

○ 3/4 21/22 3/4 9/9

Performance Accessibility Best Practices SEO

▲ 0–49 50–89 90–100

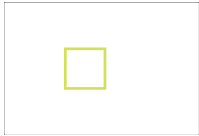
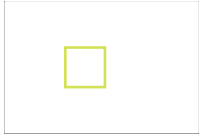
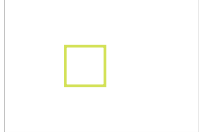


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Performance

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Images were larger than their displayed size

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

	URL	Displayed dimensions	Actual dimensions
	img.h-7.w-7 media/scbLogo.d53e418c.png (www.jonchristie.net)	49x49	1916x1916
	img.h-7.w-7 media/pivottousLogo.d5372b04.png (www.jonchristie.net)	49x49	1080x1080
	img.h-7.w-7 media/gncoLogo.357860ac.png (www.jonchristie.net)	49x49	500x500
	img.h-7.w-7 media/te21Logo.dd1ff80b.jpg (www.jonchristie.net)	49x49	280x240
 0.h-full.w-full.object-cover	img.absolute inset-0.h-full.w-full.object-cover /_next/image?url=... (www.jonchristie.net)	308x343	256x419
 bg-zinc-100.object-cover.dark:bg-zinc-800.h-16.w-16	img.rounded-full /_next/image?url=... (www.jonchristie.net)	112x112	128x128

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

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 171 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](#).

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		171
Maximum DOM Depth	<div>time</div>	16
Maximum Child Elements	<div>body.flex.h-full.flex-col.bg-zinc-50.dark:bg-black</div>	8

Image elements 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](#)

Next, Use the `next/image` component to make sure images are always sized appropriately. [Learn more](#).

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](#).

Accessibility

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

CONTRAST

▲ 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

time

time

time

Failing Elements	
	
	time
	time
	time
	time
	time
	p.text-sm.text-zinc-400.dark:text-zinc-500

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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 (21)

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.	
[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.	
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles.	
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like 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, like 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.	

Image elements have <code>[alt]</code> 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.	
<code>[user-scalable="no"]</code> is not used in the <code><meta name="viewport"></code> element and the <code>[maximum-scale]</code> 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.	
<code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an <code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.	
<code><dl></code> 's contain only properly-ordered <code><dt></code> and <code><dd></code> groups, <code><script></code> , <code><template></code> or <code><div></code> 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 <code><dl></code> elements	^
Definition list items (<code><dt></code> and <code><dd></code>) must be wrapped in a parent <code><dl></code> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.	
Document has a <code><title></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. Learn more about document titles.	
<code>[id]</code> 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.	
<code><html></code> element has a <code>[lang]</code> 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. Learn more about the lang attribute.	
<code><html></code> element has a valid value for its <code>[lang]</code> attribute	^
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.	
Links have a discernible name	^
Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. Learn how to make links accessible.	
Lists contain only <code></code> elements and script supporting elements (<code><script></code> and <code><template></code>).	^
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 (<code></code>) are contained within <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> parent elements	^
Screen readers require list items (<code></code>) to be contained within a parent <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.	
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. Learn more about the tabIndex attribute.	
Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order	^
Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.	

NOT APPLICABLE (22)

Hide

<input type="radio"/> <code>[accesskey]</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> <code>button</code> , <code>link</code> , and <code>menuitem</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> ARIA <code>meter</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> ARIA <code>progressbar</code> elements have accessible names	^
When a <code>progressbar</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> Elements with an ARIA <code>[role]</code> that require children to contain a specific <code>[role]</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> <code>[role]</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> ARIA <code>tooltip</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> ARIA <code>treeitem</code> elements have accessible names	^
When a <code>treeitem</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^

<p>Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass blocks.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> ARIA IDs are unique</p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> No form fields have multiple labels</p>	^
<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. Learn how to use form labels.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> <code><frame></code> or <code><iframe></code> elements have a title</p>	^
<p>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> <code><input type="image"></code> elements have <code>[alt]</code> text</p>	^
<p>When an image is being used as an <code><input></code> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Form elements have associated labels</p>	^
<p>Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more about form element labels.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> The document does not use <code><meta http-equiv="refresh"></code></p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> <code><object></code> elements have alternate text</p>	^
<p>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <code><object></code> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Cells in a <code><table></code> element that use the <code>[headers]</code> attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</p>	^
<p>Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring <code><td></code> cells using the <code>[headers]</code> attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> <code><th></code> elements and elements with <code>[role="columnheader" / "rowheader"]</code> have data cells they describe.</p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> <code>[lang]</code> attributes have a valid value</p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> <code><video></code> elements contain a <code><track></code> element with <code>[kind="captions"]</code></p>	^
<p>When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more about video captions.</p>	

Best Practices

USER EXPERIENCE



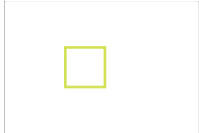


 Displays images with incorrect aspect ratio 

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

	URL	Aspect Ratio (Displayed)	Aspect Ratio (Actual)
 img.h-7.w-7	... media/te21Logo.dd1ff80b.jpg (www.jonchristi e.net)	28 x 28 (1.00)	280 x 240 (1.17)

GENERAL


 Detected JavaScript libraries 

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

Name	Version
Next.js	13.4.2

PASSED AUDITS (3)

Hide

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.](#)



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.](#)



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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](#) 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 (9)

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](#).

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](#).

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 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 \geq 12px. [Learn more about legible font sizes](#).

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
Legible text		100.00%	\geq 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 (1)

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. Learn more about robots.txt .	

■ Captured at Jun 13, 2023, 8:55 PM EDT	■ <u>Emulated Moto G Power with Lighthouse 10.1.1</u>	■ <u>Single page load</u>
■ Initial page load	■ <u>Slow 4G throttling</u>	■ <u>Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools</u>

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.1.1 | [File an issue](#)