http://127.0.0.1:5500/index.html

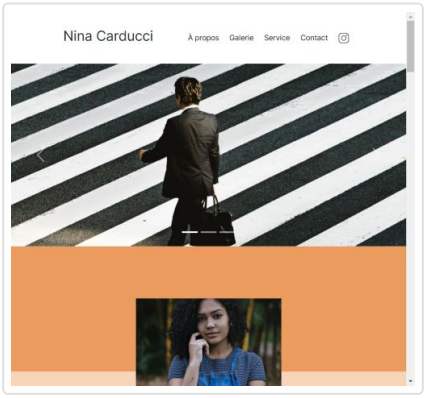
Performance	Accessibility	Best Practices	SEO	PWA
73	68	100	70	—

73

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
0.8 s

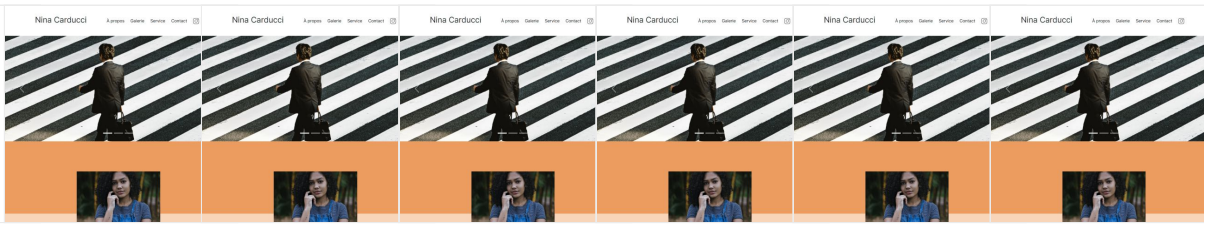
▲ Largest Contentful Paint
10.2 s

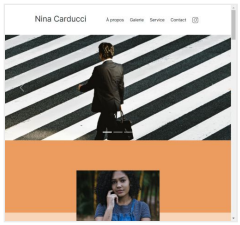
Total Blocking Time
0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift
0.001

Speed Index
1.5 s

View Treemap



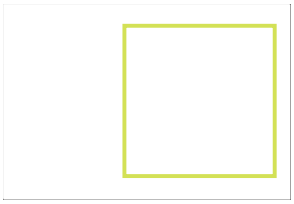
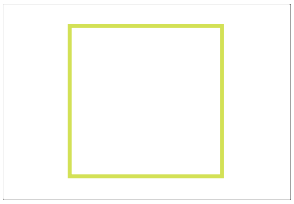


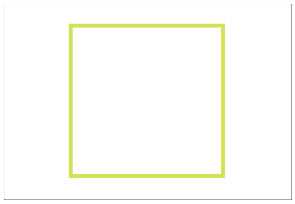
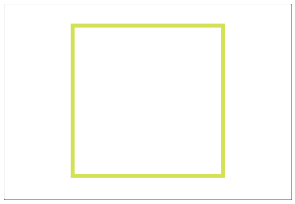
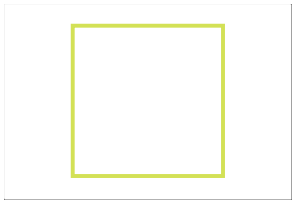
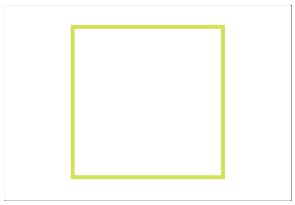
Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Properly size images — Potential savings of 22,424 KiB

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

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party		**22,730.4 KiB**	**22,423.9 KiB**
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (127.0.0.1)	6,129.4 KiB	6,113.4 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…portraits/nino-van-….jpg (127.0.0.1)	2,468.4 KiB	2,460.4 KiB
 img	…images/nina.png (127.0.0.1)	2,105.8 KiB	1,986.2 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,878.9 KiB	1,872.3 KiB
	…mariage/hannah-bu….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,737.0 KiB	1,728.4 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
img.gallery-item.img-fluid			
 img	…images/camera.png (127.0.0.1)	1,625.1 KiB	1,581.1 KiB
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,586.2 KiB	1,517.3 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…concerts/austin-ne….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,437.7 KiB	1,431.5 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/ali-morsh….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,073.6 KiB	1,070.1 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…concerts/aaron-pau….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,011.6 KiB	1,001.7 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQ-unsplash.jpg (127.0.0.1)	979.0 KiB	968.5 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/jason-goo….jpg (127.0.0.1)	697.8 KiB	692.9 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 10,190 ms

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element

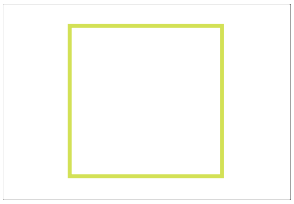
LCP

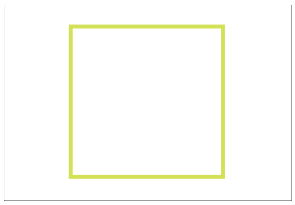
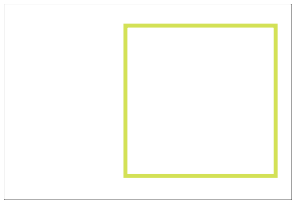
Element
img.d-block.w-100

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	1%	130 ms
Load Delay	5%	460 ms
Load Time	7%	720 ms
Render Delay	87%	8,880 ms

Serve images in next-gen formats — Potential savings of 9,851 KiB

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
0.1 1st Party		**22,483.8 KiB**	**9,851.3 KiB**
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/edward-ci….jpg (127.0.0.1)	5,561.6 KiB	3,157.4 KiB
 img	…images/nina.png (127.0.0.1)	2,105.8 KiB	1,759.8 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (127.0.0.1)	6,129.4 KiB	1,229.4 KiB
 img.d-block.	…slider/nicholas-….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,859.8 KiB	970.8 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
w-100			
 img	…images/camera.png (127.0.0.1)	1,625.1 KiB	959.6 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,878.9 KiB	928.0 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…mariage/hannah-bu….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,737.0 KiB	811.8 KiB
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,586.2 KiB	34.5 KiB

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 390 ms

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

☑ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party	**206.3 KiB**	**500 ms**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	201.0 KiB	410 ms
/assets/style.css (127.0.0.1)	5.3 KiB	90 ms
Google Fonts Cdn	**1.2 KiB**	**270 ms**
/css2?family=… (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.2 KiB	270 ms

▲ Efficiently encode images — Potential savings of 1,955 KiB

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn how to efficiently encode images.

URL		Resource Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party		**5,561.6 KiB**	**1,955.4 KiB**
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/edward-ci….jpg (127.0.0.1)	5,561.6 KiB	1,955.4 KiB

▲ Enable text compression — Potential savings of 353 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
0.1 1st Party	**428.1 KiB**	**353.0 KiB**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	200.7 KiB	174.9 KiB
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	204.8 KiB	162.3 KiB
/assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1)	8.4 KiB	6.5 KiB
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	9.2 KiB	5.8 KiB
/assets/style.css (127.0.0.1)	5.0 KiB	3.6 KiB

▲ Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 193 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
0.1 1st Party	**201.0 KiB**	**193.0 KiB**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	201.0 KiB	193.0 KiB

▲ Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 144 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
0.1 1st Party	**205.2 KiB**	**144.3 KiB**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	205.2 KiB	144.3 KiB
…js/src/tooltip.js	18.4 KiB	15.0 KiB
…js/src/dropdown.js	13.5 KiB	9.8 KiB
…js/src/carousel.js	15.7 KiB	8.7 KiB
…js/src/modal.js	11.0 KiB	8.2 KiB
…js/src/collapse.js	8.6 KiB	6.3 KiB

▲ Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 232 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
Unattributable	**295.4 KiB**	**153.6 KiB**
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-sdk/content.js	101.7 KiB	83.8 KiB
chrome-extension://bkdgflcldnnnapblkhphbgpggdiikppg/public/js/content-scripts/autofill.js	172.9 KiB	57.8 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/polyfill.js	14.0 KiB	8.9 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/adblock-functions.js	6.8 KiB	3.1 KiB
0.1 1st Party	**213.9 KiB**	**78.6 KiB**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	205.2 KiB	76.1 KiB
/assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1)	8.7 KiB	2.5 KiB

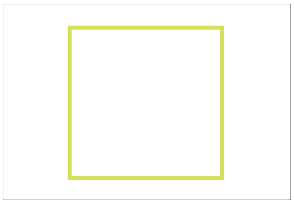
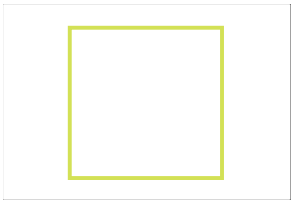
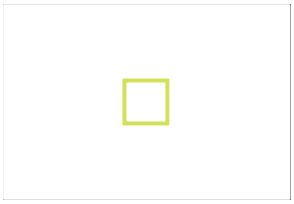
▲ Minify CSS — Potential savings of 39 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party	**201.0 KiB**	**39.1 KiB**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	201.0 KiB	39.1 KiB

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	
0.1 1st Party	
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (127.0.0.1)
 img	…images/camera.png (127.0.0.1)
 img	…images/nina.png (127.0.0.1)
 img	…images/instagram.png (127.0.0.1)

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Potential savings of 17 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
chrome-extension://nkbihfbeogaeaoehlefnkodbefgpgknn/lockdown-install.js		8.9 KiB
lockdown-install.js:1	Object.isExtensible	
lockdown-install.js:1	Object.isFrozen	
lockdown-install.js:1	Object.isSealed	
lockdown-install.js:1	Reflect.isExtensible	
chrome-extension://nkbihfbeogaeaoehlefnkodbefgpgknn/globalthis.js		8.3 KiB
globalthis.js:245	Object.keys	
chrome-extension://nkbihfbeogaeaoehlefnkodbefgpgknn/contentscript.js		0.1 KiB
contentscript.js:1	@babel/plugin-transform-classes	

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. Learn more about the bfcache

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

Avoid enormous network payloads — Total size was 30,685 KiB

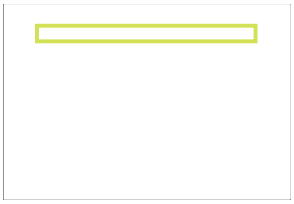
Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. Learn how to reduce payload sizes. LCP

URL	Transfer Size
0.1 1st Party	**26,393.2 KiB**
…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (127.0.0.1)	6,129.7 KiB
…slider/edward-ci….jpg (127.0.0.1)	5,562.0 KiB
…portraits/nino-van-….jpg (127.0.0.1)	2,468.7 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
…images/nina.png (127.0.0.1)	2,106.1 KiB
…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,879.3 KiB
…slider/nicholas-….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,860.1 KiB
…mariage/hannah-bu….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,737.3 KiB
…images/camera.png (127.0.0.1)	1,625.4 KiB
…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,586.5 KiB
…concerts/austin-ne….jpg (127.0.0.1)	1,438.0 KiB

Avoid large layout shifts — 1 element found

These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. Learn how to improve CLS CLS

Element	CLS Contribution
 div.nav	0.001

User Timing marks and measures — 36 user timings

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.

Name	Type	Start Time	Duration
loadStart	Mark	92.84 ms	
cookieCallLoadStart	Mark	93.09 ms	
cookieCallLoadEnd	Mark	93.82 ms	
runtimeChecksCallLoadStart	Mark	93.88 ms	
runtimeChecksCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.00 ms	

Name	Type	Start Time	Duration
fingerprintingAudioCallLoadStart	Mark	94.03 ms	
fingerprintingAudioCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.06 ms	
fingerprintingBatteryCallLoadStart	Mark	94.09 ms	
fingerprintingBatteryCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.11 ms	
fingerprintingCanvasCallLoadStart	Mark	94.14 ms	
fingerprintingCanvasCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.16 ms	
googleRejectedCallLoadStart	Mark	94.19 ms	
googleRejectedCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.20 ms	
gpcCallLoadStart	Mark	94.22 ms	
gpcCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.23 ms	
fingerprintingHardwareCallLoadStart	Mark	94.25 ms	
fingerprintingHardwareCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.26 ms	
referrerCallLoadStart	Mark	94.27 ms	
referrerCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.29 ms	
fingerprintingScreenSizeCallLoadStart	Mark	94.31 ms	
fingerprintingScreenSizeCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.32 ms	
fingerprintingTemporaryStorageCallLoadStart	Mark	94.34 ms	
fingerprintingTemporaryStorageCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.39 ms	
navigatorInterfaceCallLoadStart	Mark	94.41 ms	
navigatorInterfaceCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.46 ms	
elementHidingCallLoadStart	Mark	94.48 ms	
elementHidingCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.49 ms	
exceptionHandlerCallLoadStart	Mark	94.51 ms	

Name	Type	Start Time	Duration
exceptionHandlerCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.52 ms	
clickToLoadCallLoadStart	Mark	94.55 ms	
clickToLoadCallLoadEnd	Mark	94.56 ms	
loadEnd	Mark	94.57 ms	
initStart	Mark	276.90 ms	
cookieCallInitStart	Mark	278.05 ms	
cookieCallInitEnd	Mark	278.63 ms	
initEnd	Mark	278.73 ms	

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. Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric. FCP LCP

URL	Time Spent
0.1 1st Party	**0 ms**
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	0 ms

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 136 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		136
Maximum DOM Depth	div.mg-prev	9

Statistic	Element	Value
Maximum Child Elements	 body	12

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: **469.562 ms**

Initial Navigation

- /index.html (127.0.0.1)
  - …bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1) **- 30.063 ms, 201.01 KiB**
  - /assets/style.css (127.0.0.1) **- 27.183 ms, 5.30 KiB**
  - /css2?family=… (fonts.googleapis.com)
    - …v13/UcCO3FwrK….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 152.81 ms, 21.24 KiB**
    - …v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 122.307 ms, 15.78 KiB**
    - …v13/rnCr-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 155.897 ms, 13.57 KiB**
    - …v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 139.711 ms, 14.58 KiB**
  - …bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1) **- 31.692 ms, 205.16 KiB**
  - /jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com) **- 181.257 ms, 30.25 KiB**
  - /assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1) **- 33.504 ms, 8.73 KiB**
  - /assets/scripts.js (127.0.0.1) **- 38.167 ms, 0.66 KiB**

JavaScript execution time — 0.3 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

☑ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
0.1 1st Party	**497 ms**	**131 ms**	**90 ms**
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	497 ms	131 ms	90 ms
Unattributable	**105 ms**	**1 ms**	**0 ms**

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	105 ms	1 ms	0 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	**55 ms**	**30 ms**	**1 ms**
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	55 ms	30 ms	1 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.7 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	279 ms
Script Evaluation	174 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	96 ms
Style & Layout	92 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	36 ms
Rendering	7 ms

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. Learn how to minimize third-party impact. TBT

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts Cdn	**66 KiB**	**0 ms**
…v13/UcCO3FwrK….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21 KiB	0 ms
…v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16 KiB	0 ms
…v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
…v13/rnCr-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	14 KiB	0 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	**30 KiB**	**0 ms**

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	0 ms

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
0.1 1st Party		**298 ms**
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	188 ms	234 ms
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	463 ms	64 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (16) Hide

Defer offscreen images

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.

Preconnect to required origins

Warnings: A `<link rel=preconnect>` was found for "https://fonts.gstatic.com" but was not used by the browser. Check that you are using the `crossorigin` attribute properly.

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

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

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

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.

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 `font-display`. FCP LCP

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. TBT

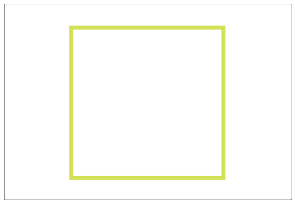
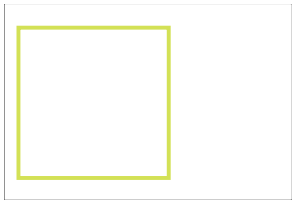
Accessibility

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.

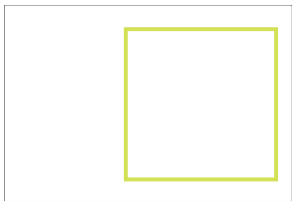
NAMES AND LABELS

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.

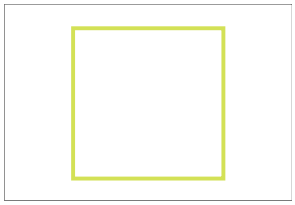
Failing Elements	
	img
	img.gallery-item.img-fluid
	img.gallery-item.img-fluid

Failing Elements

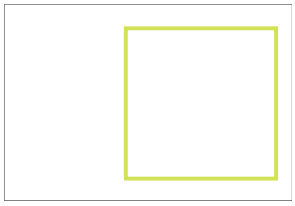


img.gallery-item.img-fluid

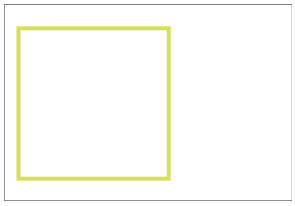
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



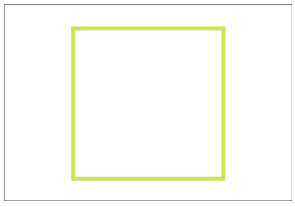
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



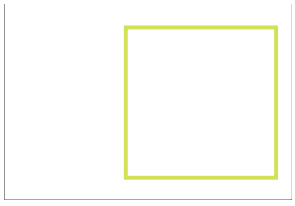
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



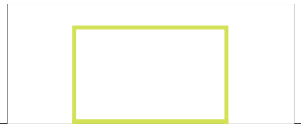
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



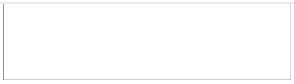
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img



Failing Elements



▲ Document doesn't have 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.

Failing Elements

html

▲ Form elements do not have associated labels

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

Failing Elements

input#nom

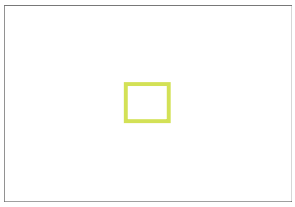
input#email

textarea#message

▲ 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.

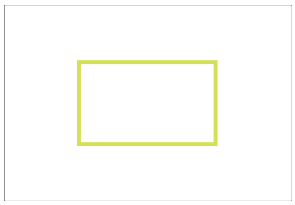
Failing Elements	
	a.social-link

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	
	span.nav-link.active.active-tag

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

▲ `<html>` element does not have 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.

Failing Elements	
	html

These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

NAVIGATION

▲ Heading elements are not 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.

Failing Elements

h6.about-me__introduction

h3.title

h3

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 (13) Hide

- `[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.

- `[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

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.

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.

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-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.

`[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

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

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.

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 (40)

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.

`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.

`[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.

- 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.

- `[role]` values are valid

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

- 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.

- 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 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.

- `<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 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.

- 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.

Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

- Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

  A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. Learn how to use a CSP to prevent XSS

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

GENERAL

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 (13) 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.

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. Learn more about the geolocation permission.

Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load

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

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.

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.

Avoids `unload` event listeners

The `unload` event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cache. Use `pagehide` or `visibilitychange` events instead. Learn more about unload event listeners

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
0.1 1st Party	
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	… bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js.map (127.0.0.1)

URL	Map URL
Unattributable	
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-sdk/content.js	

NOT APPLICABLE (1) Hide

Fonts with `font-display: optional` are preloaded

Preload `optional` fonts so first-time visitors may use them. Learn more about preloading fonts

70

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 Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

Document doesn't have 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.

Failing Elements
 html

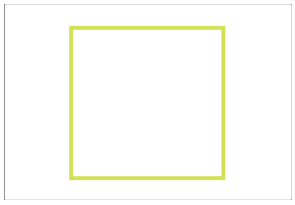
Document does not have a meta description

Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more about the meta description.

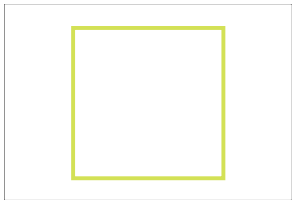
▲ Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes

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

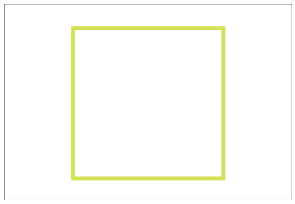

img

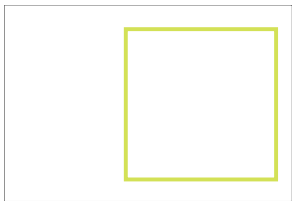

img.gallery-item.img-fluid


img.gallery-item.img-fluid


img.gallery-item.img-fluid

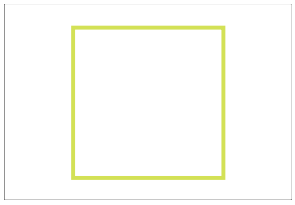

img.gallery-item.img-fluid


img.gallery-item.img-fluid

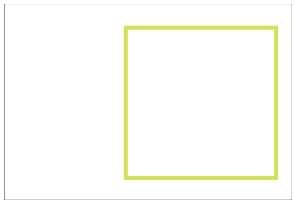

img.gallery-item.img-fluid


img.gallery-item.img-fluid

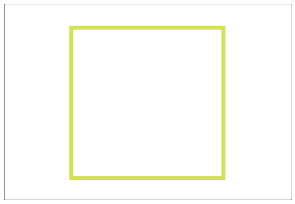
Failing Elements



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img

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

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1) Hide

Structured data is valid

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

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

PASSED AUDITS (7) Hide

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 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

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 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`.

Document avoids plugins

Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. Learn more about avoiding plugins.

NOT APPLICABLE (4) 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.

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.

Tap targets are sized appropriately

Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48x48px), or have enough space around them, to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. Learn more about tap targets.

PWA

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. Learn what makes a good Progressive Web App.

INSTALLABLE

▲ Web app manifest or service worker do not meet the installability requirements — 1 reason

Service worker is the technology that enables your app to use many Progressive Web App features, such as offline, add to homescreen, and push notifications. With proper service worker and manifest implementations, browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. Learn more about manifest installability requirements.

Failure reason
Page has no manifest <link> URL

PWA OPTIMIZED

▲ Is not configured for a custom splash screen Failures: No manifest was fetched.

A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. Learn more about splash screens.

▲ Does not set a theme color for the address bar.
Failures: No manifest was fetched, No `<meta name="theme-color">` tag found.

The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. Learn more about theming the address bar.

○ Content is sized correctly for the viewport

If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimized for mobile screens. Learn how to size content for the viewport.

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

▲ Manifest doesn't have a maskable icon No manifest was fetched

A maskable icon ensures that the image fills the entire shape without being letterboxed when installing the app on a device. Learn about maskable manifest icons.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (3) Hide

- Site works cross-browser

  To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. Learn about cross-browser compatibility.

- Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network

  Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network. This experience is key to a user's perception of performance. Learn more about page transitions.

- Each page has a URL

  Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. Learn more about providing deep links.

These checks are required by the baseline PWA Checklist but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.