



Performance



Accessibility



Best Practices



SEO



PWA

There were issues affecting this run of Lighthouse:

- Chrome extensions negatively affected this page's load performance. Try auditing the page in incognito mode or from a Chrome profile without extensions.
- There may be stored data affecting loading performance in this location: IndexedDB. Audit this page in an incognito window to prevent those resources from affecting your scores.



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

1.7 s

Largest Contentful Paint

2.0 s

▲ Total Blocking Time

720 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.002

▲ Speed Index

2.9 s



[View Treemap](#)

[View Original Trace](#)



Show audits relevant to: [All](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#) [TBT](#) [CLS](#)

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity

Estimated Savings

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources 1.25s ^

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](#)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
Google Fonts Cdn	0.9 KiB	260 ms
/css2?family=Poppins:wght@300;400;500;600&display=swap (fonts.googleapis.com)	0.9 KiB	260 ms
Bootstrap CDN Cdn	7.4 KiB	240 ms
...css/font-awesome.min.css (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com)	7.4 KiB	240 ms
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	425.7 KiB	1,340 ms
...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com)	425.7 KiB	1,340 ms

These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Ensure text remains visible during webfont load ^

Warnings: Lighthouse was unable to automatically check the `font-display` value for the origin chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm.

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. [Learn more about font-display.](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

URL	Potential Savings
Bootstrap CDN Cdn	60 ms
...fonts/fontawesome-webfont.woff2?v=4.7.0 (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com)	60 ms

▲ Reduce the impact of third-party code — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 1,640 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
Speechify Text to Speech Voice Reader Chrome Extension	5,670 KiB	1,637 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-5SQ5E7DX.js	31 KiB	1,150 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-XJUWD2N3.js	2,931 KiB	348 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-ZTBPADDD.js	1,011 KiB	139 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-20WK75LC.js	858 KiB	0 ms
Other resources	838 KiB	0 ms
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	426 KiB	0 ms
...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com)	426 KiB	0 ms
davidjones.com	290 KiB	0 ms
...1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.com)	290 KiB	0 ms
lirikamatoshi.com	201 KiB	0 ms
...products/20_375a8763-f5d7-4184-a352-4523ef713733.jpg?v=157... (lirikamatoshi.com)	201 KiB	0 ms
walmartimages.com	85 KiB	0 ms
/asr/2e969935-....3123ede....jpeg?odnHeight=... (i5.walmartimages.com)	85 KiB	0 ms
Bootstrap CDN Cdn	83 KiB	0 ms

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
...fonts/fontawesome-webfont.woff2?v=4.7.0 (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com)	76 KiB	0 ms
...css/font-awesome.min.css (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com)	7 KiB	0 ms
Google Fonts Cdn	17 KiB	0 ms
...v20/pxiEyp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8 KiB	0 ms
...v20/pxiByp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	8 KiB	0 ms
Selenium IDE Chrome Extension	7 KiB	0 ms
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/prompt.js	7 KiB	0 ms
Segment Analytics	1 KiB	0 ms

▲ Image elements do not have explicit **width** and **height**

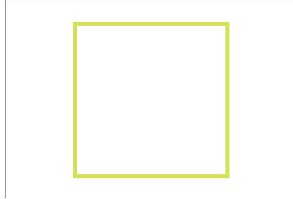


Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. [Learn how to set image dimensions](#) CLS

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

URL
<div>lirikamatoshi.com</div> <div>  <div>img</div> </div> <div> ...products/20_375a8763-f5d7-4184-a352-4523ef713733.jpg?v=157... (lirikamatoshi.com) </div>
<div>davidjones.com</div> <div>  <div>img</div> </div> <div> ...1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.com) </div>
walmartimages.com

URL



img

/asr/2e969935-....3123ede....jpeg?odnHeight=... (i5.walmartimages.com)

localhost 1st Party



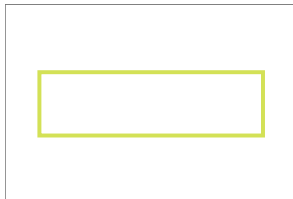
img

/images/logo.png (localhost)



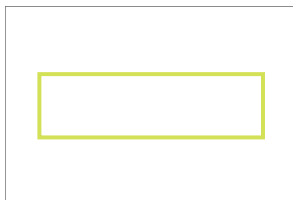
img

/images/logo-footer.png (localhost)



img

/images/playstore.png (localhost)



img

/images/appstore.png (localhost)

▲ Does not have a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale` No `<meta name="viewport">` tag found ^

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 prevented back/forward cache restoration — 2 failure reasons



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 whose main resource has cache-control:no-store cannot enter back/forward cache. /products (localhost)	Not actionable
JsNetworkRequestReceivedCacheControlNoStoreResource /products (localhost)	Not actionable

▲ Minimize main-thread work — 4.0 s



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

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	2,014 ms
Other	1,108 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	782 ms
Style & Layout	52 ms
Garbage Collection	47 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	24 ms
Rendering	22 ms

Reduce JavaScript execution time — 2.6 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 (5)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Speechify Text to Speech Voice Reader Chrome Extension	2,534 ms	1,487 ms	518 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijmm/content/chunk-5SQ5E7DX.js	1,296 ms	1,070 ms	4 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijmm/content/chunk-XJUWD2N3.js	664 ms	183 ms	395 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijmm/content/chunk-ZTBPADDD.js	574 ms	234 ms	120 ms
Unattributable	622 ms	231 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	622 ms	231 ms	0 ms
localhost 1st Party	273 ms	55 ms	45 ms
/products (localhost)	273 ms	55 ms	45 ms
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	134 ms	69 ms	43 ms
...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com)	134 ms	69 ms	43 ms
Selenium IDE Chrome Extension	114 ms	105 ms	9 ms
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/playback.js	114 ms	105 ms	9 ms

Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 1 resource found



A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. [Learn more about efficient cache policies.](#)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
davidjones.com		290 KiB

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
...1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.com)	7d	290 KiB

○ Avoid chaining critical requests — 6 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: **3,334.313 ms**

Initial Navigation

/products (localhost)

/styles/style.css (localhost) - **27.099 ms, 11.47 KiB**

/css2?family=Poppins:wght@300;400;500;600&display=swap (fonts.googleapis.com)

...v20/pxiEyp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - **42.754 ms, 8.22 KiB**

...v20/pxiByp8kv....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - **18.382 ms, 7.84 KiB**

...css/font-awesome.min.css (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com)

...fonts/fontawesome-webfont.woff2?v=4.7.0 (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com) - **60.107 ms, 75.93 KiB**

/favicon.ico (localhost)

/login (localhost) - **13.751 ms, 4.76 KiB**

...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com) - **946.245 ms, 425.74 KiB**

○ Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 17 requests • 1,310 KiB



To set budgets for the quantity and size of page resources, add a budget.json file. [Learn more about performance budgets.](#)

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	17.0	1,310.1 KiB
Image	7.0	758.5 KiB
Script	1.0	425.7 KiB
Font	3.0	92.0 KiB
Stylesheet	3.0	19.8 KiB



Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Document	1.0	8.1 KiB
Other	2.0	5.9 KiB
Media	0.0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	10.0	1,103.7 KiB

○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 1,960 ms



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

LCP

Element
 

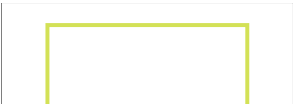
Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	6%	120 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	0%	0 ms
Render Delay	94%	1,840 ms



○ Avoid large layout shifts — 4 elements found



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

CLS

Element	CLS Contribution
 <div>div.small-container</div>	0.002

Element	CLS Contribution
	
 <div>h2.title</div>	0.000
ul#MenuItems	0.000
ul#MenuItems	0.000

○ Avoid long main-thread tasks — 10 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

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (7)

URL	Start Time	Duration
Speechify Text to Speech Voice Reader Chrome Extension		1,943 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-5SQ5E7DX.js	1,031 ms	1,265 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-XJUWD2N3.js	571 ms	448 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-ZTBPADDD.js	424 ms	147 ms
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-ZTBPADDD.js	2,438 ms	83 ms
FontAwesome CDN Cdn		264 ms
...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com)	2,591 ms	210 ms
...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com)	2,296 ms	54 ms
localhost 1st Party		187 ms
/products (localhost)	163 ms	100 ms

URL	Start Time	Duration
/products (localhost)	263 ms	87 ms
Unattributable		70 ms
Unattributable	2,957 ms	70 ms
Selenium IDE Chrome Extension		56 ms
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/prompt.js	3,132 ms	56 ms

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.

PASSED AUDITS (26)

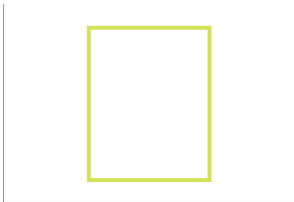
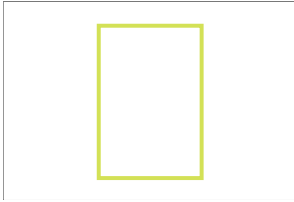
Hide

Properly size images — Potential savings of 717 KiB



Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. [Learn how to size images.](#)

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
data-bbox="124 581 233 595">davidjones.com	data-bbox="727 581 796 595">289.4 KiB	data-bbox="825 581 894 595">279.0 KiB
 img	... 1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.com)	289.4 KiB 279.0 KiB
data-bbox="124 758 244 772">lirikamatoshi.com	data-bbox="727 758 796 772">200.4 KiB	data-bbox="825 758 894 772">193.7 KiB
 img	...products/20_375a8763-f5d7-4184-a352-4523ef713733.jpg?v=157... (lirikamatoshi.com)	200.4 KiB 193.7 KiB
data-bbox="124 934 257 948">localhost 1st Party	data-bbox="727 934 796 948">180.1 KiB	data-bbox="825 934 894 948">169.2 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
 img	/images/logo.png (localhost)	62.7 KiB	59.2 KiB
 img	/images/logo-footer.png (localhost)	56.1 KiB	53.5 KiB
 img	/images/appstore.png (localhost)	31.4 KiB	28.9 KiB
 img	/images/playstore.png (localhost)	29.9 KiB	27.5 KiB
walmartimages.com		84.1 KiB	75.2 KiB
 img	/asr/2e969935-....3123ede....jpeg?odnHeight=... (i5.walmartimages.com)	84.1 KiB	75.2 KiB

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.](#)

Minify CSS — Potential savings of 3 KiB



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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
localhost 1st Party	11.5 KiB	3.3 KiB
/styles/style.css (localhost)	11.5 KiB	3.3 KiB

Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 102 KiB



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

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
Unattributable	131.9 KiB	99.3 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-sdk/content.js	101.7 KiB	83.8 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/polyfill.js	14.0 KiB	8.9 KiB
chrome-extension://nffaualbilbmfmfgbnbgppjihopabppdk/inject.js	9.4 KiB	3.4 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/adblock-functions.js	6.8 KiB	3.1 KiB
Selenium IDE Chrome Extension	7.1 KiB	2.8 KiB
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/prompt.js	7.1 KiB	2.8 KiB

Reduce unused CSS



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

Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 3,915 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
Speechify Text to Speech Voice Reader Chrome Extension	5,278.8 KiB	3,915.1 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-XJUWD2N3.js	2,931.2 KiB	1,903.2 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-20WK75LC.js	858.3 KiB	851.3 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-ZTBPADDD.js	1,011.0 KiB	739.6 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/adapters-CZEDQBX5.js	247.7 KiB	222.0 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-UKPGMG2Y.js	44.7 KiB	44.5 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/init-SCN7AA5N.js	50.2 KiB	37.0 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-D7ID2IMV.js	35.5 KiB	34.6 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/iframes/main.js	35.7 KiB	31.4 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-YPPVDZBN.js	38.1 KiB	27.7 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijjmm/content/chunk-QYVJXKIX.js	26.4 KiB	23.6 KiB

Efficiently encode images ^

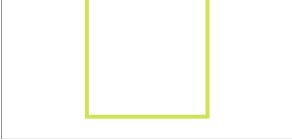


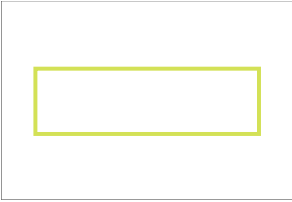
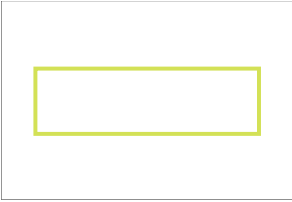
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. [Learn how to efficiently encode images.](#)

Serve images in next-gen formats — Potential savings of 290 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.](#)

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
davidjones.com	289.4 KiB	149.5 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
 img	... 1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.com)	289.4 KiB	149.5 KiB
localhost 1st Party		180.1 KiB	140.3 KiB
 img	/images/logo.png (localhost)	62.7 KiB	48.7 KiB
 img	/images/logo-footer.png (localhost)	56.1 KiB	41.8 KiB
 img	/images/appstore.png (localhost)	31.4 KiB	25.3 KiB
 img	/images/playstore.png (localhost)	29.9 KiB	24.5 KiB

Enable text compression — Potential savings of 14 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
localhost 1st Party	18.8 KiB	14.0 KiB
/styles/style.css (localhost)	11.0 KiB	8.4 KiB
/products (localhost)	7.8 KiB	5.5 KiB

Preconnect to required origins — Potential savings of 80 ms

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

URL	Potential Savings
Segment Analytics	80 ms
https://cdn.segment.com	80 ms

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 30 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
localhost 1st Party	30 ms
/products (localhost)	30 ms

Avoid multiple page redirects

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

☐ Preload key requests

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

Use HTTP/2



HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. [Learn more about HTTP/2.](#)

Use video formats for animated content



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

Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles



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

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Potential savings of 29 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
Speechify Text to Speech Voice Reader Chrome Extension	29.0 KiB
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijmm/content/chunk-XJUWD2N3.js	28.6 KiB
chunk-XJUWD2N3.js:1	Array.prototype.fill
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijmm/content/chunk-ZTBPADDD.js	0.2 KiB
chunk-ZTBPADDD.js:22	@babel/plugin-transform-classes
chrome-extension://ljflmlehinmoeknoonhibbjpldiijmm/content/init-SCN7AA5N.js	0.2 KiB
init-SCN7AA5N.js:1	@babel/plugin-transform-classes
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	0.1 KiB

URL	Potential Savings
all.js:5	@babel/plugin-transform-classes

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image



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

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 1,310 KiB



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

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (5)

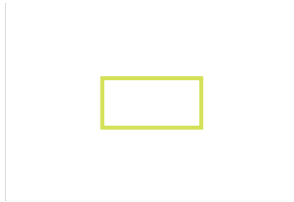
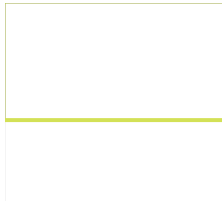
URL	Transfer Size
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	425.7 KiB
...js/all.js (use.fontawesome.com)	425.7 KiB
davidjones.com	290.1 KiB
...1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.com)	290.1 KiB
lirikamatoshi.com	201.5 KiB
...products/20_375a8763-f5d7-4184-a352-4523ef713733.jpg?v=157... (lirikamatoshi.com)	201.5 KiB
localhost 1st Party	193.5 KiB
/images/logo.png (localhost)	63.2 KiB
/images/logo-footer.png (localhost)	56.6 KiB
/images/appstore.png (localhost)	31.9 KiB
/images/playstore.png (localhost)	30.3 KiB
/styles/style.css (localhost)	11.5 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
walmartimages.com	85.0 KiB
/asr/2e969935-....3123ede....jpeg?odnHeight=... (i5.walmartimages.com)	85.0 KiB
Bootstrap CDN Cdn	75.9 KiB
...fonts/fontawesome-webfont.woff2?v=4.7.0 (stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com)	75.9 KiB

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 139 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		139
Maximum DOM Depth		8
Maximum Child Elements		8

○ User Timing marks and measures



Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. [Learn more about User Timing marks.](#)

○ 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

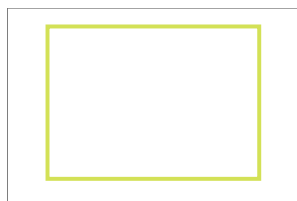
Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded



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

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



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

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

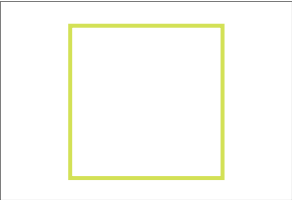


Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

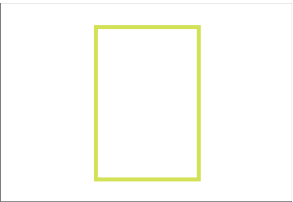
Failing Elements



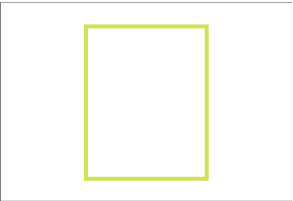
img



img



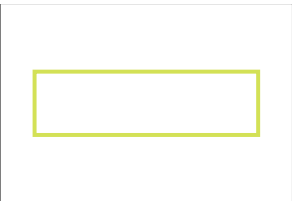
img



img

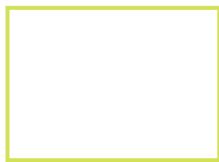


img



img

Failing Elements



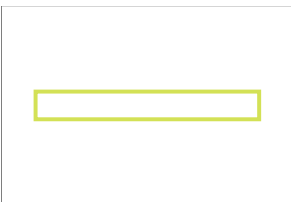
img

▲ Links do not have a discernible name

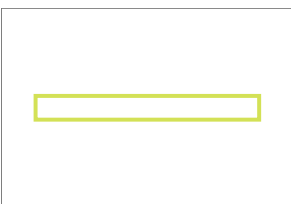


Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

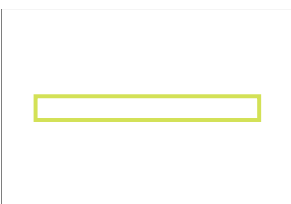
Failing Elements



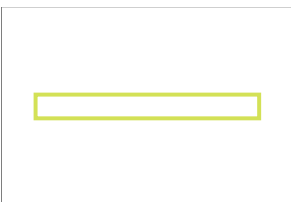
a



a



a



a

These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

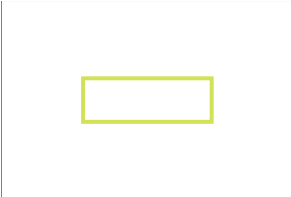
CONTRAST

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



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.](#)

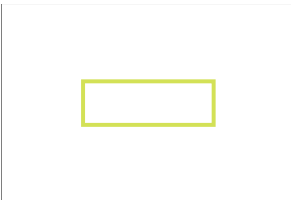
Failing Elements



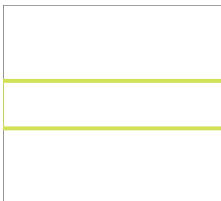
a



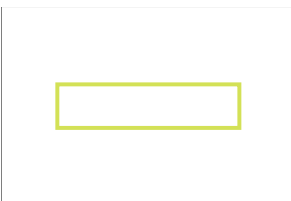
div.footer



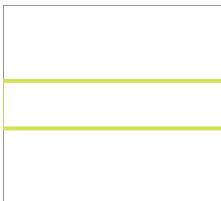
a



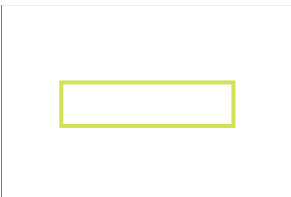
div.footer



a

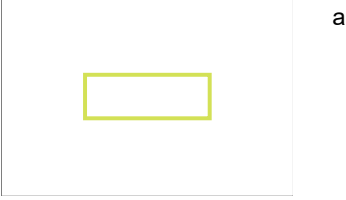
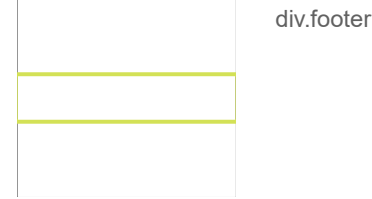
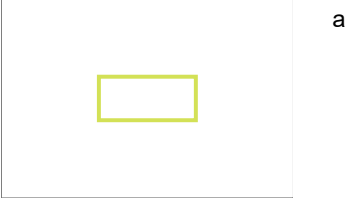
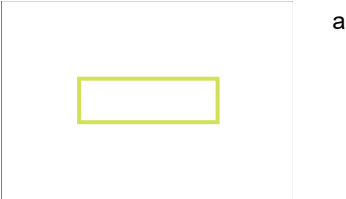


div.footer



a

Failing Elements



Failing Elements



div.footer

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

TABLES AND LISTS

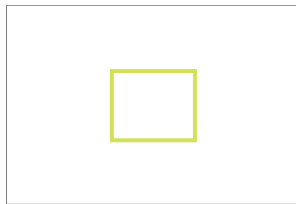
▲ List items (``) are not contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements.



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly.

[Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

Failing Elements



li.dropdown

These are opportunities to improve the experience of reading tabular or list data using assistive technology, like a screen reader.

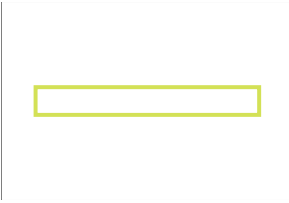
NAVIGATION

▲ 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



h4

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- ☐ 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.](#)

- ☐ 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 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.](#)

- ☐ 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.](#)

- ☐ 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.](#)

○ 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.](#)

○ 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.](#)

○ 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.](#)

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

PASSED AUDITS (10)

Hide

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

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

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.](#)

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.](#)

Form elements have associated labels ^

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

[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.](#)

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.](#)

[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 ids.](#)

<html> element has a [lang] attribute



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

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



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

Lists contain only 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.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (33)

Hide

☐ [accesskey] values are unique



Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

☐ [aria-*] attributes match their roles



Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. [Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.](#)

○ `button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

○ 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.](#)

○ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

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

☐ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names



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

☐ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names



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

☐ `[aria-*)` attributes have valid values



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

☐ `[aria-*)` attributes are valid and not misspelled



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

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



Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more about bypass blocks.](#)

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



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

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements



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

☐ No form fields have multiple labels



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

☐ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title



Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

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



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

☐ Input buttons have discernible text.



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

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



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

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `[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.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

☐ 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 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.](#)



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
...1/2373649_21504263_6503859.jpg (www.davidjones.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 how to use a CSP to prevent XSS](#)

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

PASSED AUDITS (12)

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 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](#).

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.](#)

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](#)

Avoids deprecated APIs



Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. [Learn more about deprecated APIs.](#)

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](#)

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
Selenium IDE Chrome Extension	
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/record.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/record.js.map
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/polyfills.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/polyfills.js.map
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/playback.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/playback.js.map
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/escape.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/escape.js.map
chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/atoms.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	chrome-extension://mooikfkahbdckldjjndioackbalphokd/assets/atoms.js.map
Speechify Text to Speech Voice Reader Chrome Extension	
chrome-extension://ljflmlihinmoeknoonhibbjpldiiijmm/iframes/main.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	chrome-extension://ljflmlihinmoeknoonhibbjpldiiijmm/iframes/main.js.map
Unattributable	
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-sdk/content.js	

URL	Map URL
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobk1fepjocnamgkkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-sdk/content.js	

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Hide

- Fonts with `font-display: optional` are preloaded



Preload optional fonts so first-time visitors may use them. [Learn more about preloading fonts](#)

- Detected JavaScript libraries



All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. [Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit.](#)



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](#).

MOBILE FRIENDLY

- ▲ Does not have a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale` No `<meta name="viewport">` tag found



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

Make sure your pages are mobile friendly so users don't have to pinch or zoom in order to read the content pages. [Learn how to make pages mobile-friendly](#).

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 about the meta description.](#)

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

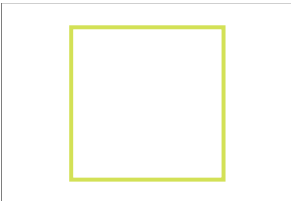


Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

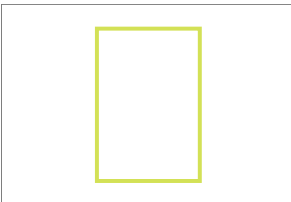
Failing Elements



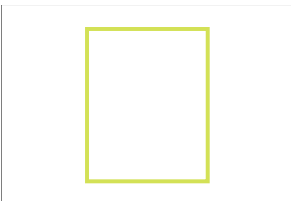
img



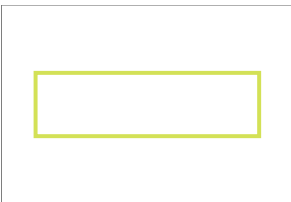
img



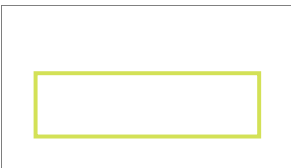
img



img



img



img

Failing Elements



img

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

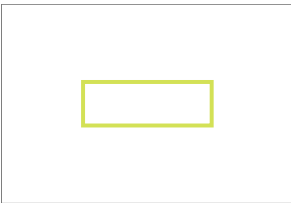
CRAWLING AND INDEXING

▲ Links are not crawlable

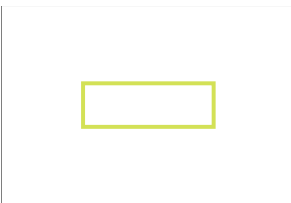


Search engines may use href attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the href attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. [Learn how to make links crawlable](#)

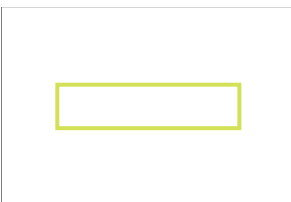
Uncrawlable Link



a

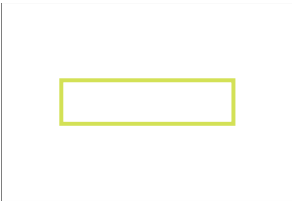


a



a

Uncrawable Link



a

▲ robots.txt is not valid — 103 errors found



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.](#)

Line #	Content	Error
1	<!DOCTYPE html>	Syntax not understood
2	<html lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">	Unknown directive
3	<head>	Syntax not understood
4	<meta charset="UTF-8">	Syntax not understood
5	<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">	Syntax not understood
6	<title>Fashion Store</title>	Syntax not understood
7	<script src="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.15.1/js/all.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>	Unknown directive
8	<link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles/style.css">	Syntax not understood
9	<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@300;400;500;600&display=swap"	Unknown directive
10	rel="stylesheet">	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
12	<code><link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css"></code>	Unknown directive
13	<code></head></code>	Syntax not understood
14	<code><body></code>	Syntax not understood
16	<code><div class="header"></code>	Syntax not understood
17	<code><div class="container"></code>	Syntax not understood
19	<code><div class="navbar"></code>	Syntax not understood
20	<code><div class="logo"></code>	Syntax not understood
21	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
22	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
23	<code><nav></code>	Syntax not understood
24	<code><ul id="MenuItems"></code>	Syntax not understood
25	<code>Home</code>	Syntax not understood
26	<code>Products</code>	Syntax not understood
27	<code></code>	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
28	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
29	<code><li class="nav-item">Login</code>	Syntax not understood
30	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
32	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
33	<code></nav></code>	Syntax not understood
35	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
37	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
38	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
41	<code><!-- account-page --></code>	Syntax not understood
42	<code><div class="account-page"></code>	Syntax not understood
43	<code><div class="container"></code>	Syntax not understood
44	<code><div class="row"></code>	Syntax not understood
45	<code><div class="col-2"></code>	Syntax not understood
46	<code></code>	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
47	</div>	Syntax not understood
48	<div class="col-2">	Syntax not understood
49	<div class="form-container">	Syntax not understood
50	<div class="form-btn">	Syntax not understood
51	Log in	Syntax not understood
52	<hr id="Indicator">	Syntax not understood
53	</div>	Syntax not understood
55	<form id="LoginForm" method="post" action="/login">	Syntax not understood
56	<input type="text" id="username" name="username" class="form-control" placeholder="Username" required=""	Syntax not understood
57	autofocus="">	Syntax not understood
58	<input type="password" name="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Password"	Syntax not understood
59	required="">	Syntax not understood
61	<button id="submit" type="submit" class="btn" style="width: 100%">Log In</button>	Unknown directive
62	Forgot Password?	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
63	 	Syntax not understood
64	<div style="margin-top: 57px;	Unknown directive
65	font-size: 16px;	Unknown directive
66	border-bottom: 2px solid #bd2d8b;">Create account</div>	Unknown directive
67	</form>	Syntax not understood
69	</div>	Syntax not understood
70	</div>	Syntax not understood
71	</div>	Syntax not understood
72	</div>	Syntax not understood
73	</div>	Syntax not understood
77	<!------- footer ----->	Syntax not understood
78	<div class="footer">	Syntax not understood
79	<div class="container">	Syntax not understood
80	<div class="row">	Syntax not understood
81	<div class="footer-col-1">	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
82	<code><h3>Download Our App</h3></code>	Syntax not understood
83	<code><p>Download App for Android and iOS mobile phone.</p></code>	Syntax not understood
84	<code><div class="app-logo"></code>	Syntax not understood
85	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
86	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
87	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
88	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
89	<code><div class="footer-col-2"></code>	Syntax not understood
90	<code></code>	Syntax not understood
91	<code><p>Our Purpose Is To Sustainably Make The Pleasure and Benefits of Products Acessible to the Many.</p></code>	Syntax not understood
92	<code></div></code>	Syntax not understood
93	<code><div class="footer-col-3"></code>	Syntax not understood
94	<code><h3>Useful Links</h3></code>	Syntax not understood
95	<code></code>	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
96	Coupons	Syntax not understood
97	Blog Post	Syntax not understood
98	Return Policy	Syntax not understood
99	Join Affiliate	Syntax not understood
100		Syntax not understood
101	</div>	Syntax not understood
102	<div class="footer-col-4">	Syntax not understood
103	<h3>Follow us</h3>	Syntax not understood
104		Syntax not understood
105	Facebook	Unknown directive
106	Twitter	Unknown directive
107	Instagram	Unknown directive
108	YouTube	Unknown directive
109		Syntax not understood
110	</div>	Syntax not understood
111	</div>	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
112	<hr>	Syntax not understood
113	<p class="copyright">Copyright 2023 - Fashion Store ©</p>	Syntax not understood
114	</div>	Syntax not understood
115	</div>	Syntax not understood
116	</body>	Syntax not understood
117	</html>	Syntax not understood

To appear in search results, crawlers need access to your app.

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 (6)

Hide

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.](#)

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.](#)

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 (3)

Hide

☐ 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 ≥ 12 px. [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

- ▲ Does not register a service worker that controls page and `start_url` ^

The 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. [Learn more about Service Workers.](#)

- ▲ 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.](#)

- ▲ Does not have a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale` No ``<meta name="viewport">`` tag found ^

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.

■ Captured at Sep 24, 2023, 6:06 PM GMT+2

■ Initial page load

■ Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.3.0

■ Custom throttling

■ Single page load

■ Using Chromium 116.0.0.0 with devtools