



Performance



Accessibility



**Best Practices** 



SEO



# Performance

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

0 - 49

50-89

90-100



Expand view

### **METRICS**

First Contentful Paint

2.4 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Largest Contentful Paint

2.8 s

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.001

# Speed Index

# 2.4 s

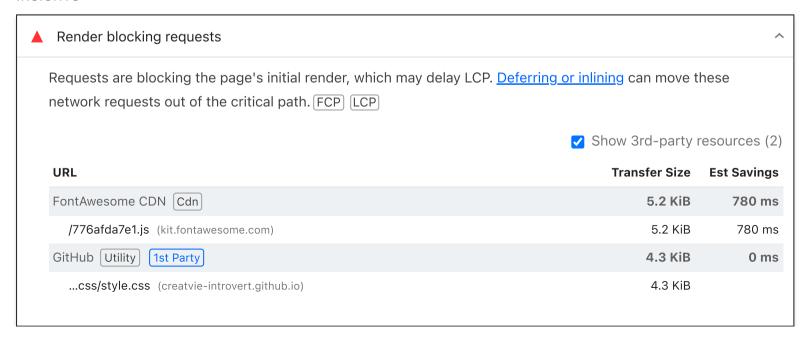


Later this year, insights will replace performance audits. <u>Learn more and provide</u> feedback here.

Go back to audits

Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

#### **INSIGHTS**



URL	Transfer Size	Est Saving
Google Fonts Cdn	1.4 KiB	770 n
/css2?family= (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.4 KiB	770 n
Font display		
Consider setting <u>font-display</u> to swap or optional to ensure text is conspirated to mitigate layout shifts with <u>font metric overrides</u> . FCP	nsistently visible. swap ca	n be furthe
URL		Est Saving
FontAwesome CDN Cdn		30 n
webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)		30 n
Optimize LCP by making the LCP image <u>discoverable</u> from the HTML immed		<u>vauirig</u> (LC
fetchpriority=high should be applied  Request is discoverable in initial document		<u>oaumy</u> <u>LC</u>
fetchpriority=high should be applied		<u>Dading</u> LC
fetchpriority=high should be applied  Request is discoverable in initial document		<u>oaumy</u> (C

Avoid chaining critical requests by reducing the length of chains, reducing the download size of resources, or deferring the download of unnecessary resources to improve page load. [LCP] Maximum critical path latency: 168 ms Initial Navigation /wordweaver/index.html (creatvie-introvert.github.io) - 22 ms, 4.65 KiB /776afda7e1.js (kit.fontawesome.com) - 63 ms, 5.23 KiB ...css/free.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 127 ms, 21.52 KiB ...css/free-v4-shims.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 127 ms, 4.73 KiB ...css/free-v5-font-face.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 127 ms, 0.96 KiB ...css/free-v4-font-face.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 127 ms, 1.28 KiB ...css/style.css (creatvie-introvert.github.io) - 43 ms, 4.27 KiB /css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com) - 87 ms, 1.40 KiB ...v23/pxiByp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 136 ms, 7.69 KiB ...v23/pxiEyp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 136 ms, 7.74 KiB ...v23/pxiByp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 138 ms, 7.83 KiB ...v23/pxiGyp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 141 ms, 8.50 KiB ...webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) - 168 ms, 116.61 KiB ■ Use efficient cache lifetimes — Est savings of 45 KiB A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more. FCP LCP ✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1) **Cache TTL** Transfer Size Request GitHub (Utility) 1st Party 40 KiB ...images/wordweaver-logo.webp (creatvie-introvert.github.io) 21 KiB 10m 10m 15 KiB ...js/script.js (creatvie-introvert.github.io)

Request	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
css/style.css (creatvie-introvert.github.io)	10m	4 KiB
FontAwesome CDN Cdn		5 KiB
/776afda7e1.js (kit.fontawesome.com)	1m	5 KiB

■ Improve image delivery — Est savings of 8 KiB

Reducing the download time of images can improve the perceived load time of the page and LCP. <u>Learn more about optimizing image size FCP LCP</u>

URL	Resource Size	Est Savings
GitHub Utility 1st Party	22.4 KiB	7.8 KiB
images/wordweaver-logo.webp (creatvie-introvert.github.io)	22.4 KiB	7.8 KiB
Increasing the image compression factor could improve this image's download size.		7.8 KiB

Layout shift culprits

Layout shifts occur when elements move absent any user interaction. <u>Investigate the causes of layout shifts</u>, such as elements being added, removed, or their fonts changing as the page loads. <u>[CLS]</u>

Element		Layout shift score
Total		0.001
WordWeaver WordWeaver Unrovel Clues, Solve the Grid.	<pre>WordWeaver <h1 id="hero-title" tabindex="-1"></h1></pre>	0.001



WordWeaver logo

Unsized Images

# Element Layout shift score

<img src="assets/images/wordweaver-logo.webp" alt="WordWeaver-logo" id="site-logo">

...v23/pxiByp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) Font request

...v23/pxiEyp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) Font request

# LCP by phase

Each <u>phase has specific improvement strategies</u>. Ideally, most of the LCP time should be spent on loading the resources, not within delays. <u>LCP</u>

Phase	Duration
Time to first byte	20 ms
Resource load delay	0 ms
Resource load duration	20 ms
Element render delay	110 ms



WordWeaver Logo

<img src="assets/images/wordweaver-logo.webp" alt="WordWeaver Logo">

# O 3rd parties

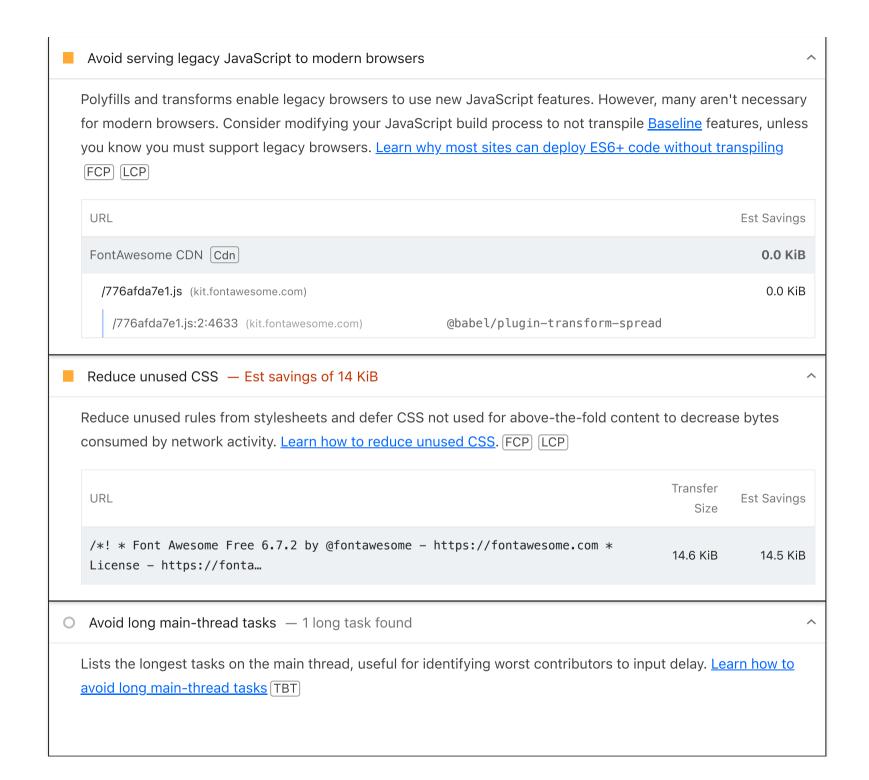
3rd party code can significantly impact load performance. Reduce and defer loading of 3rd party code to prioritize your page's content.

3rd party		Transfer size	Main thread time
fdfcjfoifbjp	lmificlkdfneafllkgmn	0 KiB	9 ms
chrome-ex	tension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/lib/jquery-2.1.3.min.js	0 KiB	8 ms
<pre>chrome- extension nager.js</pre>	://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/utils/errorMa	0 KiB	1 ms
chrome-ex	tension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/contentScript.js	0 KiB	0 ms
<pre>chrome- extension dex.html</pre>	://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/hoverTools/in	0 KiB	0 ms
FontAweso	me CDN Cdn	150 KiB	2 ms
/776afda7e	1.js (kit.fontawesome.com)	5 KiB	2 ms
webfonts/	free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	117 KiB	0 ms
css/free.n	nin.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	22 KiB	0 ms
css/free-v	4-shims.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	5 KiB	0 ms
css/free-v	4-font-face.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
css/free-v	5-font-face.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
fdgfkebogi	imcoedlicjlajpkdmockpc	0 KiB	2 ms
chrome-ex	tension://fdgfkebogiimcoedlicjlajpkdmockpc/content.js	0 KiB	2 ms
Google For	nts Cdn	33 KiB	0 ms
v23/pxiGy	p8kvwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8 KiB	0 ms
v23/pxiBy	p8kvwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8 KiB	0 ms
v23/pxiEy	p8kvwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8 KiB	0 ms
v23/pxiBy	p8kvwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8 KiB	0 ms
/css2?famil	y= (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms

These insights are also available in the Chrome DevTools Performance Panel - record a trace to view more detailed information.

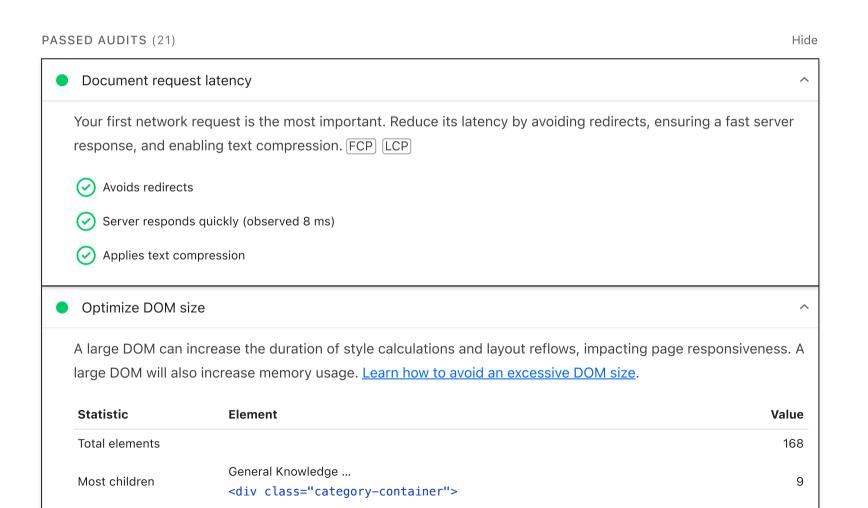
## DIAGNOSTICS

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. <u>Learn how to</u>	minify JavaSo	cript. FCP
URL	Transfer Size	Est Savir
Highlighter Chrome Extension	33.5 KiB	14.9 F
<pre>chrome- extension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/highlight /highlight/highlightLegacy.js</pre>	7.3 KiB	3.8 I
<pre>chrome- extension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/highlight /highlight/highlightV4.js</pre>	6.4 KiB	3.4
<pre>chrome- extension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/highlight /highlight/highlightV3.js</pre>	6.0 KiB	3.1
<pre>chrome- extension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/utils/sto rageManager.js</pre>	7.1 KiB	2.5
<pre>chrome- extension://fdfcjfoifbjplmificlkdfneafllkgmn/src/contentScripts/hoverTool s/index.js</pre>	6.7 KiB	2.1



URL	Start Time	Duration
GitHub Utility 1st Party		67 ms
/wordweaver/index.html (creatvie-introvert.github.io)	769 ms	67 ms

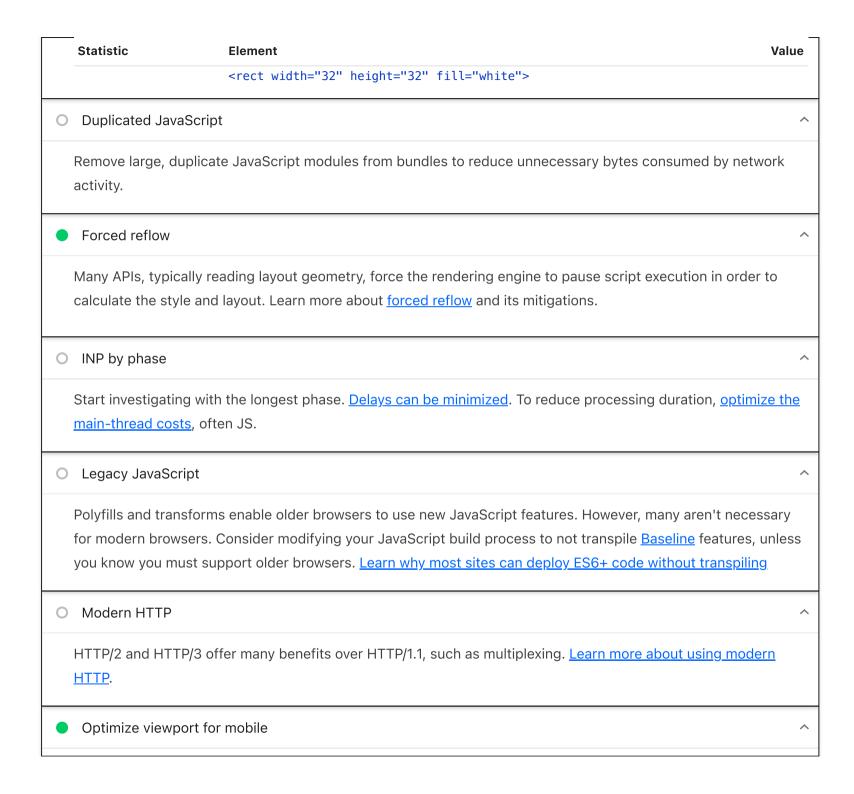
More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't <u>directly affect</u> the Performance score.

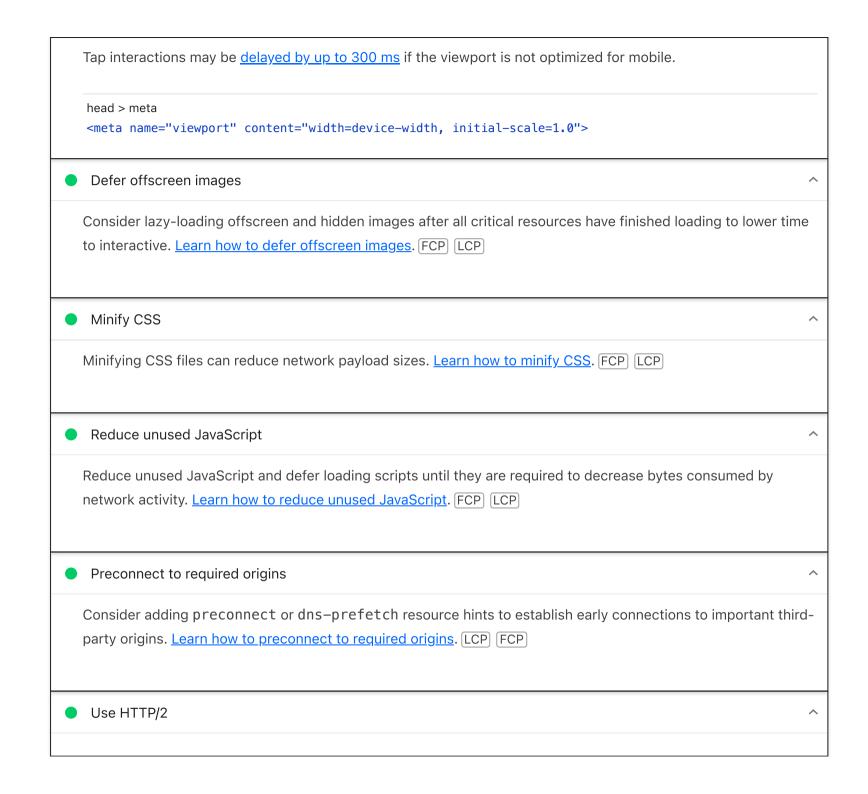


10

svg > defs > clippath#clip0\_127\_283 > rect

DOM depth





HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more about HTTP/2. LCP FCP Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 235 KiB Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. Learn how to reduce payload sizes. ✓ Show 3rd-party resources (8) Transfer URL Size FontAwesome CDN Cdn 148.1 KiB ...webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) 116.6 KiB ...css/free.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) 21.5 KiB /776afda7e1.js (kit.fontawesome.com) 5.2 KiB ...css/free-v4-shims.min.css?token=776afda7e1 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) 4.7 KiB GitHub Utility 1st Party 39.5 KiB 22.7 KiB ...images/wordweaver-logo.webp (creatvie-introvert.github.io) ...js/script.js (creatvie-introvert.github.io) 16.8 KiB Google Fonts Cdn 31.8 KiB ...v23/pxiGyp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) 8.5 KiB ...v23/pxiByp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) 7.8 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
v23/pxiEyp8kvwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	7.7 KiB
v23/pxiByp8kvwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	7.7 KiB

# 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. <u>Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time</u>. <u>TBT</u>

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
GitHub Utility 1st Party	236 ms	10 ms	2 ms
/wordweaver/index.html (creatvie-introvert.github.io)	236 ms	10 ms	2 ms
Unattributable	133 ms	17 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	133 ms	17 ms	0 ms

## Minimizes main-thread work — 0.5 s

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

	Category	Time Spent
	Other	189 ms
	Style & Layout	146 ms
	Script Evaluation	86 ms
	Script Parsing & Compilation	19 ms
	Parse HTML & CSS	13 ms
	Rendering	9 ms
	Lazy load third-party resources with facades  Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are r  Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade. TBT  Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance	equired.
	Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll pe Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.	erformance.
•	Avoids document.write()	^
	For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via document.write() can deby tens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write().	elay page load
•	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



# 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.

#### ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

O Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom</u> 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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	<u>e</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 visual ordering.</u>	<u>k</u>
User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. <u>Learn how to avoid focus traps</u> .	<u>d</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. <u>Learn how to direct focus</u> to new content.	<u>us</u>
O HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
Landmark elements ( <main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistiv technology. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	re
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen conte</u>	<u>ent</u> .
O Custom controls have associated labels	^

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <a href="Learn more about custom controls">Learn more about custom controls and labels</a>.

Custom controls have ARIA roles

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <a href="Learn how to add roles to custom controls">Learn how to add roles to custom controls</a>.

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <a href="Conducting an accessibility review">Conducting an accessibility review</a>.

PASSED AUDITS (22)

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.

[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.

[aria-\*] attributes have valid values

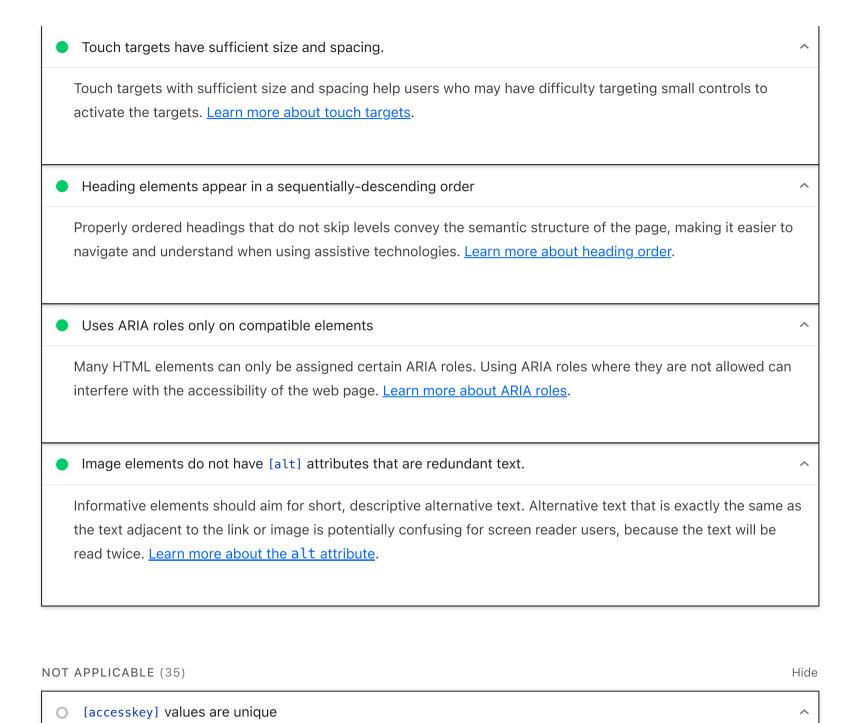
[aria-\*] attributes match their roles

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

[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. 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. 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. [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. 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 language attribute. 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 () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure. 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.



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> .	
O 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. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	
O Deprecated ARIA roles were not used	^
Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. <u>Learn more about deprecated</u> <u>ARIA roles</u> .	
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.	of
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. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	t
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> .	
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. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	
O [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 roles and required attributes</u> .	
O Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.	^
Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Lear more about roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>n</u>
O [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 accessibili functions. Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	ty
O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles</u> .	
O 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. <u>Learn more about the role=text attribute</u> .	
O 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	it
O 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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
O 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. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	
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. <u>Learn more about bypass blocks</u> .	
O <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output.  <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

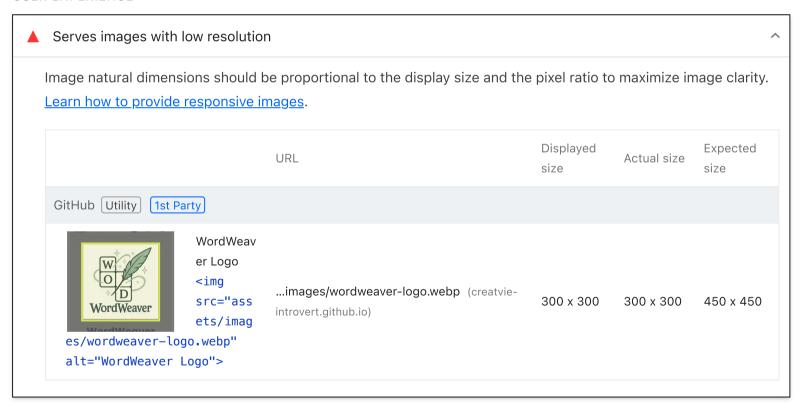
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	
O No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers w use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	hich
<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> .	
O <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute.</html>	^
If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u> .	5
O Input buttons have discernible text.	^
Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose the input button. Learn more about input buttons.	e of
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	
O Form elements have associated labels	^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn</u> 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.	
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
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.</object>	
O Select elements have associated label elements.	^
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about the select element</u> .	
O Skip links are focusable.	^
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. <u>Learn more about skip links</u> .	
O Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <caption>.</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. <u>Learn more about summary and caption</u>.</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. Lear more about the headers attribute.	<u>'n</u>
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 cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .	set of
O [lang] attributes have a valid value	
	^
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u> .	
	^
reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u> .	^



#### **USER EXPERIENCE**



<ul> <li>Ensure CSP is effective agains</li> </ul>	t XSS attacks	
A strong Content Security Policy how to use a CSP to prevent XS		of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. <u>Lea</u>
Description	Directi	ve Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mod	е	High
O Use a strong HSTS policy		
	r significantly reduces the risk of dowr t in stages, starting with a low max-ag	ngrading HTTP connections and le is recommended. <u>Learn more about us</u>
Description	Directive	e Severity
		Severity  SubDomains Medium
Description		SubDomains Medium
Description  No `includeSubDomains` directive	found include preload	SubDomains Medium
Description  No `includeSubDomains` directive  No `preload` directive found  Ensure proper origin isolation v	found include  preload  with COOP  y (COOP) can be used to isolate the to	SubDomains Medium
Description  No `includeSubDomains` directive  No `preload` directive found  Ensure proper origin isolation of the Cross-Origin-Opener-Policy	found include  preload  with COOP  y (COOP) can be used to isolate the to	eSubDomains Medium  Medium

 Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CSP  $\wedge$ The X-Frame-Options (XFO) header or the frame-ancestors directive in the Content-Security-Policy (CSP) header control where a page can be embedded. These can mitigate clickjacking attacks by blocking some or all sites from embedding the page. Learn more about mitigating clickjacking. Description Severity No frame control policy found High PASSED AUDITS (14) Hide Uses HTTPS All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding mixed content, 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. Avoids third-party cookies Third-party cookies may be blocked in some contexts. Learn more about preparing for third-party cookie restrictions.

Allows users to paste into input fields	^
Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. Learn more about user-friendly input fields.	
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	^
Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying request to user gestures instead. <u>Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications</u> .	the
Displays images with correct aspect ratio	^
Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. <u>Learn more about image aspect ratio</u> .	
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
A <meta name="viewport"/> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300</u> millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.	
Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text	^

Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to have >60% of page text ≥12px. Learn more about legible font sizes. % of Page Text Font Size Source Selector Legible text 100.00% ≥ 12px 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.

NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide

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.

Detected JavaScript libraries

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

## **SEO**

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

#### ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

Structured data is valid

^

Run the <u>Structured Data Testing Tool</u> and the <u>Structured Data Linter</u> to validate structured data. <u>Learn more about</u> Structured Data.

Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

PASSED AUDITS (8)

Page isn't blocked from indexing

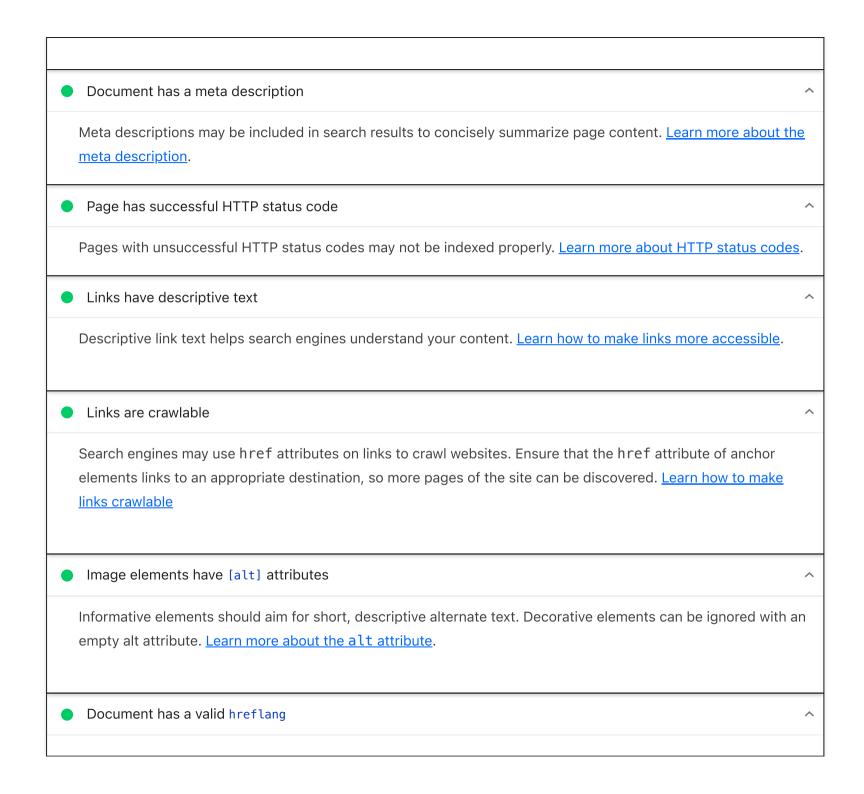
^

Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. Learn more about crawler directives.

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>.



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.

Captured at Sep 12, 2025, 12:35 PM

Emulated Moto G Power with

Single page session

Lighthouse 12.6.1

Initial page load

Slow 4G throttling

Using Chromium 139.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 12.6.1 | File an issue