

http://127.0.0.1:5500/js-games/ci-milestone-project-2/404.html



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100



Performance

Accessibility

Best Practices

SEO



Performance

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



METRICS

0-49

50-89

90-100



First Contentful Paint

1.6 s

Speed Index

1.6 s

Largest Contentful Paint

2.8 s

Time to Interactive

1.6 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.001

View Original Trace

View Treemap



















Show audits relevant to:

All <u>FCP</u> <u>TBT</u>

T LCP CLS

Expand view

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity Estimated Savings

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources

0.8 s ^

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

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/css?family=Raleway%7CRighteous (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.0 KiB	950 ms
css/style.css (127.0.0.1)	3.9 KiB	180 ms

Serve images in next-gen formats

0.29 s 🔨

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

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
div.hero- container	images/page-404.jpg (127.0.0.1)	193.8 KiB	120.7 KiB

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

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Ensure text remains visible during webfont load

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

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URL	Potential Savings
v28/1Ptxg8zYSwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	130 ms

Avoid chaining critical requests — 2 chains found

The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are loaded with a high priority. Consider reducing the length of chains, reducing the download size of resources, or deferring the download of unnecessary resources to improve page load. Learn more. FCP [LCP]

Maximum critical path latency: 460 ms

Initial Navigation

...ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)

 $/css? family = Raleway \% 7 CRighteous \ (fonts.googleap is.com)$

...v28/1Ptxg8zYS....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 130 ms, 16.41 KiB

...css/style.css (127.0.0.1) - 0 ms, 3.88 KiB

○ Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 5 requests • 218 KiB

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

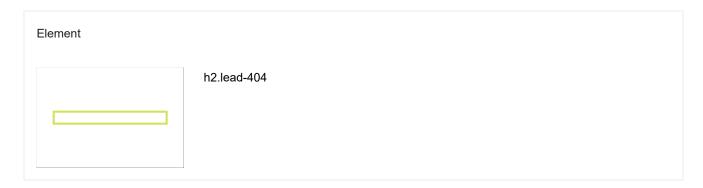
Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	5	218.2 KiB
Image	1	194.2 KiB
Font	1	16.4 KiB
Stylesheet	2	4.9 KiB
Document	1	2.8 KiB
Media	0	0.0 KiB
Script	0	0.0 KiB
Other	0	0.0 KiB

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Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Third-party	2	17.4 KiB

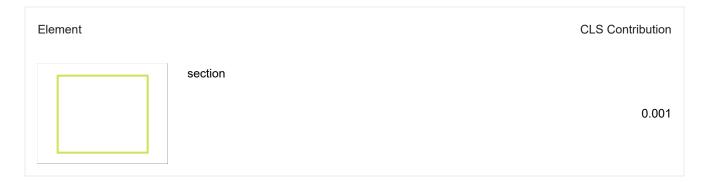
○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found

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



Avoid large layout shifts — 1 element found

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



O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 3 long tasks found

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

URL	Start Time	Duration
ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)	756 ms	117 ms
ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)	675 ms	81 ms

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URL	Start Time	Duration
ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)	873 ms	64 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (32)	Hide
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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
Minify CSS	^
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn more. FCP LCP	
Minify JavaScript	^
Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn more. FCP LCP	
Reduce unused CSS	^
Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumnetwork activity. Learn more. FCP LCP	ed by
Reduce unused JavaScript	^
Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network Learn more. [LCP]	activity.
Efficiently encode images	^
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn more.	
Enable text compression — Potential savings of 2 KiB	^

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/style.css (127.0.0.1)	3.5 KiB	2.4 KiB
Preconnect to required origins		^
Consider adding `preconnect` or `dns-prefetch` resource hints to establish early connections to Learn more. FCP LCP	important third	-party origins.
Initial server response time was short — Root document took 0 ms		^
Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend LCP	on it. <u>Learn mo</u>	ore. FCP
URL		Time Spent
ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)		0 ms
Avoid multiple page redirects		^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more. FCP LCP		
Preload key requests		^
Consider using ` k rel=preload>` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested more. FCP LCP	later in page lo	ad. <u>Learn</u>
Use HTTP/2		^
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn r	more.	
Use video formats for animated content		^
Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM video PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more LCP	s for animation	s and

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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

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 (TBT)

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image

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

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 218 KiB

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

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (2)

URL	Transfer Size
images/page-404.jpg (127.0.0.1)	194.2 KiB
v28/1Ptxg8zYSwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16.4 KiB
css/style.css (127.0.0.1)	3.9 KiB
ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)	2.8 KiB
/css?family=Raleway%7CRighteous (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.0 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 — 6 elements

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

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Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		6
Maximum DOM Depth	h1.display-404	4
Maximum Child Elements	section	3

User Timing marks and measures

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

JavaScript execution time - 0.2 s

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
ci-milestone-project-2/404.html (127.0.0.1)	435 ms	170 ms	26 ms
Unattributable	57 ms	6 ms	0 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.5 s

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

Category Time Spent
Script Evaluation 184 ms

Category	Time Spent
Other	145 ms
Style & Layout	130 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	30 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	26 ms
Rendering	7 ms

Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 0 ms

Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try to load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. Learn more. (TBT)

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts	17 KiB	0 ms
v28/1Ptxg8zYSwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16 KiB	0 ms

Lazy load third-party resources with facades

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. <u>Learn more</u>. <u>(TBT)</u>

Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded

Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful paint. <u>Learn more</u>.

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.

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 Avoid non-composited animations 	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn more</u> <u>CLS</u>	
Image elements have explicit width and height	^
Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. <u>Learn more</u> <u>CLS</u>	
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
A ` <meta name="viewport"/> ` not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecond</u> to user input. <u>Learn more</u> . (TBT)	<u>i delay</u>
Avoids unload event listeners	^
The `unload` event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward (Use `pagehide` or `visibilitychange` events instead. Learn more	Cache.



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.

BEST PRACTICES

Failing Elements

meta

The document uses <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.

These items highlight common accessibility best practices.

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AD	DITIONAL 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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
	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. Learn more.	
	User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
	A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. <u>Learn more</u> .	
	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more.	
	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. Learn more.	
	HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^

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Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more.

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

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when 'aria-hidden="true" is set on the document ' <body>'. Learn more. [user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="vlewport"/> 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. Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. 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. If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute Attrel> element has 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. Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Attel> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute</th><th>PASSED AUDITS (7)</th><th>Hide</th></tr><tr><th>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. 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Learn more. <a href="https://www.new.new.new.new.new.new.new.new.new.</td><th></th><td>mine if a</td></tr><tr><td>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. Learn more httm1> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn more.</td><th><html> element has a [lang] attribute</th><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn more.</td><th>chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen read</th><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><th><html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute</th><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order</td><th>Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn more</u>.</th><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><th>Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order</th><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></title></body>
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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.

NOT APPLICABLE (36)		Hide
[accesskey] values a	ire unique	^
Access keys let users of	quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>L</u>	<u>.earn more</u> .
O [aria-*] attributes m	natch their roles	^
Each ARIA `role` suppo more.	orts a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attribu	ites. <u>Learn</u>
O button, link, and men	nuitem elements have accessible names	^
	sn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it uscreen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	ınusable
O [aria-hidden="true"]] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
	es within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being av nologies like screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	ailable to
 ARIA input fields hav 	/e accessible names	^
·	esn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it creen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	t unusable
 ARIA meter elements 	s have accessible names	^
	sn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it uncreen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	unusable
 ARIA progressbar ele 	ements have accessible names	^
	element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name ho rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	ie, making
O [role]s have all requ	uired [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have	required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more.	

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 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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
[role]s are contained by their required parent element	^
Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility function Learn more.	ns.
O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more</u> .	
ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	^
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusa for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	able
 ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names 	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusab for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	le
 ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names 	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusab for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	le
O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more</u> .	
O [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more</u> .	
O Buttons have an accessible name	^

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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.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn m</u></td><td>nore.</td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>L</u> more.</td><td><u>earn</u></td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>either</td></tr><tr><td><frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Image elements have [alt] attributes</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empt attribute. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>y alt</td></tr><tr><td><pre>cinput type="image"> elements have [alt] text</pre></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understar purpose of the button. Learn more.</td><td>nd the</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more</u> .	
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> .	
 Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn</u> more.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>List items (<1i>) are contained within or parent elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items (`') to be contained within a parent `' or `' to be announced properly. Lear more.</td><td><u>'n</u></td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers comeaning to users. Learn more.</td><td>nvey</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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.</td><td>у</td></tr><tr><td>elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cell may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more</u>.</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td>O [lang] attributes have a valid value</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

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



Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. Learn more

Description Directive Severity

No CSP found in enforcement mode High

PASSED AUDITS (13)

Hide

Uses HTTPS

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding <u>mixed content</u>, where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents

intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. <u>Learn more</u>.

Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. <u>Learn more</u>.

Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load

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about:blank 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. Avoids front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnerabilities Some third-party scripts may contain known security vulnerabilities that are easily identified and exploited by attackers. Learn more. Allows users to paste into password fields Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. Learn more. Displays images with correct aspect ratio Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. Learn more. Serves images with appropriate resolution Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. Learn more. Page has the HTML doctype Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. Learn more. 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. Avoids deprecated APIs

Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more.

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

No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools

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Issues logged to the 'Issues' panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more details on each issue.

Page has valid source maps

Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. <u>Learn more</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

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

Detected JavaScript libraries

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



These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on Core Web Vitals. Learn more.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

Structured data is valid

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

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

PASSED AUDITS (12) Hide

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Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale A `<meta name="viewport">` not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more. TBT 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. Document has a meta description Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. 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. 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 has a valid rel=canonical Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more. Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text

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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.

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
Legible text		100.00%	≥ 12px

Document avoids plugins

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

Tap targets are sized appropriately — 100% appropriately sized tap targets

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

robots.txt is valid

If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. <u>Learn more</u>.

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.

Captured at Feb 4, 2023, 4:04

PM GMT

Initial page load

Emulated Moto G4 with Lighthouse 9.6.6

Slow 4G throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with

devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 9.6.6 | File an issue

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