https://nina-carducci.github.io/#contact

70	68	100	70	PWA
70 Performance	**68** Accessibility	**100** Best Practices	**70** SEO	PWA

70

Performance

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

▲ 0–49   50–89   90–100

METRICS   Collapse view

First Contentful Paint

0.9 s

First Contentful Paint marks the time at which the first text or image is painted. Learn more about the First Contentful Paint metric.

▲ Largest Contentful Paint

5.2 s

Largest Contentful Paint marks the time at which the largest text or image is painted. Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint metric.

Total Blocking Time

70 ms

Sum of all time periods between FCP and Time to Interactive, when task length exceeded 50ms, expressed in milliseconds. Learn more about the Total Blocking Time metric.
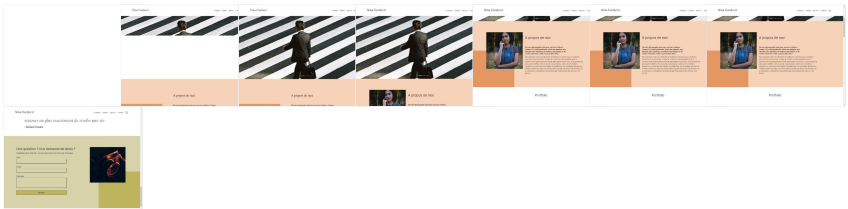
Cumulative Layout Shift

0.001

Cumulative layout shift measures the movement of visible elements within the viewport. Learn more about the cumulative layout shift metric.

Speed Index

2.3 s

Speed Index shows how quickly the contents of a page are visibly populated. Learn more about the Speed Index metric.

View Treemap

Show audits relevant to: All   FCP   LCP   TBT   CLS

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Largest contentful paint element — 5,210 ms   ︿

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element
LCP

Element
img.d-block.w-100

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	5%	280 ms
Load delay	20%	1,040 ms
Load time	21%	1,120 ms

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
Render delay	53%	2,770 ms

⚠ Properly size images — Potential savings of 22,340 KiB ⌃

Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save mobile data and improve load time. Learn how to size images.

	URL	Resource size	Potential savings
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]		22,730.4 KiB	22,340.1 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	6,129.4 KiB	6,102.4 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…portraits/nino-van-….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,468.4 KiB	2,454.9 KiB
img	…images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,105.8 KiB	1,998.2 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,878.9 KiB	1,867.6 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…mariage/hannah-bu….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,737.0 KiB	1,722.5 KiB
img	…images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,625.1 KiB	1,584.0 KiB
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,586.2 KiB	1,469.8 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…concerts/austin-ne….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,437.7 KiB	1,427.2 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/ali-morsh….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,073.6 KiB	1,067.7 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…concerts/aaron-pau….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,011.6 KiB	994.8 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQ-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	979.0 KiB	961.3 KiB

	URL	Resource size	Potential savings
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/jason-goo….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	697.8 KiB	689.6 KiB

▲ Serve images in next-gen formats — Potential savings of 9,039 KiB ⌃

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

	URL	Resource size	Potential savings
GitHub Utility First Party		**20,746.8 KiB**	**9,039.5 KiB**
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/edward-ci….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	5,561.6 KiB	3,157.4 KiB
img	…images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,105.8 KiB	1,759.8 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	6,129.4 KiB	1,229.4 KiB
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/nicholas-….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,859.8 KiB	970.8 KiB
img	…images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,625.1 KiB	959.6 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,878.9 KiB	928.0 KiB
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,586.2 KiB	34.5 KiB

▲ Defer off-screen images — Potential savings of 1,586 KiB ⌃

Consider lazy loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower Time to Interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images.

	URL	Resource size	Potential savings
GitHub Utility First Party		**1,586.2 KiB**	**1,586.2 KiB**
img.d-block.w-100	…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,586.2 KiB	1,586.2 KiB

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 460 ms ⌃

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 (2)

URL	Transfer size	Potential savings
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]	70.5 KiB	190 ms
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	26.6 KiB	60 ms
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	43.8 KiB	130 ms
Google Fonts [Cdn]	1.3 KiB	220 ms
/css2?family=… (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.3 KiB	220 ms
jQuery CDN [Cdn]	30.3 KiB	310 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30.3 KiB	310 ms

Minify CSS — Potential savings of 5 KiB ⌃

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

URL	Transfer size	Potential savings
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]	26.6 KiB	5.2 KiB
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	26.6 KiB	5.2 KiB

Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 118 KiB ⌃

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

URL	Transfer size	Potential savings
Unattributable	134.6 KiB	102.1 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-ad-filtering-solution/content.js	104.8 KiB	86.4 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/polyfill.js	14.0 KiB	8.9 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/adblock-picreplacement.js	9.0 KiB	3.7 KiB
chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/adblock-functions.js	6.8 KiB	3.1 KiB
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]	43.7 KiB	16.2 KiB
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	43.7 KiB	16.2 KiB

Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 20 resources found ⌃

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

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer size
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]		30,249 KiB
…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	6,133 KiB
…slider/edward-ci….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	5,565 KiB
…portraits/nino-van-….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2,470 KiB
…images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2,107 KiB
…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,880 KiB
…slider/nicholas-….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,861 KiB
…mariage/hannah-bu….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,738 KiB
…images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,626 KiB
…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,587 KiB

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer size
…concerts/austin-ne….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,439 KiB
…entreprise/ali-morsh….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,075 KiB
…concerts/aaron-pau….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,012 KiB
…portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQ-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	980 KiB
…entreprise/jason-goo….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	698 KiB
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	44 KiB
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	27 KiB
/assets/maugallery.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
/assets/style.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
…images/instagram.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1 KiB
/assets/scripts.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1 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
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]
img.d-block.w-100 … slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)
img … images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)
img … images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)
img … images/instagram.png (nina-carducci.github.io)

Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 26 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]

URL	Transfer size	Potential savings
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]	26.6 KiB	25.5 KiB
…bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	26.6 KiB	25.5 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 148 KiB ⌄

Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript [LCP]

URL	Transfer size	Potential savings
Unattributable	140.9 KiB	117.4 KiB
`chrome-extension://phillbeieoddghchonmfebjhclflpoaj/javascripts/picker.js`	113.0 KiB	96.8 KiB

URL	Transfer size	Potential savings
chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/libs/jquery-3.1.1.min.js	27.9 KiB	20.6 KiB
GitHub Utility First Party	**43.7 KiB**	**30.7 KiB**
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	43.7 KiB	30.7 KiB
…js/src/tooltip.js	3.9 KiB	3.2 KiB
…js/src/dropdown.js	2.9 KiB	2.1 KiB
…js/src/carousel.js	3.3 KiB	1.9 KiB
…js/src/modal.js	2.3 KiB	1.7 KiB
…js/src/collapse.js	1.8 KiB	1.3 KiB

Efficiently encode images — Potential savings of 1,955 KiB ⌃

Optimised images load faster and consume less mobile data. Learn how to efficiently encode images.

URL	Resource size	Potential savings
GitHub Utility First Party	**5,561.6 KiB**	**1,955.4 KiB**
img.d-block.w-100 …slider/edward-ci….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	5,561.6 KiB	1,955.4 KiB

Avoid enormous network payloads — Total size was 30,348 KiB ⌃

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

URL	Transfer size
GitHub Utility First Party	**26,407.6 KiB**
…mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	6,133.0 KiB
…slider/edward-ci….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	5,565.0 KiB
…portraits/nino-van-….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,470.2 KiB
…images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,107.1 KiB
…entreprise/mateus-ca….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,880.3 KiB
…slider/nicholas-….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,861.2 KiB
…mariage/hannah-bu….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,738.3 KiB
…images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,626.2 KiB
…slider/ryoji-iwa….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,587.2 KiB
…concerts/austin-ne….jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,439.1 KiB

⊘ Avoids an excessive DOM size — 131 elements ⌃

A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer style calculations and produce costly layout reflows. Learn how to avoid an excessive DOM size. TBT

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		131
Maximum DOM Depth	div.mg-prev	9
Maximum Child Elements	div.gallery-items-row.row	9

⊘ Minimises main-thread work — 1.4 s ⌃

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

Category	Time Spent
Other	616 ms
Rendering	372 ms
Style & Layout	200 ms
Script Evaluation	108 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	56 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	28 ms

○ Minimise third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 180 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 minimise third-party impact [TBT]

Third-party	Transfer size	Main-thread blocking time
jQuery CDN [Cdn]	**30 KiB**	**177 ms**
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	177 ms
Google Fonts [Cdn]	**66 KiB**	**0 ms**
…v13/UcCO3FwrK….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	22 KiB	0 ms
…v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
…v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
…v13/rnCr-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	14 KiB	0 ms
/css2?family=… (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms

○ Avoid long main-thread tasks — 5 long tasks found   ⌃

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

☑ Show 3rd-party resources (2)

URL	Start Time	Duration
Unattributable		**372 ms**
Unattributable	546 ms	372 ms
jQuery CDN [Cdn]		**180 ms**
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	1,055 ms	128 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	993 ms	52 ms
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]		**140 ms**
https://nina-carducci.github.io	407 ms	76 ms
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	929 ms	64 ms

○ Initial server response time was short — Root document took 110 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
GitHub [Utility] [First Party]	**110 ms**
https://nina-carducci.github.io	110 ms

○ Avoid large layout shifts — 3 elements found   ⌃

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

Element	CLS contribution
h6.about-me__introduction	0.000

Element	CLS contribution
div.nav	
	0.000
body > div#about > div.picture > ::before `<::before>`	0.000

○ JavaScript execution time — 0.1 s ^

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

☑ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	**593 ms**	**2 ms**	**0 ms**
`Unattributable`	593 ms	2 ms	0 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	**441 ms**	**37 ms**	**1 ms**
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	441 ms	37 ms	1 ms
GitHub Utility First Party	**241 ms**	**34 ms**	**28 ms**
https://nina-carducci.github.io	162 ms	1 ms	0 ms
https://nina-carducci.github.io	80 ms	33 ms	28 ms

○ Avoid chaining critical requests — 10 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: **606.091 ms**

Initial Navigation

https://nina-carducci.github.io
- …bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io) **- 119.499 ms, 26.64 KiB**
- /assets/style.css (nina-carducci.github.io) **- 121.513 ms, 1.54 KiB**
- /css2?family=… (fonts.googleapis.com)
    - …v13/UcCO3FwrK….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 57.857 ms, 21.65 KiB**
    - …v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 70.392 ms, 15.38 KiB**
    - …v13/rnCr-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 57.193 ms, 13.57 KiB**
    - …v13/rnCu-xNNw….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 60.304 ms, 14.58 KiB**
- …bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io) **- 139.058 ms, 43.83 KiB**
- /jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com) **- 34.603 ms, 30.25 KiB**
- /assets/maugallery.js (nina-carducci.github.io) **- 112.48 ms, 2.11 KiB**
- /assets/scripts.js (nina-carducci.github.io) **- 112.294 ms, 0.55 KiB**

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

PASSED AUDITS (18)   Hide

Enable text compression ^

Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimise total network bytes. Learn more about text compression. FCP LCP

Pre-connect 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

Avoid multiple page redirects ⌃

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. `FCP` `LCP`

◯ Pre-load key requests ⌃

Consider using `<link rel=preload>` to prioritise 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 delivered 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`

◯ 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.

All text remains visible during webfont loads ⌃

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

◯ 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.d-block.w-100

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance ⌃

Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as `passive` to improve your page's scroll performance. Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.

Avoids `document.write()` ⌃

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

◯ Avoid non-composited animations ⌃

Animations that are not composited can be poor, slow and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations `CLS`

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

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

Page didn't prevent back-forward cache restoration   ^

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
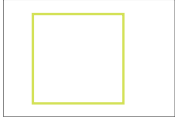
68

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so manual testing is also encouraged.

NAMES AND LABELS

⚠ Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes   ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the `alt` attribute.
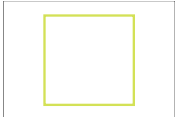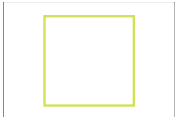
Failing elements

img

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

Failing elements

img

⚠ Document doesn't have 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.

Failing elements

html

⚠ Form elements do not have associated labels ︿

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, such as screen readers. Learn more about form element labels.

Failing elements

input#nom

input#email

textarea#message

⚠ Links do not have a discernible name ︿

Link text (and alternative 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.social-link

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

CONTRAST

⚠ Background and foreground colours do not have a sufficient contrast ratio. ︿

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient colour contrast.

Failing elements

span.nav-link.active.active-tag

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

lang = "fr"
+ 6 en accessibilité

⚠ `<html>` element does not have a `[lang]` attribute   ^

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

Failing elements
html

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

⚠ Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order   ^

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order](#).

Failing elements
h6.about-me__introduction
h3.title
h3

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)   Hide

○ 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 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](#).

○ 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](#).

○ 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](#).

○ 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](#).

○ 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](#).

○ 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](#).

○ 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](#).

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

PASSED AUDITS (13)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Hide

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buttons have an accessible name ⌃

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

Input buttons have discernible text. ⌃

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

`[user-scalable="no"]` is not used in the `<meta name="viewport">` element and the `[maximum-scale]` attribute is not less than 5. ⌃

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

`[aria-hidden="true"]` elements do not contain focusable descendents ⌃

Focusable descendants within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

`[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ⌃

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

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 about proper list structure](#).

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

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

Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.   ⌃

ARIA `roles` enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA `role` values or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles](#).

Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.   ⌃

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (40)   Hide

`[accesskey]` values are unique   ⌃

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

`button`, `link` and `menuitem` elements have accessible names   ⌃

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

Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.   ⌃

ARIA dialogue elements without accessible names may prevent screen reader users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible](#).

ARIA input fields have accessible names   ⌃

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

ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names   ⌃

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

ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names   ⌃

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

`[role]`s have all required `[aria-*]` attributes   ⌃

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more about roles and required attributes](#).

Elements with an ARIA `[role]` that require children to contain a specific `[role]` have all required children.   ⌃

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about roles and required children elements](#).

`[role]`s are contained by their required parent element   ⌃

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

`[role]` values are valid   ⌃

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

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](#).

ARIA toggle fields have accessible names   ⌃

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

ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names   ⌃

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

○ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names   ^

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

○ The page contains a heading, skip link or landmark region   ^

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass blocks.

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

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

○ Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements   ^

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

○ ARIA IDs are unique   ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

○ No form fields have multiple labels   ^

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

○ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title   ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.

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

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the `lang` attribute.

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

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

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

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

○ Links are distinguishable without relying on colour.   ^

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. Learn how to make links distinguishable.

○ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">`   ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.

○ `<object>` elements have alternative text   ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternative text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.

○ Select elements have associated label elements.   ^

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the select element.

○ Skip links are focusable.   ^

Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.

○ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0   ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. Learn more about the `tabindex` attribute.

○ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ⌃

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption.

○ 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 that `<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 that 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 prevents 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 to activate the targets. Learn more about touch targets.

○ Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names. ⌃

Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. Learn more about accessible names.

○ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ⌃

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about captions.

○ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ⌃

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (three 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.

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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 how to use a CSP to prevent XSS

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

GENERAL

○ Detected JavaScript libraries ⌃

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

Name	Version
Bootstrap	5.1.3
jQuery	3.4.1

PASSED AUDITS (14)   Hide

Uses HTTPS ⌃

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding [mixed content](#), where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. [Learn more about HTTPS](#).

Avoids deprecated APIs ⌃

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

Avoids third-party cookies ⌃

Support for third-party cookies will be removed in a future version of Chrome. [Learn more about phasing out third-party cookies](#).

Allows users to paste into input fields ⌃

Preventing input pasting is bad practice for the UX and weakens security by blocking password managers. [Learn more about user-friendly input fields](#).

Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load ⌃

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. [Learn more about the geolocation permission](#).

Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load ⌃

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. [Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications](#).

Displays images with correct aspect ratio ⌃

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

Serves images with appropriate resolution ⌃

Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximise image clarity. [Learn how to provide responsive images](#).

Page has the HTML doctype ⌃

Specifying a DOCTYPE prevents the browser from switching to quirks mode. [Learn more about the doctype declaration](#).

Properly defines charset ⌃

A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a `<meta>` tag in the first 1,024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. [Learn more about declaring the character encoding](#).

Avoids `unload` event listeners ⌃

The `unload` event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimisations like the back-forward cache. Use `pagehide` or `visibilitychange` events instead. [Learn more about unload event listeners](#).

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 to 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
GitHub `Utility` `First Party`	
…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	…bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js.map (nina-carducci.github.io)
Unattributable	
`chrome-extension://gighmmpiobklfepjocnamgkkbiglidom/vendor/@eyeo/webext-ad-filtering-solution/content.js`	

NOT APPLICABLE (1)   Hide

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

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

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SEO

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimisation advice. There are many additional factors that 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 doesn't have 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.

Failing elements
html

⚠ Document does not have a meta description	^

Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarise page content. Learn more about the meta description.

⚠ Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes	^

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

Failing elements
img

Failing elements

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img.gallery-item.img-fluid

img

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 (7)   Hide

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

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

Page 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 that 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.

Document has a valid `hreflang`	^

hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region. Learn more about `hreflang`.

Document avoids plugins	^

Search engines can't index plug-in content and many devices restrict plug-ins or don't support them. Learn more about avoiding plugins.

NOT APPLICABLE (4)   Hide

○ 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. Learn more about robots.txt.

○ Document has a valid `rel=canonical`	^

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

○ Document uses legible font sizes	^

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

○ Tap targets are sized appropriately	^

Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48 x 48 px) or have enough space around them to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. Learn more about tap targets.

PWA

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.

Reason for failure
Page has no manifest <link> URL

PWA OPTIMISED

▲ Is not configured for a custom splash screen Failures: No manifest was fetched.	^

A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their home screens. Learn

more about splash screens.

▲   Does not set a theme colour for the address bar.   ⌃

     Failures: No manifest was fetched, No `<meta name="theme-color">` tag found.

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

◯   Content is sized correctly for the viewport   ⌃

If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimised for mobile screens. Learn how to size content for the viewport.

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

A `<meta name="viewport">` not only optimises 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 users, sites should work across every major browser. Learn about cross-browser compatibility.

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

Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network. This experience is key to a user's perception of performance. Learn more about page transitions.

◯   Each page has a URL   ⌃

Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. Learn more about providing deep links.

These checks are required by the baseline PWA checklist but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.

◼ Captured at 18 Mar 2024, 10:01 CET   ◼ Emulated desktop with Lighthouse 11.4.0   ◼ Single-page session

◼ Initial page load   ◼ Custom throttling   ◼ Using Chromium 122.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 11.4.0 | File an issue