https://my-spacex.herokuapp.com/home

⋮

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Performance

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Accessibility

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SEO

| 0–49 | 50–89 | 90–100 |

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Performance

Metrics

First Contentful Paint	0.7 s	Time to Interactive	1.6 s
Speed Index	0.8 s	Total Blocking Time	70 ms
Largest Contentful Paint	1.6 s	Cumulative Layout Shift	0

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

View Original Trace

Opportunities — These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't directly affect the Performance score.

Opportunity	Estimated Savings
Eliminate render-blocking resources	0.21 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.

☐ Show 3rd-party resources (0)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/styles.489a9e5….css (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	1 KiB	280 ms

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

⚠ 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](#)

URL	Failing Elements
	img
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URL	Failing Elements
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Avoid chaining critical requests — 1 chain 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.

Maximum critical path latency: **540 ms**

Initial Navigation

/home (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)

/styles.489a9e5….css (my-spacex.herokuapp.com) **- 230 ms, 0.96 KiB**

User Timing marks and measures — 28 user timings ︿

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. Learn more.

Name	Type	Start Time	Duration
Zone	Measure	637.72 ms	0.87 ms
Zone:ZoneAwarePromise	Measure	638.77 ms	1.23 ms
Zone:toString	Measure	640.07 ms	0.18 ms
Zone:util	Measure	640.39 ms	0.31 ms
Zone:legacy	Measure	640.77 ms	0.1 ms

Name	Type	Start Time	Duration
Zone:timers	Measure	640.89 ms	1.55 ms
Zone:requestAnimationFrame	Measure	642.48 ms	0.16 ms
Zone:blocking	Measure	642.66 ms	0.13 ms
Zone:EventTarget	Measure	642.8 ms	1.12 ms
Zone:on_property	Measure	643.95 ms	31.05 ms
Zone:customElements	Measure	675.04 ms	0.29 ms
Zone:XHR	Measure	675.36 ms	0.47 ms
Zone:geolocation	Measure	675.86 ms	0.38 ms
Zone:PromiseRejectionEvent	Measure	676.25 ms	0.18 ms
Zone	Mark	637.74 ms	
Zone:ZoneAwarePromise	Mark	638.79 ms	
Zone:toString	Mark	640.09 ms	
Zone:util	Mark	640.4 ms	
Zone:legacy	Mark	640.78 ms	
Zone:timers	Mark	640.89 ms	
Zone:requestAnimationFrame	Mark	642.49 ms	
Zone:blocking	Mark	642.66 ms	
Zone:EventTarget	Mark	642.81 ms	
Zone:on_property	Mark	643.96 ms	
Zone:customElements	Mark	675.05 ms	
Zone:XHR	Mark	675.37 ms	
Zone:geolocation	Mark	675.87 ms	
Zone:PromiseRejectionEvent	Mark	676.26 ms	

Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small   — 6 requests • 347 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	6	346.9 KiB
Script	3	294.2 KiB
Other	1	50.9 KiB
Stylesheet	1	1 KiB
Document	1	0.8 KiB
Image	0	0 KiB

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Media	0	0 KiB
Font	0	0 KiB
Third-party	1	50.9 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found   ⌃

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

Element

  p#heading.no-margin.ml-sm

Avoid long main-thread tasks — 2 long tasks found   ⌃

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. Learn more

☐ ~~Show 3rd-party resources~~ (0)

URL	Start Time	Duration
/main.d5d1470….js (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	1,839 ms	115 ms
/home (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	467 ms	65 ms

Passed audits (28)   ⌃

Properly size images   ⌃

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

Defer offscreen images   ⌃

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

Minify CSS   ⌃

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn more.

Minify JavaScript   ⌃

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn more.

Remove unused CSS   ⌃

Remove dead rules from stylesheets and defer the loading of CSS not used for above-the-fold content to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. Learn more.

Remove unused JavaScript   —   Potential savings of 75 KiB   ⌃

Remove unused JavaScript to reduce bytes consumed by network activity. Learn more.

☐ ~~Show 3rd-party resources~~ (0)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/main.d5d1470….js (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	234.3 KiB	74.6 KiB

Efficiently encode images ⌃

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

Serve images in next-gen formats ⌃

Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Learn more.

Enable text compression ⌃

Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. Learn more.

Preconnect to required origins ⌃

Consider adding `preconnect` or `dns-prefetch` resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn more.

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 230 ms ⌃

Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more.

Avoid multiple page redirects ⌃

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more.

Preload key requests ⌃

Consider using `<link rel=preload>` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Learn more.

Use HTTP/2 ⌃

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers, multiplexing, and server push. Learn more.

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

Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles ⌃

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

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers ⌃

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 More

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 296 KiB ⌃

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. Learn more.

URL	Transfer Size
/main.d5d1470….js (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	234.3 KiB
/polyfills.35a5ca1….js (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	56.7 KiB
/runtime.acf0dec….js (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	3.2 KiB
/styles.489a9e5….css (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	1 KiB
/home (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	0.8 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found ^

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

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 793 elements ^

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

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		793
Maximum DOM Depth	`<button _ngcontent-hwq-c6="" class="non-filter">`	10
Maximum Child Elements	`<div _ngcontent-hwq-c7="" class="d-grid launch-item">`	50

JavaScript execution time — 0.2 s ^

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
/main.d5d1470….js (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	114 ms	96 ms	9 ms
/home (my-spacex.herokuapp.com)	107 ms	37 ms	18 ms
`Unattributable`	96 ms	3 ms	0 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.4 s ^

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

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	181 ms
Other	134 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	29 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	14 ms
Garbage Collection	8 ms

Category	Time Spent
Style & Layout	6 ms
Rendering	4 ms

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.

Minimize third-party usage ⌃

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 more.

Avoid large layout shifts ⌃

These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page.

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.

Avoids `document.write()` ⌃

For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via `document.write()` can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn more.

Avoid non-composited animations ⌃

Animations which are not composited can be janky and contribute to CLS. Learn more

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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.

Contrast — 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

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Additional items to manually check (10) — These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accessibility review.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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

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

User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region ⌃

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. <u>Learn more</u>.

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 technology. <u>Learn more</u>.

Passed audits (8) ⌃

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

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>.

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>.

Heading elements appear 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>.

`<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.

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

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn more.

Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ⌃

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

`[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.

Not applicable (32) ⌃

`[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.

`[aria-*]` attributes match their roles ⌃

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. Learn more.

`[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 more.

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.

`[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.

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.

`[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.

`[role]` values are valid ⌃

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

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](#).

`[aria-*]` attributes have valid values ⌃

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

`[aria-*]` attributes are valid and not misspelled ⌃

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

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](#).

`<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 more](#).

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 more](#).

`[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 more](#).

ARIA IDs are unique ⌃

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

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 more](#).

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

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

`<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 more](#).

Form elements have associated labels ⌃

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

Presentational `<table>` elements avoid using `<th>`, `<caption>` or the `[summary]` attribute. ⌃

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](#).

Links have a discernible name ⌃

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

Lists contain only `<li>` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ∧

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more](#).

List items (`<li>`) are contained within `<ul>` or `<ol>` parent elements ∧

Screen readers require list items (`<li>`) to be contained within a parent `<ul>` or `<ol>` to be announced properly. [Learn more](#).

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](#).

`<object>` elements have `[alt]` text ∧

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alt text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more](#).

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](#).

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](#).

`<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](#).

`[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 more](#).

`<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](#).

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

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

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SEO

These checks ensure that your page is optimized for search engine results
ranking. There are additional factors Lighthouse does not check that may
affect your search ranking. Learn more.

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

⚠ Document does not have a meta description   ⌃

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

Crawling and Indexing — To appear in search results, crawlers need access to your app.

⚠ robots.txt is not valid — 13 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.

Line #	Content	Error
1	`<!doctype html>`	Syntax not understood
2	`<html lang="en">`	Syntax not understood
4	`<head>`	Syntax not understood
5	`<meta charset="utf-8">`	Syntax not understood
6	`<title>Spacex</title>`	Syntax not understood
7	`<base href="/">`	Syntax not understood
8	`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">`	Syntax not understood
9	`<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico">`	Syntax not understood
10	`<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.489a9e5bde97b9d984a2.css"></head>`	Syntax not understood
12	`<body>`	Syntax not understood

Line #	Content	Error
13	`<app-root></app-root>`	Syntax not understood
14	`<script src="runtime.acf0dec4155e77772545.js" defer></script><script src="polyfills.35a5ca1855eb057f016a.js" defer></script><script src="main.d5d1470ed93b56212616.js" defer></script></body>`	Syntax not understood
16	`</html>`	Syntax not understood

Additional items to manually check (1) — Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices. ⌃

Structured data is valid ⌃

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

Passed audits (9) ⌃

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

Add a `<meta name="viewport">` tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. 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. Learn more.

Page has successful HTTP status code ⌃

Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more.

Links have descriptive text ⌃

Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. Learn more.

Links are crawlable ⌃

Search engines may use `href` attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the `href` attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn More

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.

Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ⌃

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

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.

Document avoids plugins ^

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

Not applicable (3) ^

Document has a valid `rel=canonical` ^

Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more.

Document uses legible font sizes ^

Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to have >60% of page text ≥12px. Learn more.

Tap targets are sized appropriately ^

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

Runtime Settings

URL	https://my-spacex.herokuapp.com/home
Fetch Time	Oct 12, 2020, 10:31 PM GMT+5:30
Device	Emulated Desktop
Network throttling	40 ms TCP RTT, 10,240 Kbps throughput (Simulated)
CPU throttling	1x slowdown (Simulated)
Channel	devtools
User agent (host)	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/86.0.4240.75 Safari/537.36
User agent (network)	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_14_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/84.0.4143.7 Safari/537.36 Chrome-Lighthouse
CPU/Memory Power	252

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