http://localhost:3000/list-employees

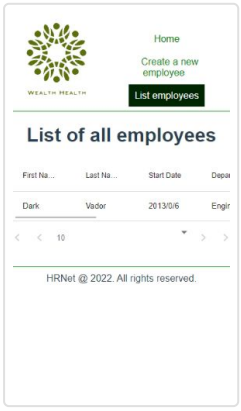
Performance	Accessibility	Best Practices	SEO
82	100	100	100

82

Performance

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

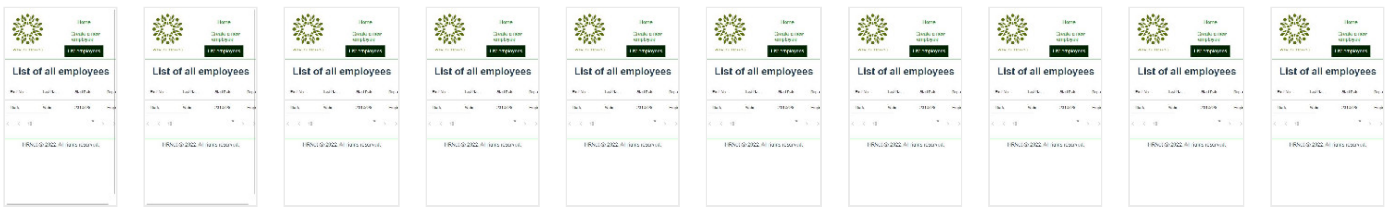
▲ 0–49 50–89 90–100



METRICS Expand view

First Contentful Paint 2.2 s	Time to Interactive 3.4 s
Speed Index 2.4 s	Total Blocking Time 100 ms
▲ Largest Contentful Paint 4.3 s	Cumulative Layout Shift 0.039

View Original Trace View Treemap



Show audits relevant to: All FCP TBT LCP CLS

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity	Estimated Savings

Reduce unused JavaScript — 1.5 s

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

If you are not server-side rendering, split your JavaScript bundles with `React.lazy()`. Otherwise, code-split using a third-party library such as loadable-components.

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
chrome-extension://lhdoppojpmngadmnindnejefpokejbdd/axe-versions/latest/axe.js	424.8 KiB	214.0 KiB
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	138.4 KiB	58.3 KiB
../node_modules/react-dom/cjs/react-dom.production.min.js	34.4 KiB	12.5 KiB
../node_modules/react-calendar/dist/esm/Calendar.js	3.7 KiB	2.8 KiB
../node_modules/react-date-picker/dist/DateInput.js	3.6 KiB	2.6 KiB
../node_modules/react-date-picker/dist/DatePicker.js	3.1 KiB	1.9 KiB
../node_modules/react-native-web/dist/modules/createDOMProps/index.js	1.8 KiB	1.7 KiB

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — 0.15 s

Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/nomodule feature detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers. Learn More TBT

URL		Potential Savings
chrome-extension://lhdoppojpmngadmnindnejefpokejbdd/axe-versions/latest/axe.js		37.0 KiB
axe.js:12	@babel/plugin-transform-classes	
axe.js:12	Array.prototype.find	
axe.js:12	Array.prototype.findIndex	
axe.js:12	Array.prototype.includes	
axe.js:12	Array.prototype.some	
axe.js:12	Array.from	
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)		0.1 KiB

URL		Potential Savings
main.db24631a.js:2	`@babel/plugin-transform-classes`	

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

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 2 resources found

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

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	None	138 KiB
…css/main.bcdcc1f2.css (localhost)	None	2 KiB

○ Avoid chaining critical requests — 1 chain found

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

Maximum critical path latency: **30 ms**

Initial Navigation

/list-employees (localhost)

…css/main.bcdcc1f2.css (localhost) **- 10 ms, 2.48 KiB**

○ Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 7 requests • 590 KiB

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

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	7	590.4 KiB
Script	3	580.7 KiB
Other	2	6.3 KiB

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Stylesheet	1	2.5 KiB
Document	1	0.9 KiB
Image	0	0.0 KiB
Media	0	0.0 KiB
Font	0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	2	442.4 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found

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

Element
 h1

Avoid large layout shifts — 1 element found

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

Element	CLS Contribution
 footer	0.039

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 more TBT

URL	Start Time	Duration
/list-employees (localhost)	603 ms	271 ms
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	2,870 ms	185 ms
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	3,055 ms	94 ms
`chrome-extension://lhdoppojpmngadmnindnejefpokejbdd/axe-versions/latest/axe.js`	875 ms	67 ms
`Unattributable`	942 ms	64 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (32) Hide

Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 0 ms

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
…css/main.bcdcc1f2.css (localhost)	2.5 KiB	150 ms

Properly size images

Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. Learn more.

Defer offscreen images

Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. Learn more.

Minify CSS

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn more. FCP LCP

If your build system minifies CSS files automatically, ensure that you are deploying the production build of your application. You can check this with the React Developer Tools extension. Learn more.

Minify JavaScript

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn more. FCP LCP

If your build system minifies JS files automatically, ensure that you are deploying the production build of your application. You can check this with the React Developer Tools extension. Learn more.

Reduce unused CSS

Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn more. FCP LCP

Efficiently encode images

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn more.

Serve images in next-gen formats

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

Enable text compression

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

Preconnect to required origins

Consider adding `preconnect` or `dns-prefetch` resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn more. FCP LCP

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 0 ms

Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more. FCP LCP

If you are server-side rendering any React components, consider using `renderToNodeStream()` or `renderToStaticNodeStream()` to allow the client to receive and hydrate different parts of the markup instead of all at once. Learn more.

URL	Time Spent
/list-employees (localhost)	0 ms

Avoid multiple page redirects

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more. FCP LCP

If you are using React Router, minimize usage of the `<Redirect>` component for route navigations.

Preload key requests

Consider using `<link rel=preload>` to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Learn more. FCP LCP

Use HTTP/2

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more.

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 LCP

Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles

Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. TBT

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image

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

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 594 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size
`chrome-extension://lhdoppojpmngadmnindnejefpokejbdd/axe-versions/latest/axe.js`	424.8 KiB
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	138.4 KiB
`chrome-extension://lhdoppojpmngadmnindnejefpokejbdd/highlighter.js`	17.5 KiB
/logo192.png (localhost)	5.5 KiB
/favicon.ico (localhost)	3.7 KiB
…css/main.bcdcc1f2.css (localhost)	2.5 KiB
/list-employees (localhost)	0.9 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
/manifest.json (localhost)	0.8 KiB

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 170 elements

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

Consider using a "windowing" library like `react-window` to minimize the number of DOM nodes created if you are rendering many repeated elements on the page. Learn more. Also, minimize unnecessary re-renders using `shouldComponentUpdate`, `PureComponent`, or `React.memo` and skip effects only until certain dependencies have changed if you are using the `Effect` hook to improve runtime performance.

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		170
Maximum DOM Depth	 div.sc-evZas.dFsTSm	12
Maximum Child Elements	 g	60

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.

Use the React DevTools Profiler, which makes use of the Profiler API, to measure the rendering performance of your components. Learn more.

JavaScript execution time — 0.6 s

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
/list-employees (localhost)	444 ms	93 ms	109 ms
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	298 ms	264 ms	20 ms
Unattributable	132 ms	60 ms	1 ms
chrome-extension://lhdoppojpmngadmnindnejefpokejbdd/axe-versions/latest/axe.js	67 ms	0 ms	50 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 1.0 s

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

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	419 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	182 ms
Other	132 ms
Style & Layout	132 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	79 ms
Rendering	9 ms

All text remains visible during webfont loads

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

Minimize third-party usage

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

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 more. 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.

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance

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

Avoids `document.write()`

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

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn more CLS

Image elements have explicit `width` and `height`

Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. Learn more CLS

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

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

Avoids `unload` event listeners

The `unload` event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cache. Use `pagehide` or `visibilitychange` events instead. Learn more

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.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10) Hide

- The page has a logical tab order

  Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more.

- Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

  Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn more.

- 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 more.

- The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

  If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn more.

- User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region

  A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn more.

- Custom controls have associated labels

  Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more.

- Custom controls have ARIA roles

  Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn more.

- Visual order on the page follows DOM order

  DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more.

- Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

  Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn more.

- HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

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

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on 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 more.

`[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 more.

`[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.

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.

`[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.

`[role]` values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more.

`[aria-*]` attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more.

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

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more.

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 more.

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

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. Learn more.

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn more.

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.

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn more.

Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more.

`<html>` element has 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.

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

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn more.

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 more.

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.

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

Screen readers require list items (`<li>`) to be contained within a parent `<ul>` or `<ol>` to be announced properly. Learn more.

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.

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.

NOT APPLICABLE (23) 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.

`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 more.

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.

ARIA `meter` 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 more.

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 more.

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.

ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names

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

- ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names

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

- `<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 more.

- 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 more.

- `[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 more.

- ARIA IDs are unique

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

- 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 more.

- `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title

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

- 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.

- `<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 more.

- Form elements have associated labels

  Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more.

- 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.

- `<object>` elements have alternate text

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

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

  Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more.

- `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe.

  Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more.

- `[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 more.

- `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]`

  When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more.

Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

- Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

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

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

GENERAL

Detected JavaScript libraries

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

Name	Version
React	
Create React App	

PASSED AUDITS (13) 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.

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.

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.

Avoids front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnerabilities

Some third-party scripts may contain known security vulnerabilities that are easily identified and exploited by attackers. Learn more.

Allows users to paste into password fields

Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. Learn more.

Displays images with correct aspect ratio

Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. Learn more.

Serves images with appropriate resolution

Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. Learn more.

Page has the HTML doctype

Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. Learn more.

Properly defines charset

A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a `<meta>` tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more.

Avoids deprecated APIs

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

No browser errors logged to the console

Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. Learn more

No issues in the `Issues` panel in Chrome Devtools

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

Page has valid source maps

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

URL	Map URL

URL	Map URL
…js/main.db24631a.js (localhost)	…js/main.db24631a.js.map (localhost)

NOT APPLICABLE (1) Hide

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

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

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.

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.

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

PASSED AUDITS (12) 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. TBT

- Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more.

- Document has a meta description

Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more.

Page has successful HTTP status code

Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more.

Links have descriptive text

Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. Learn more.

Links are crawlable

Search engines may use `href` attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the `href` attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn More

Page isn't blocked from indexing

Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. Learn more.

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.

Document has a valid `hreflang`

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

Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text

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

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

Document avoids plugins

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

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

Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48x48px), and have enough space around them, to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. Learn more.

NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide

- 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.

- Document has a valid `rel=canonical`

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

Captured at May 18, 2022, 10:09 PM GMT+2 Initial page load	Emulated Moto G4 with Lighthouse 9.5.0 Slow 4G throttling	Single page load Using Chromium 101.0.4951.67 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.5.0 | File an issue