

http://127.0.0.1:5500/index.html#contact











100

100



Performance

Accessibility

Best Practices

SEO



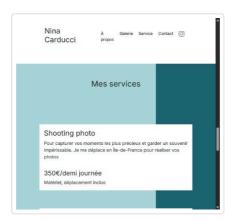
Performance

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

0-49

50-89

90-100



METRICS Expand view

First Contentful Paint

0.5 s

Largest Contentful Paint

0.6 s

about:blank

Total Blocking Time

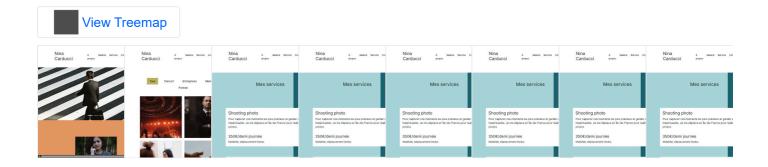
0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.08

Speed Index

0.7 s



Later this year, insights will replace performance audits. Learn more and provide feedback

Try insights

here.

Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Enable text compression — Est savings of 206 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size	Est Savings
127.0.0.1 (1st Party)	259.6 KiB	206.3 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (127.0.0.1)	160.0 KiB	136.7 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (127.0.0.1)	76.3 KiB	53.8 KiB
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	14.4 KiB	9.7 KiB
/assets/maugallery.min.js (127.0.0.1)	4.9 KiB	3.4 KiB
/assets/style.min.css (127.0.0.1)	4.1 KiB	2.8 KiB

▲ Reduce unused CSS — Est savings of 154 KiB

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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	Est Savings
127.0.0.1	160.0 KiB	153.7 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (127.0.0.1)	160.0 KiB	153.7 KiB

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Est savings of 230 ms

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

Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Est Savings
Google Fonts Cdn	1.4 KiB	240 ms
/css2?family= (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.4 KiB	240 ms
127.0.0.1 (1st Party)	164.8 KiB	370 ms
/assets/style.min.css (127.0.0.1)	4.4 KiB	90 ms
bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (127.0.0.1)	160.4 KiB	290 ms

▲ Page prevented back/forward cache restoration — 1 failure reason

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. <u>Learn more about the bfcache</u>

Failure reason	Failure type
Pages with WebSocket cannot enter back/forward cache.	Pending browser support
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	

Image elements do not have explicit width and height

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Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. <u>Learn how to set image dimensions</u> (CLS)

		URL
127.0.0.1 (1st Party)		
	img	images_webp/nina.webp (127.0.0.1)
img.d-block.w-100		slider/ryoji-iwawebp (127.0.0.1)
	img	images_webp/instagram.webp (127.0.0.1)
Unattributable		
	img	

Properly size images — Est savings of 114 KiB

Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. Learn how to size images. FCP LCP

		URL	Resource Size	Est Savings
127.0.0.1 (1st Party)	img		160.1 KiB	113.7 KiB
	illig	images_webp/nina.webp (127.0.0.1)	32.7 KiB	27.7 KiB

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	URL	Resource Size	Est Savings
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	concerts/aaron-pauwebp (127.0.0.1)	25.4 KiB	16.7 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	concerts/austin-newebp (127.0.0.1)	17.2 KiB	14.2 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc- unsplash.webp (127.0.0.1)	16.3 KiB	10.0 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	entreprise/mateus-cawebp (127.0.0.1)	15.1 KiB	8.7 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	mariage/hannah-buwebp (127.0.0.1)	10.0 KiB	7.9 KiB
	portraits/nino-vanwebp (127.0.0.1)	12.9 KiB	7.9 KiB

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3.20	about.blank		
	URL	Resource Size	Est Savings
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQ- unsplash.webp (127.0.0.1)	12.3 KiB	7.6 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	entreprise/ali-morshwebp (127.0.0.1)	8.3 KiB	6.9 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	entreprise/jason-goowebp (127.0.0.1)	9.8 KiB	6.1 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript — Est savings of 60 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. <u>Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript</u>. FCP LCP

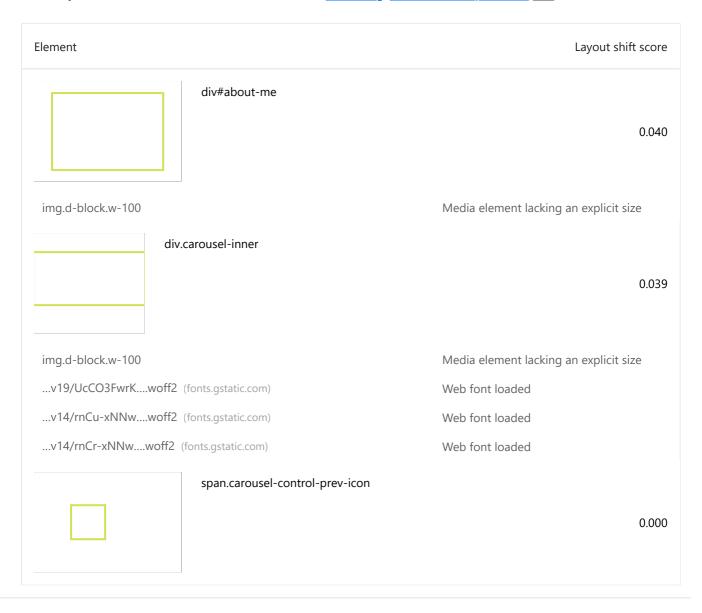
URL	Transfer Size	Est Savings
127.0.0.1 1st Party	76.3 KiB	60.5 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (127.0.0.1)	76.3 KiB	60.5 KiB
js/src/tooltip.js	9.8 KiB	8.3 KiB
js/src/dropdown.js	5.9 KiB	4.9 KiB
js/src/modal.js	4.9 KiB	4.5 KiB
js/src/carousel.js	6.6 KiB	4.0 KiB
js/src/collapse.js	3.6 KiB	3.3 KiB

O Avoid large layout shifts — 3 layout shifts found

These are the largest layout shifts observed on the page. Each table item represents a single layout shift, and shows the element that shifted the most. Below each item are possible root causes that led to the layout shift. Some of these layout

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shifts may not be included in the CLS metric value due to windowing. Learn how to improve CLS (CLS)



Avoid chaining critical requests — 5 chains found

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

Maximum critical path latency: 212.765 ms

```
Initial Navigation
```

```
/index.html (127.0.0.1)

/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)

...v19/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 32.956 ms, 23.27 KiB

...v14/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 33.465 ms, 15.38 KiB

...v14/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 29.763 ms, 13.73 KiB

...bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (127.0.0.1) - 11.65 ms, 160.38 KiB

/assets/style.min.css (127.0.0.1) - 9.5 ms, 4.39 KiB
```

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O Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 0 ms

Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try to load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. <u>Learn how to minimize third-party impact</u>. <u>TBT</u>

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts Cdn	54 KiB	0 ms
v19/UcCO3FwrKwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	23 KiB	0 ms
v14/rnCu-xNNwwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
v14/rnCr-xNNwwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	14 KiB	0 ms
/css2?family= (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	30 KiB	0 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	0 ms

O Largest Contentful Paint element — 610 ms

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. <u>Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element</u> [LCP]

Element img.d-block.w-100

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	20%	130 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	2%	10 ms
Render Delay	77%	470 ms

O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 1 long task found

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. <u>Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks</u> (TBT)

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URL	Start Time	Duration
127.0.0.1 1st Party		57 ms
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	231 ms	57 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (26)	Hide
Defer offscreen images	^
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images. FCP LCP	to
Minify CSS	^
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <u>Learn how to minify CSS</u> . FCP LCP	
Minify JavaScript	^
Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. <u>Learn how to minify JavaScript</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	
Efficiently encode images	^
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. <u>Learn how to efficiently encode images</u> . FCP <u>LCP</u>	
Serve images in next-gen formats	^
Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster down less data consumption. Learn more about modern image formats. FCP LCP	loads and
Preconnect to required origins	^
Warnings: More than 2 ` link rel=preconnect>` connections were found. These should be used sparingly and onl most important origins.	y to the
Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to important third-p origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. LCP FCP	arty
Initial server response time was short — Root document took 0 ms	^
Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. <u>Learn more and the server response</u>	about the

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Time to First Byte metric. FCP LCP

URL	Time Spent
127.0.0.1 (1st Party)	0 ms
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	0 ms
Avoid multiple page redirects	^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirect	ts. LCP FCP
Use HTTP/2	^
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more at FCP	oout HTTP/2. (LCP)
Use video formats for animated content	^
Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for are PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. <u>Learn more about efficient video for the save network bytes.</u>	
Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by LCP	network activity. FCP
Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers	^
Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't browsers. Consider modifying your JavaScript build process to not transpile <u>Baseline</u> features, unless y support legacy browsers. <u>Learn why most sites can deploy ES6+ code without transpiling</u> <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	•
Preload Largest Contentful Paint image	^
If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve about preloading LCP elements. LCP	e LCP. <u>Learn more</u>
Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 540 KiB	^
Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn h</u> <u>sizes</u> .	ow to reduce payload

Show 3rd-party resources (2)

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URL	Transfer Size
127.0.0.1 1st Party	375.1 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (127.0.0.1)	160.4 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (127.0.0.1)	76.7 KiB
images_webp/nina.webp (127.0.0.1)	33.0 KiB
slider/ryoji-iwawebp (127.0.0.1)	29.7 KiB
concerts/aaron-pauwebp (127.0.0.1)	25.7 KiB
concerts/austin-newebp (127.0.0.1)	17.5 KiB
mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.webp (127.0.0.1)	16.6 KiB
entreprise/mateus-cawebp (127.0.0.1)	15.4 KiB
jQuery CDN Cdn	30.3 KiB
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30.3 KiB
Google Fonts Cdn	23.3 KiB
v19/UcCO3FwrKwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	23.3 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets $\,-\,$ 0 resources found

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

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 133 elements

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

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		133
Maximum DOM Depth	div.mg-prev	9
Maximum Child Elements	body	9

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Statistic	Element	Value

User Timing marks and measures

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. <u>Learn more about User Timing marks</u>.

JavaScript execution time — 0.0 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
127.0.0.1	188 ms	14 ms	1 ms
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	188 ms	14 ms	1 ms
Unattributable	118 ms	4 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	118 ms	4 ms	0 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.4 s

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

Category	Time Spent
Other	190 ms
Style & Layout	88 ms
Script Evaluation	54 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	21 ms
Rendering	18 ms

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Category Time Spent Script Parsing & Compilation 8 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 about fontdisplay. 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.w-100 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.

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Accessibility

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

DDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	<u>.</u>
Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	e
The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more aboutogical tab ordering.</u>	<u>t</u>
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visuordering.</u>	<u>al</u>
O 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 focutraps.	<u>1S</u>
The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to no content.	<u>ew</u>
HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^

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Learn more about landmark elements.

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

0	Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Of	fscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen content</u> .	
0	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	stom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> <u>ntrols and labels</u> .	
0	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Cı	stom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
These is review.	tems address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessibili</u>	<u>ty</u>
PASSE	D AUDITS (23)	Hide
	[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
	ch ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Lear</u> w to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	<u>n</u>
	[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
	sistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <bodyx< td=""><td>>.</td></bodyx<>	> .
	[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
	sistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> r <u>ARIA attributes</u> .	<u>5</u>
	[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
	sistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA</u> <u>tributes</u> .	
	Buttons have an accessible name	^
	hen a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who y on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u> .)

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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 about the alt 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. [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 attributes are used as specified for the element's role Some ARIA attributes are only allowed on an element under certain conditions. Learn more about conditional ARIA attributes. [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. Elements use only permitted ARIA attributes Using ARIA attributes in roles where they are prohibited can mean that important information is not communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about prohibited ARIA roles. Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast. Document has a <title> element

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

<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. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u>.

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<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>. 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 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. Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more about proper list structure. List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements Screen readers require list items (<1i>) to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure. 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. 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. Uses ARIA roles only on compatible elements Many HTML elements can only be assigned certain ARIA roles. Using ARIA roles where they are not allowed can interfere with the accessibility of the web page. 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.

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NOI	Γ APPLICABLE (34)	Hide
0	[accesskey] values are unique	^
	Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more about access keys</u> .	2
0	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 users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.	for
0	Deprecated ARIA roles were not used	^
	Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. <u>Learn more about deprecated ARIA roles</u> .	
0	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. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible</u> .	
0	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.	е
0	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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
0	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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	g it
0	[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
	Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about role and required attributes</u> .	<u>S</u>
0	Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.	^

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Some ARIA parent roles many roles and required children	nust contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about the elements.</u>	<u>out</u>
O [role]s are contained b	by their required parent element	^
	ust be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility function ples and required parent element.	ns.
O [role] values are valid		^
ARIA roles must have valid roles.	d values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA</u>	
Elements with the role=	=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.	^
_	nd a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's ill not be announced. <u>Learn more about the role=text attribute</u> .	
 ARIA toggle fields have 	accessible names	^
	n't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusableen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	е
ARIA tooltip elements	have accessible names	^
	loesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it ely on screen readers. Learn how to name tooltip elements.	
O ARIA treeitem elements	s have accessible names	^
	nt doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it ely on screen readers. Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.	

O 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.

O <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

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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.

O ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Leadow to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	<u>arn</u>
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either first, the last, or all of the labels. Learn how to use form labels.	ither
O <frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
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 correlation to the language attribute.	ectly.
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	the
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.	or
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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	/
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers conmeaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	nvey
 Select elements have associated label elements. 	^

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

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. O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute. 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.



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Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) sign <u>CSP to prevent XSS</u>	nificantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting	g (XSS) attacks. <u>Learn how to use</u>
<u> </u>		
Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High
Use a strong HSTS policy		
	tly reduces the risk of downgrading HTTP con r-age is recommended. <u>Learn more about usin</u>	· · · =
Description	Directive	Severity
No HSTS header found		High
	an be used to isolate the top-level window from	m other documents such as pop-
ups. <u>Learn more about deploying the COO</u> Description	Directive	Severity
No COOP header found		High
Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CSP		
	e frame-ancestors directive in the Content- hese can mitigate clickjacking attacks by block hitigating clickjacking.	
		Severity
Description		sevency

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GENERAL

O Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit.

Name	Version
Bootstrap	5.1.3
jQuery	3.4.1

PASSED AUDITS (14)

Uses HTTPS

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding <u>mixed content</u>, where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn more about HTTPS.

Avoids deprecated APIs

Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs.

Third-party cookies may be blocked in some contexts. Learn more about preparing for third-party cookie restrictions.

Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. <u>Learn more about user-friendly input fields</u>.

Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. <u>Learn more about the geolocation permission</u>.

Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load

Avoids third-party cookies

Allows users to paste into input fields

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. <u>Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications</u>.

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Displays images with correct aspect ratio Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. Learn more about image aspect ratio. Serves images with appropriate resolution Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. Learn how to provide responsive images. 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. Page has the HTML doctype Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. Learn more about the doctype declaration. Properly defines charset A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a <meta> tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more about declaring the character encoding. 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. Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools Issues logged to the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more details on each issue. Page has valid source maps Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. Learn more about source maps. URL Map URL 127.0.0.1 1st Party

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URL	Map URL	
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (127.0.0.1)	bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map (127.0.0.1)	

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Redirects HTTP traffic to HTTPS

Make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS in order to enable secure web features for all your users. 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 about legible font sizes.



These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)	Hide
O Structured data is valid	^
Run the <u>Structured Data Testing Tool</u> and the <u>Structured Data Linter</u> to validate structured data <u>Data</u> .	a. Learn more about Structured
Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.	
PASSED AUDITS (8)	Hide
Page isn't blocked from indexing	^
Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission about crawler directives.	n to crawl them. <u>Learn more</u>

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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. Document has a meta description Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more about the meta description. Page has successful HTTP status code Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more about HTTP status codes. Links have descriptive text Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. Learn how to make links more accessible. Links are crawlable Search engines may use href attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the href attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn how to make links crawlable 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 about the alt attribute. Document has a valid hreflang hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region. Learn more about hreflang. NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide robots.txt is valid If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. Learn more about robots.txt. Document has a valid rel=canonical Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more about canonical links.

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Captured at Aug 11, 2025, 1:25 PM GMT+2

Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 12.6.0

Custom throttling

Single page session

Using Chromium 138.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 12.6.0 | File an issue

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