

https://itstud.hiof.no/~sindrefl/webserver/









Performance

Accessibility

Best Practices

SEO



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

0.4 s

Speed Index

 $0.4 \, s$

Largest Contentful Paint

1.2 s

Time to Interactive

0.4 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0

View Original Trace























Show audits relevant to: All <u>FCP TBT LCP CLS</u>

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity **Estimated Savings**

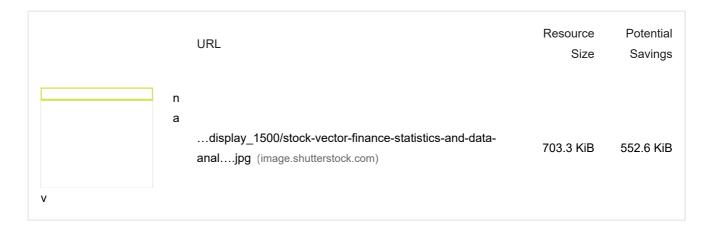
Efficiently encode images

0.46 s ^

1/24

about:blank

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



Serve images in next-gen formats

0.46 s ^

Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. <u>Learn more</u>.

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
na	display_1500/stock-vector-finance-statistics-and-data-analjpg (image.shutterstock.com)	703.3 KiB	638.6 KiB
g#logo	i mimg/logo.jpg (itstud.hiof.no)	59.7 KiB	28.8 KiB

Eliminate render-blocking resources

0.19 s ^

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/brands.css (itstud.hiof.no)	5.1 KiB	130 ms
css/solid.css (itstud.hiof.no)	0.7 KiB	130 ms

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URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no)	18.5 KiB	170 ms

These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't <u>directly affect</u> the Performance score.

DIAGNOSTICS

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 more CLS URL img#logo ...img/logo.jpg (itstud.hiof.no) img.Eksempelbil de ...img/200x200.png (itstud.hiof.no) img.Eksempelbil de ...img/200x200.png (itstud.hiof.no) img.Eksempelbil de ...img/200x200.png (itstud.hiof.no)

▲ Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 8 resources found

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

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

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URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
webfonts/fa-brands-400.woff2 (itstud.hiof.no)	None	105 KiB
img/logo.jpg (itstud.hiof.no)	None	60 KiB
css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no)	None	19 KiB
css/brands.css (itstud.hiof.no)	None	5 KiB
css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no)	None	1 KiB
img/200x200.png (itstud.hiof.no)	None	1 KiB
css/solid.css (itstud.hiof.no)	None	1 KiB
display_1500/stock-vector-finance-statistics-and-data-analjpg (image.shutterstock.com)	30 d	705 KiB

O Avoid chaining critical requests — 4 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 more. FCP LCP

Maximum critical path latency: 180 ms

Initial Navigation

/~sindrefl/webserver/ (itstud.hiof.no)

- ...css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no) 0 ms, 1.25 KiB
- ...css/brands.css (itstud.hiof.no)
 - ...webfonts/fa-brands-400.woff2 (itstud.hiof.no) 20 ms, 105.22 KiB
- ...css/solid.css (itstud.hiof.no) 10 ms, 0.66 KiB
- ...css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no) 20 ms, 18.53 KiB
- O Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small 11 requests 900 KiB

To set budgets for the quantity and size of page resources, add a budget.json file. Learn more.

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	11	899.6 KiB

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Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Image	3	765.6 KiB
Font	1	105.2 KiB
Stylesheet	4	25.5 KiB
Document	1	1.7 KiB
Other	2	1.5 KiB
Media	0	0.0 KiB
Script	0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	1	704.6 KiB

○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. Learn More (LCP)

Element	
	nav

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. Learn more (TBT)

URL	Start Time	Duration
Unattributable	220 ms	51 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (31) Hide

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Properly size images — Potential savings of 57 KiB

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

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
img #log oimg/logo.jpg (itstud.hiof.no)	59.7 KiB	57.4 KiB

Defer offscreen images

Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. <u>Learn more</u>.

Minify CSS — Potential savings of 3 KiB

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn more. (FCP) [LCP]

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no)	18.5 KiB	3.1 KiB

Minify JavaScript

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn more. (FCP) (LCP)

Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 18 KiB

Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn more. FCP (LCP)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no)	18.5 KiB	18.5 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript

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

	Enable text compression	^
	Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize tota more. FCP LCP	al network bytes. <u>Learn</u>
	Preconnect to required origins	^
	Consider adding `preconnect` or `dns-prefetch` resource hints to establish early connections to in Learn more. FCP LCP	mportant third-party origins.
	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 of LCP	on it. <u>Learn more</u> . <u>FCP</u>
	URL	Time Spent
	/~sindrefl/webserver/ (itstud.hiof.no)	0 ms
	Avoid multiple page redirects	^
	Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more. FCP LCP	
0	Preload key requests	^
	Consider using ` <link rel="preload"/> ` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested lamore. FCP LCP	ater in page load. <u>Learn</u>
	Use HTTP/2 — 10 requests not served via HTTP/2	^
	HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. <u>Learn m</u>	oore.
	URL	Protocol
	/~sindrefl/webserver/ (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1
	css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1
	css/brands.css (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1
	css/solid.css (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1

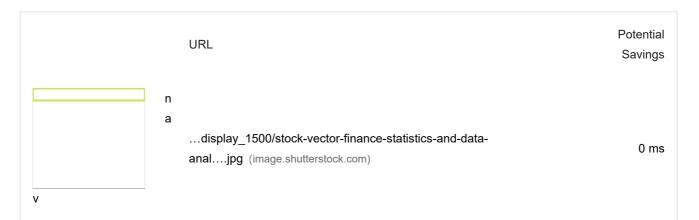
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URL	Protocol	
css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1	
img/logo.jpg (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1	
img/200x200.png (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1	
webfonts/fa-brands-400.woff2 (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1	
img/favicon-32x32.png (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1	
img/site.webmanifest (itstud.hiof.no)	http/1.1	
Use video formats for animated content		^
rige GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Conside NG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes	_	
Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles		^
emove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to redu	ice unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity.	
Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers		^
olyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaSodern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern s	cript deployment strategy using module/nomodule feat	ure

detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers. Learn More (TBT)

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image — Potential savings of 0 ms

Preload the image used by the LCP element in order to improve your LCP time. Learn more. [LCP]



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Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 900 KiB

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn more</u>. <u>LCP</u>

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size
display_1500/stock-vector-finance-statistics-and-data-analjpg (image.shutterstock.com)	704.6 KiB
webfonts/fa-brands-400.woff2 (itstud.hiof.no)	105.2 KiB
img/logo.jpg (itstud.hiof.no)	60.0 KiB
css/fontawesome.css (itstud.hiof.no)	18.5 KiB
css/brands.css (itstud.hiof.no)	5.1 KiB
/~sindrefl/webserver/ (itstud.hiof.no)	1.7 KiB
css/style.css (itstud.hiof.no)	1.3 KiB
img/200x200.png (itstud.hiof.no)	1.0 KiB
img/favicon-32x32.png (itstud.hiof.no)	1.0 KiB
css/solid.css (itstud.hiof.no)	0.7 KiB

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 54 elements

A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer <u>style calculations</u>, and produce costly <u>layout reflows</u>. <u>Learn more</u>. <u>TBT</u>

Statistic	Element	V	′alue
Total DOM Elements			54
Maximum DOM Depth		a	8

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Statistic	Element	Value
Maximum Child Elements		ul 5

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</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 more</u>. (TBT)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	90 ms	3 ms	0 ms
/~sindrefl/webserver/ (itstud.hiof.no)	67 ms	9 ms	6 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.2 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. <u>Learn more</u> (TBT)

Category	Time Spent
Other	98 ms
Style & Layout	36 ms
Script Evaluation	15 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	9 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	6 ms
Rendering	4 ms

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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. FCP LCF	7
Minimize third-party usage	^
Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. <u>Learn more</u> . <u>(TBT)</u>	to
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. <u>Learn mor</u>	<u>re</u> .
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 pa	aint.
Element	
O Avoid large layout shifts	^
These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. CLS	
Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance	^
Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as `passive` to improve your page's scroll performance. <u>Learn</u> more.	
Avoids document.write()	^
For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via `document.write()` can delay page load by tens seconds. Learn more.	s of
Avoid non-composited animations	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn more</u> (CLS)	

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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 millisecond delay</u> to user input. <u>Learn more</u>. (TBT)

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. <u>Learn more</u>



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

NAMES AND LABELS

Buttons do not have an accessible name

^

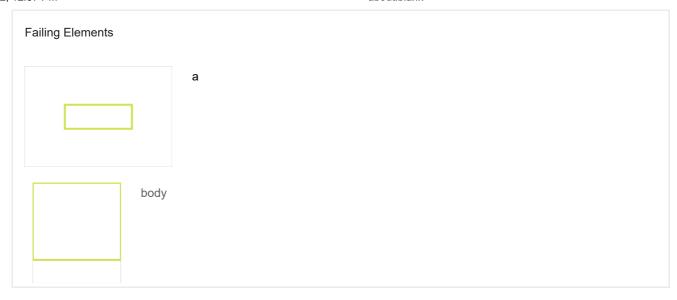
When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u>.

Failing Elements					
	button				
	button				
	button				

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▲ Links do	not have a discerni	ible name	^	
Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improven navigation experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more.</u>				
Failing E	Elements			
а				
	ortunities to improve blogy, like a screen ı	the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for user reader.	s o	
	und and foreground	d colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.	^	
Low-contra	ast text is difficult or	impossible for many users to read. <u>Learn more</u> .		
Failing E	Elements			
[a		
	body			
		a		
	body			

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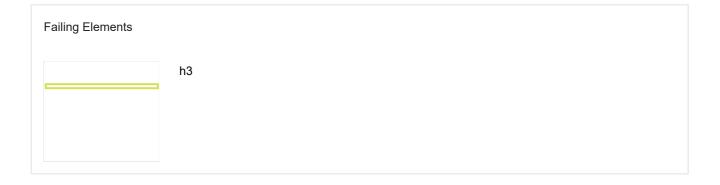


These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.



These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10) The page has a logical tab order Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more. Interactive controls are keyboard focusable Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn more.

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Interactive elements,	, such as links	and buttons,	should indicate	their state	and be	distinguishable	from no	n-interactive
elements. Learn mor	e.							

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn more.	
User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn more.	
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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 techniques.</nav></main>	nology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an acces</u> review.	<u>ssibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (9)	Hide
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document ` <box\text{bc} learn="" more.<="" td=""><td>ody>`.</td></box\text{bc}>	ody>`.
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^

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Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. <u>Learn more</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more</u>.

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more.

Document has a <title> element

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

<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 more.</u>

Lists contain only <1i> 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. <u>Learn</u> more.

List items () are contained within or parent elements

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. <u>Learn more</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (31)

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.

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O [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes more.	. <u>Learn</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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	sable
O [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being availa users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	able to
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 un for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	usable
ARIA meter elements have accessible names	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	sable
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, not it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	making
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</u> .	
 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	<u>e</u> .
[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 fund Learn more .	ctions.
[role] values are valid	^

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ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	sable
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusa for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	ble
ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusa for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	ble
O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more.	
O [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more.	
<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. Learn m</td><td><u>ore</u>.</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 more</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. Learn more.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>L</u> more.</td><td><u>earn</u></td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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either the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn more</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more</u> .	
<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. <u>Learn more</u> .	b
Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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</u> .	,
Object> elements have alternate text	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to ` <object>` elements helps screen readers comeaning to users. Learn more.</object>	nvey
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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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. <u>Learn more</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 set of cell may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more</u> .	S
[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>Lea</u>	arn

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use

more.
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12/1/22, 12:57 PM about:blank <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. **Best Practices GENERAL** Issues were logged 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. Issue type Cookie

...display_1500/stock-vector-finance-statistics-and-data-anal....jpg (image.shutterstock.com)

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 more

Description Directive Severity No CSP found in enforcement mode High

PASSED AUDITS (12) Hide Uses HTTPS

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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. <u>Learn more</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 reque action instead. <u>Learn more</u> .	st to a user
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 user gestures instead. <u>Learn more</u> .	e request to
Avoids front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnerabilities	^
Some third-party scripts may contain known security vulnerabilities that are easily identified and exploited by atta <u>Learn more</u> .	ackers.
Allows users to paste into password fields	^
Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Displays images with correct aspect ratio	^
Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Serves images with appropriate resolution	^
Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity more.	. <u>Learn</u>
Page has the HTML doctype	^
Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Properly defines charset	^
A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a ` <meta/> ` tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HT the Content-Type HTTP response header. <u>Learn more</u> .	ML or in
Avoids deprecated APIs	^
Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more.	

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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

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)
Hide

Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

Preload 'optional' fonts so first-time visitors may use them. Learn more

Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. Learn more.



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.

CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

▲ Document does not have a meta description

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

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

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

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

PASSED AUDITS (9)	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 <u>a 300 millisecond do user input</u> . <u>Learn more</u> . <u>(TBT)</u>	<u>elay</u>
Document has a <title> element</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Page has successful HTTP status code</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Links have descriptive text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Links are crawlable</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Search engines may use `href` attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the `href` attribute of anchor elements to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn More</td><td>inks</td></tr><tr><td>Page isn't blocked from indexing</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. Learn mo</td><td><u>ore</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>Image elements have [alt] attributes</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>alt</td></tr><tr><td>Document has a valid hreflang</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></title>	

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Document avoids plugins

Search engines can't index plugin conte	nt, and many devices restrict plugins or	don't support them. <u>Learn more</u> .
NOT APPLICABLE (4)		Hide
o robots.txt is valid		^
If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawle indexed. <u>Learn more</u> .	ers may not be able to understand how	you want your website to be crawled or
Document has a valid rel=canonical		^
Canonical links suggest which URL to sh	now in search results. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Document uses legible font sizes		^
Font sizes less than 12px are too small that have >60% of page text ≥12px. Learn m		to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to
Tap targets are sized appropriately		^
Interactive elements like buttons and link easy enough to tap without overlapping		and have enough space around them, to be
Captured at Nov 30, 2022, 5:37 PM GMT+1	Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 9.6.6	Single page load
Initial page load	Custom throttling	Using Chromium 107.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | File an issue

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