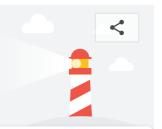
http://localhost:9000/

22/07/2018

Jul 22, 2018, 9:42 AM GMT+1

Emulated Nexus 5X, Throttled Fast 3G network









Performance

Progressive Web App

Accessibility

Score scale:

0-44

45-74

75-100

Performance

Metrics

First Contentful Paint	1,770 ms 🔮	First Meaningful Paint	2,930 ms 🔮
Speed Index	2,590 ms 🗸	First CPU Idle	3,290 ms 🗸
Time to Interactive	3,290 ms 🛇	Estimated Input Latency	18 ms 🔮

Values are estimated and may vary.





















0.75 s ^

Opportunities

These are opportunities to speed up your application by optimizing the following resources.

Resource to optimize Estimated Savings

1 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>.

URL	Original	Potential Savings
/images/6-821_large.jpg (localhost)	55 KB	55 KB
/images/2-821_large.jpg (localhost)	52 KB	52 KB
/images/4-821_large.jpg (localhost)	43 KB	43 KB
/images/3-821_large.jpg (localhost)	39 KB	39 KB
/images/5-821_large.jpg (localhost)	38 KB	38 KB

2	Enable text compression		0.6 s ^	
	Text-based responses should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to min Learn more.	nimize total netw	ork bytes.	
	Uncompressed resource URL	Original	GZIP Savings	
	/js/dbhelper.js (localhost)	71 KB	52 KB	
	/css/styles.css (localhost)	12 KB	9 KB	
	/js/main.js (localhost)	9 KB	6 KB	
	/restaurants (localhost)	7 KB	5 KB	
	http://localhost:9000	3 KB	2 KB	
3	Minify JavaScript Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn more.		0.45 s ^	
	URL	Original	Potential Savings	
	/js/dbhelper.js (localhost)	71 KB	54 KB	
	/js/main.js (localhost)	9 KB	4 KB	
4	Defer unused CSS Remove unused rules from stylesheets to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by net	work activity. <u>Lea</u>	0.15 s ^	
	URL	Original	Potential Savings	
	/css/styles.css (localhost)	12 KB	9 KB	
5	Avoid multiple, costly round trips to any origin Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connection origins. Learn more.	ns to important t	0.15 s ^	
	Origin	Potentia	al Savings	
	http://localhost:1337		150 ms	
Q	Diagnostics			
More	e information about the performance of your application.			
1	Has significant main thread work	3,190	ms 🕕 🔨	
	Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this.			
	Category	Ti	me Spent	
	Script Evaluation		1,364 ms	
	Other		765 ms	

	Zigittiesso repeti
Time Spent	Category
446 ms	Script Parsing & Compilation
182 ms	Style & Layout
179 ms	Rendering
159 ms	Garbage Collection
93 ms	Parse HTML & CSS

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets

5 assets found <



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

URL	Cache TTL	Size (KB)
localhost:9000/72a61999-9566-46f3-afc7-a9f82be96d5a ()	None	0 KB
1206/1540.jpg70?access_token=pk.eyJ1ljoidTs9mBSf98 (12 h	19 KB
1206/1539.jpg70?access_token=pk.eyJ1ljoidTs9mBSf98 (12 h	18 KB
1205/1539.jpg70?access_token=pk.eyJ1ljoidTs9mBSf98 (12 h	16 KB
1205/1540.jpg70?access_token=pk.eyJ1ljoidTs9mBSf98 (12 h	10 KB

JavaScript boot-up time 3

1,390 ms 🗸 ^



Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn more.

URL	Total	Script Evaluation	Script Parsing & Compilation
/axe-adapter.js (Ihdoppojpmngadmnindnejefp	643 ms	257 ms	357 ms
/browser-sync/browser-sync-client.js?v=2	306 ms	299 ms	3 ms
/js/main.js (localhost)	98 ms	83 ms	2 ms
dist/leaflet.js (unpkg.com)	95 ms	89 ms	6 ms
/js/iframe.js (gppongmhjkpfnbhagpmjfkannfbll	74 ms	57 ms	8 ms
/inject/index.js (eimadpbcbfnmbkopoojfekhnk	70 ms	62 ms	9 ms
js/inject.js (melpgahbngpgnbhhccnopmlmp	53 ms	44 ms	9 ms
:messaging ()	51 ms	51 ms	0 ms

Critical Request Chains

2 chains found

The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are issued 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.

Longest chain: 1,760.6ms over 2 requests, totalling 38.1 KB Initial Navigation

/ (localhost)

...dist/leaflet.css (unpkg.com) - 984.1ms, 0 KB

...dist/leaflet.js (unpkg.com) - 1,126.6ms, 38.1 KB

				ماناه د		
/	Passed audits		13 a	udits		
1	Eliminate render-blocking resources	1 resource delaye	ed first paint by 0m	s 🕢 🗸		
	Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline and deferring all non-critical JS/styles. <u>Learn more</u> .					
	URL	Size (KB)	Download Tin	ne (ms)		
	dist/leaflet.css (unpkg.com)	0 KB	1,	330 ms		
2	Properly size images			Ø .		
	Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data	a and improve load time.	<u>Learn more</u> .			
3	Minify CSS		itial savings of 4 KE	3 🗸		
	Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn I	more.				
	URL		Original	otential Savings		
	/css/styles.css (localhost)		12 KB	4 KB		
4	Efficiently encode images			Ø		
	Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data.	<u>Learn more</u> .				
5	Serve images in next-gen formats			Ø		
5	Serve images in next-gen formats Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often pr which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Le	•	n than PNG or JPE			
5 6	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often pr	•	n than PNG or JPE			
	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often pr which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Le	earn more.		G,		
	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often pr which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Les Keep server response times low (TTFB)	earn more.		G , ⊘		
6	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sent the server server.	earn more. ds a response. <u>Learn mo</u>	<u>re</u> .	G , ⊘		
6	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often prowhich means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sense. Avoid multiple page redirects	ds a response. <u>Learn mo</u>	<u>re</u> .	G,		
6	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often prowhich means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sense. Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be	ds a response. <u>Learn mo</u> loaded. <u>Learn more</u> . Poten	re. 0 m: itial savings of 0 m:	G,		
6	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sense Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be Preload key requests	ds a response. <u>Learn mo</u> loaded. <u>Learn more</u> . Poten	re. 0 m: itial savings of 0 m:	G, •		
6 7	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sent Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be Preload key requests Consider using link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching late-distance.	ds a response. Learn mo loaded. Learn more. Potentscovered resources soone	re. 0 mi	G,		
6 7 8	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sent Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be Preload key requests Consider using link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching late-discussed using Use video formats for animated content Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Content in the content is a server of the page of	ds a response. Learn more. loaded. Learn more. Potentscovered resources sooned insider using MPEG4/Webork bytes. Learn more	re. 0 mi	G,		
6 7	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sent Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be Preload key requests Consider using link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching late-discussed using Use video formats for animated content Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Cor and PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save networks.	ds a response. Learn more. loaded. Learn more. Potent scovered resources soone his der using MPEG4/Webork bytes. Learn more	re. 0 minutial savings of 0 minutial saving	G, S A ations		
6 7 8	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sense. Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be preload key requests. Consider using Ink rel=preload> to prioritize fetching late-discussed to provide the page can be preload. The preload is the preload of the prel	ds a response. Learn more. loaded. Learn more. Potent scovered resources soone his der using MPEG4/Webork bytes. Learn more	re. 0 minutial savings of 0 minutial saving	G, S A ations		
7	Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provided means faster downloads and less data consumption. Less Keep server response times low (TTFB) Time To First Byte identifies the time at which your server sense Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be Preload key requests Consider using <link rel="preload"/> to prioritize fetching late-discussed Use video formats for animated content Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Cor and PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network Avoids enormous network payloads Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly	ds a response. Learn more. loaded. Learn more. Potents covered resources soone ansider using MPEG4/Webork bytes. Learn more Total	re. 0 minutial savings of 0 minutial size was 688 KB times. Learn more	G, S A ations		

URL	Total Size	Transfer Time
/images/8-821_large.jpg (localhost)	54 KB	300 ms
/images/2-821_large.jpg (localhost)	52 KB	290 ms
/browser-sync/browser-sync-client.js?v=2.24.5 (localhost)	44 KB	250 ms
/images/4-821_large.jpg (localhost)	43 KB	240 ms
/images/0-821_large.jpg (localhost)	40 KB	220 ms
/images/1-821_large.jpg (localhost)	40 KB	220 ms
/images/3-821_large.jpg (localhost)	39 KB	220 ms
dist/leaflet.js (unpkg.com)	38 KB	210 ms

11 Avoids an excessive DOM size





Browser engineers recommend pages contain fewer than ~1,500 DOM nodes. The sweet spot is a tree depth < 32 elements and fewer than 60 children/parent element. A large DOM can increase memory usage, cause longer style calculations, and produce costly layout reflows. Learn more.

Total DOM Nodes	Maximum DOM Depth	Maximum Children
183	10	18
	<pre></pre>	<head></head>

12 User Timing marks and measures



Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to create custom, real-world measurements of key user experiences. Learn more.

13 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.

Progressive Web App

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App, as specified by the baseline PWA Checklist.



Does not redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS



If you've already set up HTTPS, make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS. Learn more.

Additional items to manually check

3 audits ^

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.

Site works cross-browser

To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. <u>Learn more</u>.

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

Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network, a key to perceived performance. <u>Learn more</u>.

3 Each page has a URL

Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via the URLs and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. <u>Learn more</u>.

✓ Passed audits

11 audits ^

1 Page load is fast enough on 3G

A fast page load over a 3G network ensures a good mobile user experience. Learn more.

2 Responds with a 200 when offline



If you're building a Progressive Web App, consider using a service worker so that your app can work offline. <u>Learn more</u>.

3 User can be prompted to Install the Web App



Browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. <u>Learn more</u>.

4 Uses HTTPS



All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. 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>.

5 Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale



Add a viewport meta tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more.

6 Registers a service worker



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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Contains some content when JavaScript is not available



Your app should display some content when JavaScript is disabled, even if it's just a warning to the user that JavaScript is required to use the app. <u>Learn more</u>.

8 Configured for a custom splash screen



A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. <u>Learn more</u>.

9 Address bar matches brand colors



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

10 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 more.

11 The short_name won't be truncated on the homescreen



Make your app's `short_name` fewer than 12 characters to ensure that it's not truncated on homescreens. <u>Learn</u> more.

Accessibility



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

Color Contrast Is Satisfactory

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn more.

Failing Elements

<a href="http://leafletjs.com" title="A JS library for interactive</pre> maps">Leaflet

OpenStreetMap

CC-BY-SA

Mapbox

<h2>Filter Results</h2>

<button id="favorite-button-1" aria-label="Click to remove Mission Chinese Food</pre> from your favorites!truefalse">*</button>

<h2>Mission Chinese Food</h2>

<a href="./restaurant.html?id=1" aria-label="Mission Chinese Food - View</pre> Details">View Details

<button id="favorite-button-2" aria-label="Click to remove Emily from your</pre> favorites!truefalse">*</button>

<h2>Emily</h2>

View Details

<button id="favorite-button-3" aria-label="Click to remove Kang Ho Dong Baekjeong</pre> from your favorites!truefalse">*</button>

<h2>Kang Ho Dong Baekjeong</h2>

<a href="./restaurant.html?id=3" aria-label="Kang Ho Dong Baekjeong - View</pre> Details">View Details

<button id="favorite-button-4" aria-label="Click to add Katz's Delicatessen to</pre> your favorites!falsetrue">☆</button>

<h2>Katz's Delicatessen</h2>

<a href="./restaurant.html?id=4" aria-label="Katz's Delicatessen - View</pre> Details">View Details

<button id="favorite-button-5" aria-label="Click to add Roberta's Pizza to your</pre> favorites!falsetrue">☆</button>

<h2>Roberta's Pizza</h2>

View Details

<button id="favorite-button-6" aria-label="Click to add Hometown BBQ to your</pre> favorites!falsetrue">☆</button>

<h2>Hometown BBQ</h2>

Failing Elements

View
Details

<button id="favorite-button-7" aria-label="Click to add Superiority Burger to
your favorites!falsetrue">></button>

<h2>Superiority Burger</h2>

<a href="./restaurant.html?id=7" aria-label="Superiority Burger - View
Details">View Details

<button id="favorite-button-8" aria-label="Click to add The Dutch to your favorites!falsetrue">*</button>

<h2>The Dutch</h2>

View
Details

<button id="favorite-button-9" aria-label="Click to add Mu Ramen to your favorites!falsetrue">☆</button>

<h2>Mu Ramen</h2>

View
Details

<button id="favorite-button-10" aria-label="Click to add Casa Enrique to your
favorites!falsetrue">☆</button>

<h2>Casa Enrique</h2>

View
Details

<div>Copyright (c) 2018 </div>

<div> All Rights Reserved.</div>

Additional items to manually check

10 audits ^

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessibility review</u>.

1 The page has a logical tab order

^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more.

2 Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn more.

3 The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

^

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. <u>Learn more</u>.

4 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.

5 Custom controls have associated labels

^

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more.

6 Custom controls have ARIA roles

^

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn more.

7	Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
	DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more.	
8	Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
	Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn more.	
9	Headings don't skip levels	^
	Headings are used to create an outline for the page and heading levels are not skipped. Learn more.	
10	HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
	Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assist technology. Learn more.</nav></main>	stive
✓	Passed audits 20 aud	its ^
	ments Use Attributes Correctly se are opportunities to improve the configuration of your HTML elements.	^
1	Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
•	Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with	th an
	empty alt attribute. <u>Learn more</u> .	ii aii
2	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> .	
The	A Attributes Follow Best Practices se are opportunities to improve the usage of ARIA in your application which may enhance the experience for useful to the interest of the experience for useful to the experience for use	^ isers of
1	[aria-*] attributes match their roles	
	Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. <u>Learn more</u> .	
2	[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
	Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn mo	<u>ore</u> .
3	Elements with [role] that require specific children [role]s, are present	^
	Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Le more</u> .	<u>arn</u>
4	[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 accessifunctions. Learn more.	bility
5	[role] values are valid	^
	ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more.	
6	[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more</u> .	
7	[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	• ^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more.	

Elements Have Discernible Names

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.

1 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

2 Links have a discernible name



Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more</u>.

Elements Describe Contents Well

-

These are opportunities to make your content easier to understand for a user of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

1 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.

2 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>.

3 Form elements have associated labels



Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn</u> more.

Elements Are Well Structured

.

These are opportunities to make sure your HTML is appropriately structured.

1 [id] attributes on the page are unique

lacksquare

The value of an id attribute must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn more</u>.

2 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. Learn more.

3 List items (<1i>) are contained within <u1> or <o1> parent elements



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

Page Specifies Valid Language

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

1 <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>.

22/07/2018

Lighthouse Report 2 <html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn more. **Meta Tags Used Properly** These are opportunities to improve the user experience of your site. [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. 14 audits ^ Not applicable **Elements Use Attributes Correctly** These are opportunities to improve the configuration of your HTML elements. [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. 2 <audio> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"] Captions make audio elements usable for deaf or hearing-impaired users, providing critical information such as who is talking, what they're saying, and other non-speech information. Learn more. <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text 3 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 more. Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells of that same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more. > 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. **Elements Describe Contents Well** These are opportunities to make your content easier to understand for a user of assistive technology, like a screen reader. <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title 1 Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more. Presentational elements avoid using , <caption> or the [summary] attribute. 2 A table being used for layout purposes should not include data elements, such as the th or caption elements or the summary attribute, because this can create a confusing experience for screen reader users. Learn more.

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more.

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alt text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers

<video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="description"]

<video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]

<object> elements have [alt] text

convey meaning to users. Learn more.

Audio descriptions provide relevant information for videos that dialogue cannot, such as facial expressions and scenes. Learn more.

Elements Are Well Structured

These are opportunities to make sure your HTML is appropriately structured.

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



When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn more.

2 Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements



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>.

Page Specifies Valid Language

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

1 [lang] attributes have a valid value



Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn more</u>.

Meta Tags Used Properly

^

These are opportunities to improve the user experience of your site.

1 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.

Runtime settings

- URL: http://localhost:9000/
- Fetch time: Jul 22, 2018, 9:42 AM GMT+1
- Device: Emulated Nexus 5X
- Network throttling: 562.5 ms HTTP RTT, 1,474.6 Kbps down, 675 Kbps up (DevTools)
- CPU throttling: 4x slowdown (DevTools)
- User agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_13_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/67.0.3396.99 Safari/537.36

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