

Report from Nov 7, 2025, 4:54:24 PM

<https://karanx64.github.io/indican-beta/>

[Analyze](#)

Discover what your real users are experiencing

 No Data



Diagnose performance issues

36

Performance

91

Accessibility

50

Best Practices

100

SEO

36

Performance

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



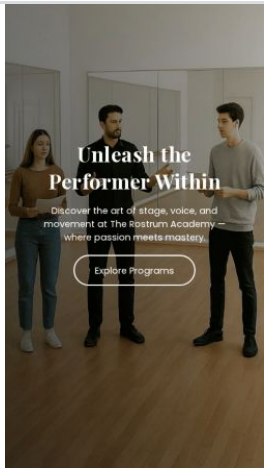
0-49



50-89



90-100



METRICS

Expand view

●

First Contentful Paint

1.5 s

▲

Largest Contentful Paint

7.8 s

■

Total Blocking Time

580 ms

▲

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.75

■

Speed Index

3.4 s

📅

Captured at Nov 7, 2025, 4:54 PM GMT+5:30

🖥

Emulated Moto G Power with Lighthouse 13.0.1

⚙

Single page session

🕒

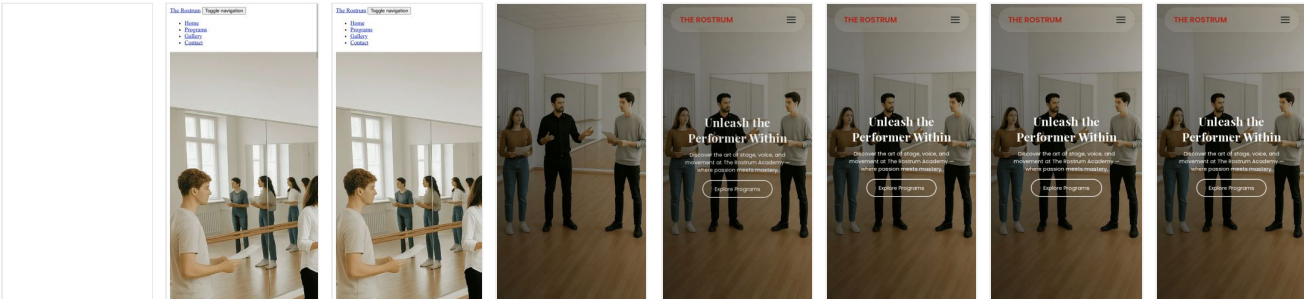
Initial page load

🔋

Slow 4G throttling

🔗

Using HeadlessChromium 137.0.7151.119 with lr



Show audits relevant to: [All](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#) [TBT](#) [CLS](#)

INSIGHTS

▲

Use efficient cache lifetimes

– Est savings of 260 KiB

⬆

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (10)

Request	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
GitHub <div>Utility1st Party</div>		195 KiB
...images/bg3.webp (karanx64.github.io)	10m	136 KiB
...images/pro3.webp (karanx64.github.io)	10m	20 KiB
...images/pro1.webp (karanx64.github.io)	10m	19 KiB
...images/pro2.webp (karanx64.github.io)	10m	13 KiB
...styles/style.css (karanx64.github.io)	10m	4 KiB
...scripts/contactForm.js (karanx64.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
...scripts/Nav.js (karanx64.github.io)	10m	1 KiB
Vimeo <div>Video</div>		827 KiB
...js/player.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	142 KiB
...js/player.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	142 KiB
...js/player.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	142 KiB
...js/vendor.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	104 KiB
...js/vendor.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	104 KiB
...js/vendor.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	104 KiB
...css/player.css (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	24 KiB
...css/player.css (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	24 KiB
...css/player.css (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	24 KiB
...badges/1.svg (f.vimeocdn.com)	14d	17 KiB

☐ LCP breakdown

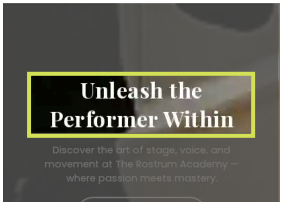
^

Each [subpart has specific improvement strategies](#). Ideally, most of the LCP time should be spent on loading the resources, not within delays.

LCP

Unscored

Subpart	Duration
Time to first byte	10 ms
Element render delay	2,120 ms



Unleash the Performer Within

[Trace](#) to view more detailed information.

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Reduce unused JavaScript – Est savings of 451 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 FCP Unscored

URL	Transfer Size	Est Savings
Vimeo Video	734.5 KiB	450.9 KiB
...js/player.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	141.7 KiB	77.5 KiB
...js/player.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	141.7 KiB	77.4 KiB
...js/player.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	141.7 KiB	76.8 KiB
...js/vendor.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	103.1 KiB	73.2 KiB
...js/vendor.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	103.1 KiB	73.1 KiB
...js/vendor.module.js (f.vimeocdn.com)	103.1 KiB	72.8 KiB

▲ Reduce unused CSS – Est savings of 21 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.](#) LCP FCP Unscored

URL	Transfer Size	Est Savings
Vimeo Video	23.4 KiB	21.2 KiB
...css/player.css (f.vimeocdn.com)	23.4 KiB	21.2 KiB

▲ Minify CSS – Est savings of 9 KiB ^

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

Vimeo Video

24.1 KiB 9.1 KiB

...css/player.css (f.vimeocdn.com)

24.1 KiB 9.1 KiB

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

PASSED AUDITS

[Hide](#)● Document request latency ^

Your first network request is the most important. [Reduce its latency](#) by avoiding redirects, ensuring a fast server response, and enabling text compression. LCP FCP Unscored

- ✓ Avoids redirects
- ✓ Server responds quickly (observed 1 ms)
- ✓ Applies text compression

● Duplicated JavaScript ^

Remove large, [duplicate JavaScript modules](#) from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. LCP FCP Unscored

● Improve image delivery ^

Reducing the download time of images can improve the perceived load time of the page and LCP. [Learn more about optimizing image size](#) LCP FCP Unscored

● Legacy JavaScript ^

Polyfills and transforms enable older browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. Consider modifying your JavaScript build process to not transpile [Baseline](#) features, unless you know you must support older browsers. [Learn why most sites can deploy ES6+ code without transpiling](#) LCP FCP Unscored



[Avoid chaining of HTTP requests](#) by reducing the length of chains, reducing the download size of resources, or deferring the download of unnecessary resources to improve page load. LCP Unscored

Maximum critical path latency: **210 ms**

Initial Navigation

 [/indican-beta/](#) (karanx64.github.io) - **210 ms**, 4.23 KiB

Preconnected origins

[preconnect](#) hints help the browser establish a connection earlier in the page load, saving time when the first request for that origin is made. The following are the origins that the page preconnected to.

no origins were preconnected

Preconnect candidates

Add [preconnect](#) hints to your most important origins, but try to use no more than 4.

No additional origins are good candidates for preconnecting

● Render blocking requests

Requests are blocking the page's initial render, which may delay LCP. [Deferring or inlining](#) can move these network requests out of the critical path. LCP FCP Unscored

● Minify JavaScript

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



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.

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

```
body > section.testimonials > blockquote.testimonial > footer.author  
<footer class="author">
```

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

BEST PRACTICES



Touch targets do not have sufficient size or 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](#).

Failing Elements

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a  
<a href="#hero">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a  
<a href="#programs">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a  
<a href="#programs">
```



```
<a href="#hero">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a
```

```
<a href="#videos">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a
```

```
<a href="#videos">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a
```

```
<a href="#programs">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a
```

```
<a href="#contact">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a
```

```
<a href="#contact">
```

```
div.footer-col > ul > li > a
```

```
<a href="#videos">
```

These items highlight common accessibility best practices.

NAVIGATION

▲ 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

```
body > footer > div.footer-col > h4  
<h4>
```

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.](#) Unscored

○ 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](#)



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

Unscored

☐ 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.](#)

Unscored

☐ 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.](#)

Unscored

☐ 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.](#)

Unscored

☐ 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.](#)

Unscored

☐ 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.](#)

Unscored

☐ 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.](#)

Unscored

☐ Custom controls have ARIA roles ^

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn how to add roles to custom controls.](#)

Unscored



PASSED AUDITS (22)

Hide

- `[aria-*` attributes match their roles ▼
- `[aria-hidden="true"]` is not present on the document `<body>` ▼
- `[role]`s have all required `[aria-*` attributes ▼
- `[role]` values are valid ▼
- `[aria-*` attributes have valid values ▼
- `[aria-*` attributes are valid and not misspelled ▼
- Buttons have an accessible name ▼
- Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ▼
- Form elements have associated labels ▼
- `[user-scalable="no"]` is not used in the `<meta name="viewport">` element and the `[maximum-scale]` attribute is not less than 5. ▼
- ARIA attributes are used as specified for the element's role ▼
- Elements use only permitted ARIA attributes ▼
- Document has a `<title>` element ▼
- `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ▼
- `<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute ▼
- `<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute ▼
- Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ▼
- Links have a discernible name ▼
- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ▼



☒ Document has a main landmark.



☒ Deprecated ARIA roles were not used



NOT APPLICABLE (35)

[Hide](#)

☐ `[accesskey]` values are unique



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



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



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



☐ ARIA input fields have accessible names



☐ ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names



☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names



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



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



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



☐ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names



☐ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names



☐ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names



☐ The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region



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



☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements



☐ ARIA IDs are unique





- ☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ▼
- ☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ▼
- ☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ▼
- ☐ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ▼
- ☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ▼
- ☐ Select elements have associated label elements. ▼
- ☐ Skip links are focusable. ▼
- ☐ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ▼
- ☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ▼
- ☐ `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe. ▼
- ☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ▼
- ☐ `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]` ▼
- ☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ▼
- ☐ All heading elements contain content. ▼
- ☐ Uses ARIA roles only on compatible elements ▼
- ☐ Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text. ▼
- ☐ Identical links have the same purpose. ▼



Best Practices

GENERAL

▲ Uses deprecated APIs – 1 warning found

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

Deprecation / Warning	Source
GitHub Utility 1st Party	
H1UserAgentFontSizeInSection	/indican-beta/:218:-1 (karanx64.github.io)

▲ Uses third-party cookies – 3 cookies found

Third-party cookies may be blocked in some contexts. [Learn more about preparing for third-party cookie restrictions.](#)

Name	URL
Vimeo Video	
__cf_bm	/video/76979871?h=0a7d2efc (player.vimeo.com)
_cfuvid	/video/76979871?h=0a7d2efc (player.vimeo.com)
vuid	/video/76979871?h=0a7d2efc (player.vimeo.com)

▲ Browser errors were 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](#)

Source	Description
GitHub Utility 1st Party	

images/bg3@2x.webp:1:0 (karanx64.github.io)

Failed to load resource: the server responded with a status of 404 (Not Found)

▲ Issues were logged 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.

Issue type

Cookie

/video/76979871?h=0a7d2efc (player.vimeo.com)
/video/39508623?h=0a7d2efc (player.vimeo.com)
/video/22439234?h=0a7d2efc (player.vimeo.com)

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)
GitHub Utility 1st Party			
Acting Fundamentals			
<code><img</code>	...		
<code>src="images/pro1.webp"</code>	images/pro1.webp (karanx64.github.io)	330 x 206 (1.60)	400 x 300 (1.33)
<code>alt="Acting Fundamentals"</code>			
<code>width="800" height="500"</code>			
<code>loading="lazy"</code>			
<code>decoding="async"></code>			
Voice & Diction			
<code><img</code>	...		
<code>src="images/pro2.webp"</code>	images/pro2.webp (karanx64.github.io)	330 x 206 (1.60)	400 x 287 (1.39)
<code>alt="Voice & Diction"</code>			
<code>width="800" height="500"</code>			



```
loading="lazy"
decoding="async">
```

Movement & Mime

```

```

...	images/pro3.webp (karanx64.github.io)	330 x 206 (1.60)	400 x 266 (1.50)
-----	---------------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------

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](#) Unscored

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

☐ Use a strong HSTS policy ^

Deployment of the HSTS header significantly reduces the risk of downgrading HTTP connections and eavesdropping attacks. A rollout in stages, starting with a low max-age is recommended. [Learn more about using a strong HSTS policy.](#) Unscored

Description	Directive	Severity
No `includeSubDomains` directive found	includeSubDomains	Medium
No `preload` directive found	preload	Medium

☐ Ensure proper origin isolation with COOP ^

The Cross-Origin-Opener-Policy (COOP) can be used to isolate the top-level window from other documents such as pop-ups. [Learn more about deploying the COOP header.](#) Unscored



○ Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CSP ^

The X-Frame-Options (XFO) header or the frame-ancestors directive in the Content-Security-Policy (CSP) header control where a page can be embedded. These can mitigate clickjacking attacks by blocking some or all sites from embedding the page. [Learn more about mitigating clickjacking.](#) Unscored

Description	Severity
No frame control policy found	High

○ Mitigate DOM-based XSS with Trusted Types ^

The require-trusted-types-for directive in the Content-Security-Policy (CSP) header instructs user agents to control the data passed to DOM XSS sink functions. [Learn more about mitigating DOM-based XSS with Trusted Types.](#) Unscored

Description	Severity
No `Content-Security-Policy` header with Trusted Types directive found	High

PASSED AUDITS (8)

[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.](#)

● Allows users to paste into input fields ^

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



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.](#)

● Serves images with appropriate 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.](#)

● 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 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. [Learn more about declaring the character encoding.](#)

● 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.](#) Unscored



Make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS in order to enable secure web features for all your users. [Learn more.](#) Unscored

○ Detected JavaScript libraries ^

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



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.](#)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

[Hide](#)

○ Structured data is valid ^

Run the [Structured Data Testing Tool](#) to validate structured data. [Learn more about Structured Data.](#) Unscored

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

PASSED AUDITS (8)

[Hide](#)

● Page isn't blocked from indexing ^



directives.

● 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.](#)

● Document has a meta description ^

Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. [Learn more about the meta description.](#)

● 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](#)

● 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` ^

nrerlang.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

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.](#) Unscored

☐ Document has a valid [rel=canonical](#) ^

Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. [Learn more about canonical links.](#) Unscored

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