[aria-*]` attributes have valid values   ⌃

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.

○ [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled ⌃

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA attributes.

○ 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 about bypass blocks.

○ <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements. ⌃

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.

○ Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements ⌃

Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.

○ ARIA IDs are unique ⌃

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

○ No form fields have multiple labels ⌃

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. Learn how to use form labels.

○ <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ⌃

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.

○ <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. ⌃

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.

○   Input buttons have discernible text.   ⌃

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. Learn more about input buttons.

○   `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text   ⌃

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.

○   Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.   ⌃

Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. Learn more about accessible names.

○   Form elements have associated labels   ⌃

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more about form element labels.

○   Links are distinguishable without relying on color.   ⌃

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable.

○   The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">`   ⌃

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.

○   `<object>` elements have alternate text   ⌃

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for `object` elements.

○   Select elements have associated label elements.   ⌃

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the `select element`.

○   Skip links are focusable.   ⌃

Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.

○ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ⌃

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. Learn more about the `tabindex attribute`.

○ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ⌃

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption.

○ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ⌃

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about captions.

○ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ⌃

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about table headers.

○ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the 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 about the headers attribute.

○ `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe. ⌃

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about table headers.

○ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ⌃

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. Learn how to use the `lang attribute`.

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

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

video captions.

○   All heading elements contain content.   ⌃

A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. Learn more about headings.

○   Identical links have the same purpose.   ⌃

Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. Learn more about identical links.

○   Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.   ⌃

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. Learn more about touch targets.