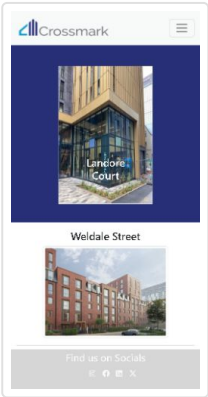


Values are estimated and may vary. The [performance score is calculated](#) directly from these metrics. [See calculator.](#)

▲ 0–49

50–89

90–100



METRICS

Expand view

First Contentful Paint

1.8 s

▲ Largest Contentful Paint

6.2 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

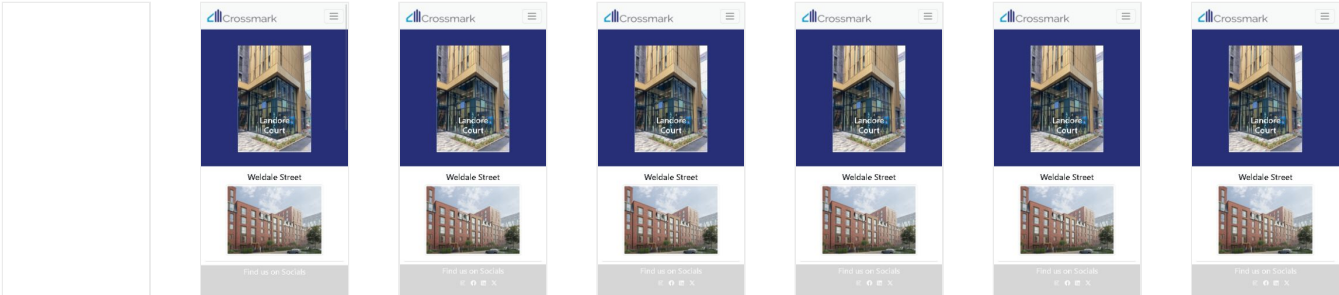
0.145

Speed Index

1.8 s

 View Treemap

View Original Trace





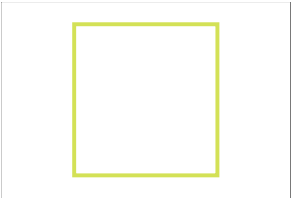

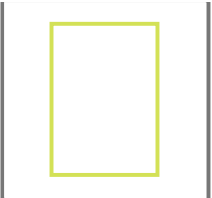
Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS



OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity Estimated Savings

▲ Serve images in next-gen formats 13.50s ^

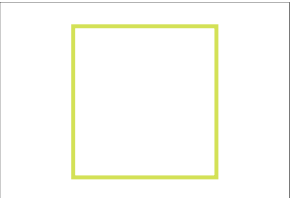

Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. [Learn more about modern image formats.](#)

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party		2,949.4 KiB	2,696.4 KiB
 mg.img-thumbnail.project-head	...images/landore.png (127.0.0.1)	968.6 KiB	912.8 KiB
 mg.img-thumbnail.project-head	...images/weldale1.png (127.0.0.1)	623.7 KiB	589.0 KiB
img.slider	...images/Weldale%20ph1%20court.png (127.0.0.1)	350.1 KiB	316.1 KiB
 img.slider	...images/landoreext2.png (127.0.0.1)	322.3 KiB	292.1 KiB
img.slider	...images/alfalaval1.png (127.0.0.1)	296.6 KiB	279.0 KiB

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
img.slider	...images/landoreext1.png (127.0.0.1)	179.2 KiB	161.6 KiB
img.slider	...images/weldale2-2.png (127.0.0.1)	136.7 KiB	95.2 KiB
	i ...images/alfalaval2-a.jpg (127.0.0.1)	57.5 KiB	37.3 KiB
mg.img-thumbnail.project-head			
	i ...images/CM-logo-new1.png (127.0.0.1)	14.7 KiB	13.3 KiB
mg			

▲ Properly size images5.70s ^

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

	URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>		1,592.3 KiB	1,143.7 KiB
	im g.i m g- th ...images/landore.png (127.0.0.1)	968.6 KiB	788.5 KiB
umbnail.project-head			
	im g.i m g- th ...images/weldale1.png (127.0.0.1)	623.7 KiB	355.2 KiB
umbnail.project-head			

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources1.17s ^


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

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>	12.1 KiB	610 ms
...css/style.css (127.0.0.1)	2.9 KiB	150 ms
/__vscode_livepreview_injected_script (127.0.0.1)	9.3 KiB	450 ms
JSDelivr CDN <span>Cdn</span>	59.4 KiB	1,230 ms
...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.4 KiB	1,080 ms
...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	25.0 KiB	150 ms
FontAwesome CDN <span>Cdn</span>	4.2 KiB	770 ms
/97b292b204.js (kit.fontawesome.com)	4.2 KiB	770 ms

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

DIAGNOSTICS

 Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 11 resources found

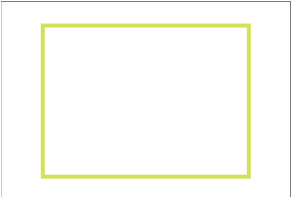
Along cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. [Learn more about efficient cache policies.](#)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>		2,964 KiB
...images/landore.png (127.0.0.1)	None	969 KiB
...images/weldale1.png (127.0.0.1)	None	624 KiB
...images/Weldale%20ph1%20court.png (127.0.0.1)	None	350 KiB
...images/landoreext2.png (127.0.0.1)	None	322 KiB
...images/alfalaval1.png (127.0.0.1)	None	297 KiB


URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
...images/landoreext1.png (127.0.0.1)	None	179 KiB
...images/weldale2-2.png (127.0.0.1)	None	137 KiB
...images/alfalaval2-a.jpg (127.0.0.1)	None	58 KiB
...images/CM-logo-new1.png (127.0.0.1)	None	15 KiB
/__vscode_livepreview_injected_script (127.0.0.1)	None	9 KiB
...css/style.css (127.0.0.1)	None	3 KiB

▲ 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

URL		
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>		
	img.img-thumbnail.project-head	...images/landore.png (127.0.0.1)
	img.img-thumbnail.project-head	...images/weldale1.png (127.0.0.1)
	img.img-thumbnail.project-head	...images/alfalaval2-a.jpg (127.0.0.1)

URL



img

...images/CM-logo-new1.png (127.0.0.1)

▲ Page prevented back/forward cache restoration — 1 failure reason

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 with WebSocket cannot enter back/forward cache. /projects.html (127.0.0.1)	Pending browser support

Avoid enormous network payloads — Total size was 3,173 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 (2)

URL	Transfer Size
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>	2,936.6 KiB
...images/landore.png (127.0.0.1)	968.9 KiB
...images/weldale1.png (127.0.0.1)	624.0 KiB
...images/Weldale%20ph1%20court.png (127.0.0.1)	350.4 KiB
...images/landoreext2.png (127.0.0.1)	322.5 KiB
...images/alfalaval1.png (127.0.0.1)	296.8 KiB
...images/landoreext1.png (127.0.0.1)	179.4 KiB
...images/weldale2-2.png (127.0.0.1)	136.9 KiB
...images/alfalaval2-a.jpg (127.0.0.1)	57.7 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
FontAwesome CDN <span>Cdn</span>	107.8 KiB
...webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontaw esome.com)	107.8 KiB
JSDelivr CDN <span>Cdn</span>	34.4 KiB
...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivrivr.net)	34.4 KiB

Avoid chaining critical requests — 5 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: **440.861 ms**

Initial Navigation

- /projects.html (127.0.0.1)
- /\_\_\_vscode\_livepreview\_injected\_script (127.0.0.1) - **2.847 ms, 9.26 KiB**
- ...css/style.css (127.0.0.1)
- /css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com) - **426.001 ms, 1.38 KiB**
- ...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivrivr.net) - **433.502 ms, 34.39 KiB**
- ...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivrivr.net) - **325.237 ms, 24.97 KiB**
- /97b292b204.js (kit.fontaw esome.com) - **23.164 ms, 4.23 KiB**

Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 21 requests • 3,173 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	21.0	3,173.3 KiB
Image	9.0	2,951.5 KiB
Font	1.0	107.8 KiB
Stylesheet	3.0	38.6 KiB
Script	3.0	38.5 KiB

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Other	4.0	29.8 KiB
Document	1.0	7.1 KiB
Media	0.0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	9.0	202.6 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 6,240 ms

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

LCP

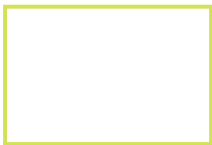
Element
img.slider

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	7%	450 ms
Load Delay	82%	5,090 ms
Load Time	1%	50 ms
Render Delay	10%	650 ms

Avoid large layout shifts — 5 elements found

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

CLS

Element	CLS Contribution
<div><div><p>p</p></div><div></div></div>	0.063
<div><div></div><div>img.img-thumbnail.project-head</div></div>	0.044



Element	CLS Contribution
<div><div></div></div>	
<div><div></div><div>div.col-sm-4.carousel</div></div>	0.038
<div><div></div><div>hr</div></div>	0.000
<div><div></div><div>ul</div></div>	0.000

Avoid long main-thread tasks — 1 long task found

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. [Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks](#) TBT

URL	Start Time	Duration
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>		61 ms
/projects.html (127.0.0.1)	605 ms	61 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (28)

Hide

Defer offscreen images	
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. <a href="#">Learn how to defer offscreen images</a> .	
Minify CSS	
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <a href="#">Learn how to minify CSS</a> . <span>FCP</span> <span>LCP</span>	

Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 4 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>	9.3 KiB	4.2 KiB
/__vscode_livepreview_injected_script (127.0.0.1)	9.3 KiB	4.2 KiB

Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 53 KiB

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

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
JSDelivr CDN <span>Cdn</span>	34.4 KiB	33.0 KiB
...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.4 KiB	33.0 KiB
Unattributable	20.3 KiB	20.1 KiB
/*! * Font Awesome Free 6.4.2 by @fontawesome - https://fontawesome.com * License - https://fonta...	20.3 KiB	20.1 KiB

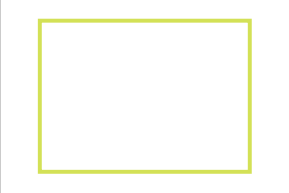
Reduce unused JavaScript

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

Efficiently encode images — Potential savings of 13 KiB

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

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>	57.5 KiB	12.8 KiB

URL		Resource Size	Potential Savings
	img-thumbnail.png ...images/alfalaval2-a.jpg (127.0.0.1)	57.5 KiB	12.8 KiB

Enable text compression — Potential savings of 13 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
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>		18.7 KiB	13.3 KiB
/___vscode_livepreview_injected_script (127.0.0.1)		9.1 KiB	6.3 KiB
/projects.html (127.0.0.1)		6.9 KiB	5.3 KiB
...css/style.css (127.0.0.1)		2.7 KiB	1.7 KiB

Preconnect to required origins

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

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 on it. [Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric.](#) FCP LCP

URL		Time Spent
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>		0 ms
/projects.html (127.0.0.1)		0 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](#) LCP

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 how to use modern JavaScript](#) TBT

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 an excessive DOM size — 78 elements

Alarge 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		78
Maximum DOM Depth	<div><div></div><div>i.fa-brands.fa-instagram</div></div>	9

Statistic	Element	Value
Maximum Child Elements	<div><div></div></div> div.carousel-inner	6

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.](#)

JavaScript execution time — 0.0 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. [Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time.](#) TBT

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
0.1 <span>1st Party</span>	209 ms	3 ms	2 ms
/projects.html (127.0.0.1)	209 ms	3 ms	2 ms
Unattributable	99 ms	6 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	99 ms	6 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 how to minimize main-thread work](#) TBT

Category	Time Spent
Style & Layout	150 ms
Other	143 ms
Script Evaluation	51 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	20 ms

Category	Time Spent
Rendering	7 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	6 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 about font-display.](#) FCP LCP

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 how to minimize third-party impact.](#) TBT

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
FontAwesome CDN <span>Cdn</span>	142 KiB	0 ms
...webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontaw esome.com)	108 KiB	0 ms
...css/free.min.css?token=97b292b204 (ka-f.fontaw esome.com)	23 KiB	0 ms
Other resources	11 KiB	0 ms
JSDelivr CDN <span>Cdn</span>	59 KiB	0 ms
...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34 KiB	0 ms
...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	25 KiB	0 ms
Google Fonts <span>Cdn</span>	1 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. [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.slider

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance	^
Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. <a href="#">Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.</a>	

Avoids <code>document.write()</code>	^
For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via <code>document.write()</code> can delay page load by tens of seconds. <a href="#">Learn how to avoid document.write()</a> .	

<input type="radio"/> Avoid non-composited animations	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <a href="#">Learn how to avoid non-composited animations</a> <span>CLS</span>	



Has a <code>&lt;meta name="viewport"&gt;</code> tag with <code>width</code> or <code>initial-scale</code>	^
A <code>&lt;meta name="viewport"&gt;</code> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <a href="#">a 300 millisecond delay to user input</a> . <a href="#">Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.</a> <span>TBT</span>	



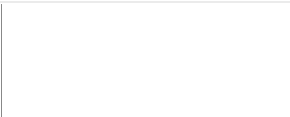
## Accessibility

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

### NAMES AND LABELS

 Buttons do not have an accessible name	^
When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <a href="#">Learn how to make buttons more accessible.</a>	
<div>Failing Elements</div> <div><div></div><div>button.navbar-toggler</div></div>	

Failing Elements

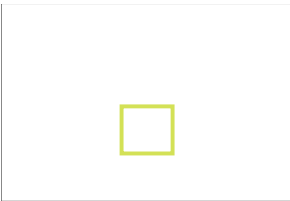


▲ Links do not have a discernible name

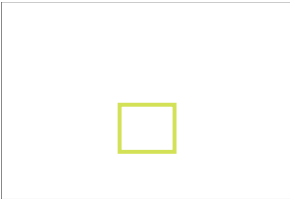


Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

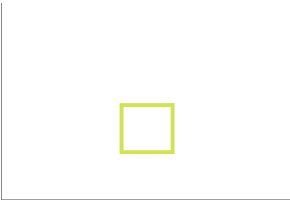
Failing Elements



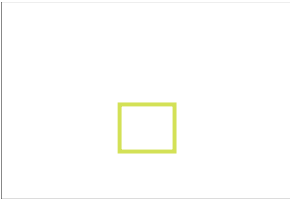
a



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

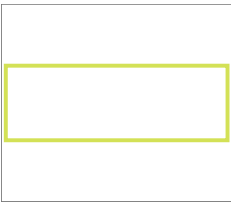
▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.



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



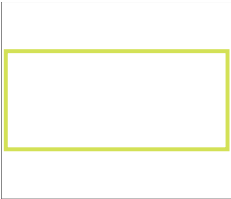
Failing Elements



p



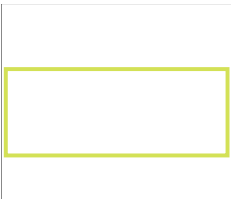
body



p



body



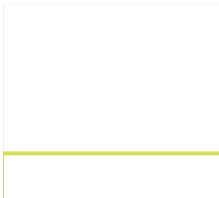
p



body



h4.footer-title



div.row.footer-style

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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 (9)

Hide

<a href="#">[aria-hidden="true"]</a> is not present on the document <code>&lt;body&gt;</code>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when <code>aria-hidden="true"</code> is set on the document <code>&lt;body&gt;</code> . <a href="#">Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body</a> .	
Image elements have <a href="#">[alt]</a> attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. <a href="#">Learn more about the alt attribute</a> .	
<a href="#">[user-scalable="no"]</a> is not used in the <code>&lt;meta name="viewport"&gt;</code> element and the <a href="#">[maximum-scale]</a> 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. <a href="#">Learn more about the viewport meta tag</a> .	
Document has a <code>&lt;title&gt;</code> 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. <a href="#">Learn more about document titles</a> .	
<code>&lt;html&gt;</code> element has a <a href="#">[lang]</a> attribute	^
If a page doesn't specify a <code>lang</code> 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. <a href="#">Learn more about the lang attribute</a> .	
<code>&lt;html&gt;</code> element has a valid value for its <a href="#">[lang]</a> attribute	^
Specifying a valid <a href="#">BCP 47 language</a> helps screen readers announce text properly. <a href="#">Learn how to use the lang attribute</a> .	
Lists contain only <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> elements and script supporting elements ( <code>&lt;script&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;template&gt;</code> ).	^
Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <a href="#">Learn more about proper list structure</a> .	
List items ( <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> ) are contained within <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;menu&gt;</code> parent elements	^
Screen readers require list items ( <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> ) to be contained within a parent <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;menu&gt;</code> to be announced properly. <a href="#">Learn more about proper list structure</a> .	

<div>Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order</div> <div></div>
<div>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. <a href="#">Learn more about heading order.</a></div>

NOT APPLICABLE (43)

Hide

<div><div><div></div><div>[accesskey] values are unique</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <a href="#">Learn more about access keys.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>[aria-*] attributes match their roles</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>Each ARIArole supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <a href="#">Learn how to match ARIAattributes to their roles.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>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. <a href="#">Learn how to make command elements more accessible.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Elements with role="dialog" or role="alertdialog" have accessible names.</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>ARIAdialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. <a href="#">Learn how to make ARIAdialog elements more accessible.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <a href="#">Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>ARIAinput fields have accessible names</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>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. <a href="#">Learn more about input field labels.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>ARIAmeter elements have accessible names</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>
<div>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. <a href="#">Learn how to name meter elements.</a></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>ARIAprogressbar elements have accessible names</div><div></div></div><div></div></div>

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 ARIAroles 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 ARIAParent 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 ARIAchild roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIAroles and required parent element.](#)

☐ [role] values are valid



ARIAroles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles.](#)

☐ Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.



Adding role=text around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the role=text attribute.](#)

☐ ARIAtoggle 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.](#)

☐ ARIAtooltip 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.](#)

☐ ARIAtreeitem 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



<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <a href="#">Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.</a></p>	<input type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled <span>^</span>
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <a href="#">Learn more about valid ARIA attributes.</a></p>	
<p>The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region</p>	<input type="radio"/> The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region <span>^</span>
<p>Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <a href="#">Learn more about bypass blocks.</a></p>	
<p>&lt;dl&gt;'s contain only properly-ordered &lt;dt&gt; and &lt;dd&gt; groups, &lt;script&gt;, &lt;template&gt; or &lt;div&gt; elements.</p>	<input type="radio"/> <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements. <span>^</span>
<p>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <a href="#">Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</a></p>	
<p>Definition list items are wrapped in &lt;dl&gt; elements</p>	<input type="radio"/> Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements <span>^</span>
<p>Definition list items (&lt;dt&gt; and &lt;dd&gt;) must be wrapped in a parent &lt;dl&gt; element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. <a href="#">Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</a></p>	
<p>[id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique</p>	<input type="radio"/> [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique <span>^</span>
<p>All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <a href="#">Learn how to fix duplicate ids.</a></p>	
<p>ARIA IDs are unique</p>	<input type="radio"/> ARIA IDs are unique <span>^</span>
<p>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <a href="#">Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.</a></p>	
<p>No form fields have multiple labels</p>	<input type="radio"/> No form fields have multiple labels <span>^</span>
<p>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. <a href="#">Learn how to use form labels.</a></p>	
<p>&lt;frame&gt; or &lt;iframe&gt; elements have a title</p>	<input type="radio"/> <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title <span>^</span>
<p>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <a href="#">Learn more about frame titles.</a></p>	
<p>&lt;html&gt; element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute.</p>	<input type="radio"/> <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. <span>^</span>
<p>If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text</p>	

correctly. <a href="#">Learn more about the lang attribute.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> 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. <a href="#">Learn more about input buttons.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> <code>&lt;input type="image"&gt;</code> elements have <code>[alt]</code> text	^
When an image is being used as an <code>&lt;input&gt;</code> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. <a href="#">Learn about input image alt text.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <a href="#">Learn more about form element labels.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> Links are distinguishable without relying on color.	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. <a href="#">Learn how to make links distinguishable.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> The document does not use <code>&lt;meta http-equiv="refresh"&gt;</code>	^
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. <a href="#">Learn more about the refresh meta tag.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> elements have alternate text	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. <a href="#">Learn more about alt text for object elements.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> Select elements have associated label elements.	^
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <a href="#">Learn more about the select element.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> No element has a <code>[tabindex]</code> 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. <a href="#">Learn more about the tabindex attribute.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> Tables use <code>&lt;caption&gt;</code> instead of cells with the <code>[colspan]</code> 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 <code>[colspan]</code> attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. <a href="#">Learn more about</a>	

[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.](#)

- ☐ All heading elements contain content. 

A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

- ☐ Identical links have the same purpose. 

Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. [Learn more about identical links.](#)

- ☐ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing. 

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)





# Best Practices

## USER EXPERIENCE

▲

Displays images with incorrect aspect ratio

^

Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. [Learn more about image aspect ratio.](#)

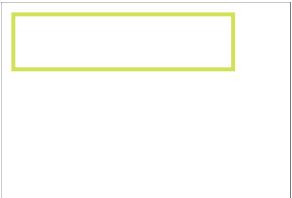
	URL	Aspect Ratio (Displayed)	Aspect Ratio (Actual)
0.1	<div>1st Party</div>		
img.slider	...images/landoreext1.png (127.0.0.1)	206 x 300 (0.69)	335 x 251 (1.33)

▲

Serves images with low 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.](#)

	URL	Displayed size	Actual size	Expected size
0.1	<div>1st Party</div>			
img.slider	...images/landoreext1.png (127.0.0.1)	206 x 300	335 x 251	309 x 450
<div> img</div>	...images/CM-logo-new1.png (127.0.0.1)	203 x 48	203 x 48	305 x 72

## TRUST AND SAFETY

○

Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

^

Astrong 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 (11)

Hide

Uses HTTPS	^
<p>All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding <a href="#">mixed content</a>, 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. <a href="#">Learn more about HTTPS</a>.</p>	
Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load	^
<p>Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. <a href="#">Learn more about the geolocation permission</a>.</p>	
Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load	^
<p>Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. <a href="#">Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications</a>.</p>	
Allows users to paste into input fields	^
<p>Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. <a href="#">Learn more about user-friendly input fields</a>.</p>	
Page has the HTML doctype	^
<p>Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. <a href="#">Learn more about the doctype declaration</a>.</p>	
Properly defines charset	^
<p>A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a <code>&lt;meta&gt;</code> tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. <a href="#">Learn more about declaring the character encoding</a>.</p>	
Avoids <code>unload</code> event listeners	^
<p>The <code>unload</code> event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cache. Use <code>pagehide</code> or <code>visibilitychange</code> events instead. <a href="#">Learn more about unload event listeners</a></p>	
Avoids deprecated APIs	^
<p>Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. <a href="#">Learn more about deprecated APIs</a>.</p>	

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](#)

No issues 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.

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
JSDelivr CDN <a href="#">Cdn</a>	
<code>...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js</code> <small>(cdn.jsdelivr.net)</small>	<code>...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map</code> <small>(cdn.jsdelivr.net)</small>

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](#).

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.](#)

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

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

○ Structured data is valid

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 (11)

Hide

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

A`<meta name="viewport">` not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents [a 300 millisecond delay to user input](#). [Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.](#) 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 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.](#)

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 how to make links crawlable](#)

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.](#)

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 about the alt attribute.](#)

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 uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text

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 about legible font sizes.](#)

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 about avoiding plugins.](#)

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

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.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Hide

<input type="radio"/> 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. <a href="#">Learn more about robots.txt.</a>	
<input type="radio"/> Document has a valid <code>rel=canonical</code>	^
Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. <a href="#">Learn more about canonical links.</a>	



# 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. ^

Athemed 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 `

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.](#)

about:blank

30/31

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 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 [PWAChecklist](#) but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.

Captured at Oct 2, 2023, 1:32 PM GMT+1

Emulated Moto G Power with Lighthouse 10.4.0

Single page load

Initial page load

Slow 4G throttling

Using Chromium 117.0.0.0 with devtools