Results for: http://localhost:8080/#/
Dec 19, 2017, 3:52 PM GMT+1 • Runtime settings

Progressive Web App	Performance	Accessibility	Best Practices	SEO
82	90	92	88	88

Progressive Web App

82

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App, as specified by the baseline PWA Checklist.

3 Failed Audits

- Does not use HTTPS: 5 insecure requests found ✗
  All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. 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.
  - Insecure URLs:
    - …631/2Mw0je.jpg
    - …912/LRvTD5.jpg
    - …838/09gw.jpg
    - …908/smi6HA.jpg
    - …673/IDf3j2.jpg
- Does not redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS ✗
  If you've already set up HTTPS, make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS. Learn more.
- Page load is fast enough on 3G ✓
  A fast page load over a 3G network ensures a good mobile user experience. Learn more.
  - View Details

URL	Latency (ms)
…js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js	6,63
/css?family=Roboto:300,400,500,700|Materi	54,72
/posts.json	146,02
…v32/2fcrYFNaTjcS6g4U3t-Y5UEw0lE80llg	62,42
…631/2Mw0je.jpg	170,97

First Interactive was found at 3.110 ms; however, the network request latencies were not sufficiently realistic, so the performance measurements cannot be trusted.

8 Passed Audits

- Registers a service worker ✓
  The service worker is the technology that enables your app to use many Progressive Web App features, such as offline, add to homescreen, and push notifications. Learn more.
- Responds with a 200 when offline ✓
  If you're building a Progressive Web App, consider using a service worker so that your app can work offline. Learn more.
- Contains some content when JavaScript is not available ✓
  Your app should display some content when JavaScript is disabled, even if it's just a warning to the user that JavaScript is required to use the app. Learn more.
- User can be prompted to Install the Web App ✓
  Browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. Learn more.
- Configured for a custom splash screen ✓
  A default splash screen will be constructed for your app, but satisfying these requirements guarantee a high-quality splash screen that transitions the user from tapping the home screen icon to your app's first paint
- Address bar matches brand colors ✓
  The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. Learn more.
- Has a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale` ✓
  Add a viewport meta tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more.
- Content is sized correctly for the viewport ✓
  If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimized for mobile screens. Learn more.

Manual checks to verify

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.

- Site works cross-browser
  To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. Learn more.
- Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network
  Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network, a key to perceived performance. Learn more.
- Each page has a URL
  Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via the URLs and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. Learn more.

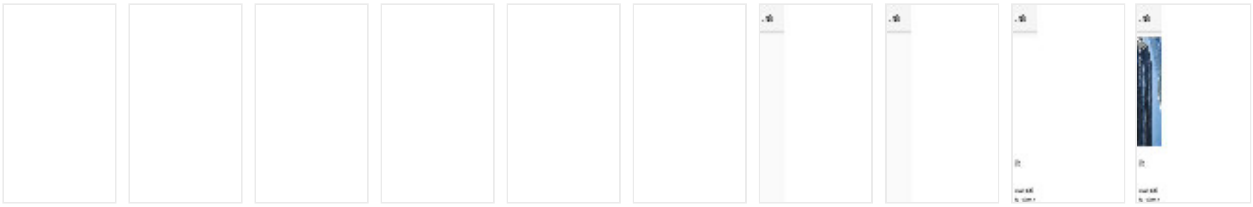
Performance

These encapsulate your app's current performance and opportunities to improve it.

Metrics

These metrics encapsulate your app's performance across a number of dimensions.

340 ms | 680 ms | 1 s | 1,4 s | 1,7 s | 2 s | 2,4 s | 2,7 s | 3,1 s | 3,4 s



First meaningful paint 2.290 ms
First meaningful paint measures when the primary content of a page is visible. Learn more.

First Interactive (beta) 3.110 ms
First Interactive marks the time at which the page is minimally interactive. Learn more.

Consistently Interactive (beta) 3.110 ms
Consistently Interactive marks the time at which the page is fully interactive. Learn more.

Perceptual Speed Index: 3.251 **77**
Speed Index shows how quickly the contents of a page are visibly populated. Learn more.

Estimated Input Latency: 37 ms **99**
The score above is an estimate of how long your app takes to respond to user input, in milliseconds. There is a 90% probability that a user encounters this amount of latency, or less. 10% of the time a user can expect additional latency. If your score is higher than Lighthouse's target score, users may perceive your app as laggy. Learn more.

Opportunities

These are opportunities to speed up your application by optimizing the following resources.

Enable text compression 450 ms 532 KB

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

View Details

Uncompressed resource URL	Original	GZIP Savings
…js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js	446 KB	313 KB (70%)
…css/app.2f0cc16….css	243 KB	214 KB (88%)
…js/app.679a0bb….js	4 KB	2 KB (61%)
/posts.json	2 KB	2 KB (68%)
/	2 KB	1 KB (57%)

Reduce render-blocking stylesheets 250 ms

External stylesheets are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical CSS via `<style>` tags and deferring non-critical styles. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Size (KB)	Delayed Paint By (ms)
/css?family=Roboto:300,400,500	1,45 KB	254 ms

▼ Offscreen images — 250 ms, 294 KB

Consider lazy-loading offscreen images to improve page load speed and time to interactive. Learn more.

▼ View Details

	URL	Original	Potential Savings
	…631/2Mw0je.jpg	99 KB	99 KB (100%)
	…912/LRvTD5.jpg	73 KB	73 KB (100%)
	…908/smi6HA.jpg	77 KB	67 KB (86%)
	…838/09gw.jpg	55 KB	55 KB (100%)

▼ Serve images in next-gen formats — 110 ms, 129 KB

Image formats like JPEG 2000, JPEG XR, and WebP often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. Learn more.

▼ View Details

	URL	Original	Potential Savings
	…631/2Mw0je.jpg	99 KB	30 KB (30%)
	…673/IDf3j2.jpg	81 KB	29 KB (36%)
	…838/09gw.jpg	55 KB	26 KB (47%)
	…908/smi6HA.jpg	77 KB	23 KB (30%)
	…912/LRvTD5.jpg	73 KB	21 KB (29%)

▼ Optimize images — 10 ms, 18 KB

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

▼ View Details

URL	Original	Potential Savings
 …908/smi6HA.jpg	77 KB	10 KB (13%)
 …912/LRvTD5.jpg	73 KB	8 KB (11%)

▼ Keep server response times low (TTFB)
Audit error: Cannot read property '_timing' of undefined

Diagnostics
More information about the performance of your application.

▼ Uses inefficient cache policy on static assets: 10 assets found **57**
A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Cache TTL	Size (KB)
…js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js	1 h	446 KB
…css/app.2f0cc16….css	1 h	243 KB
…js/app.679a0bb….js	1 h	4 KB
…js/manifest.8c6d85c….js	1 h	2 KB
/css?family=Roboto:300,400	1 d	1 KB
…912/LRvTD5.jpg	29 d 23 h 41 m 27 s	74 KB
…631/2Mw0je.jpg	29 d 23 h 55 m 40 s	100 KB
…673/IDf3j2.jpg	29 d 23 h 55 m 40 s	82 KB
…908/smi6HA.jpg	29 d 23 h 55 m 40 s	79 KB
…838/09gw.jpg	29 d 23 h 55 m 40 s	56 KB

▼ Critical Request Chains: 7
The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are issued 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.
Longest chain: **2.239,2ms** over **2** requests, totalling **47,78 KB**

▼ View critical network waterfall:

Initial Navigation
- / (localhost)
  - …js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js (localhost) **- 214,8ms, 445,86 KB**
  - …js/app.679a0bb….js (localhost) **- 207,4ms, 4,27 KB**

…css/app.2f0cc16….css (localhost) **- 214,5ms, 243,25 KB**

…js/manifest.8c6d85c….js (localhost) **- 214,5ms, 1,77 KB**

/css?family=Roboto:300,400,500,700|Material+Icons (fonts.googleapis.com) **- 254ms, 1,45 KB**

…v32/2fcrYFNaTjcS6g4U3t-Y5UEw0lE80llgEseQY3FEmqw.woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 164,2m**

…v18/RxZJdnzeo3R5zSexge8UUZBw1xU1rKptJj_0jans920.woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) **- 119,6m**

8 Passed Audits

Reduce render-blocking scripts

Script elements are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider inlining critical scripts and deferring non-critical ones. Learn more.

Properly size images

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

Avoids page redirects: 0 ms ✓

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

Avoids enormous network payloads: Total size was 1.152 KB — 100

Network transfer size costs users real money and is highly correlated with long load times. Try to find ways to reduce the size of required files.

View Details

URL	Total Size	Transfer Time
…js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js	446 KB	370 ms
…css/app.2f0cc16….css	243 KB	200 ms
…631/2Mw0je.jpg	100 KB	80 ms
…673/IDf3j2.jpg	82 KB	70 ms
…908/smi6HA.jpg	79 KB	70 ms
…912/LRvTD5.jpg	74 KB	60 ms
…838/09gw.jpg	56 KB	50 ms
…v32/2fcrYFNaTjcS6g4U3t-	48 KB	40 ms
…v18/RxZJdnzeo3R5zSexg	11 KB	10 ms
…js/app.679a0bb….js	4 KB	0 ms

Avoids an excessive DOM size: 105 nodes — 100

Browser engineers recommend pages contain fewer than ~1.500 DOM nodes. The sweet spot is a tree depth < 32 elements and fewer than 60 children/parent element. A large DOM can increase memory usage, cause longer style calculations, and produce costly layout reflows. Learn more.

▼ View details

Total DOM Nodes	DOM Depth	Maximum Children
105 target: < 1.500 nodes	12 target: < 32	21 target: < 60 nodes

▼ User Timing marks and measures: 0

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to create custom, real-world measurements of key user experiences. Learn more.

▼ JavaScript boot-up time: 1.610 ms ✓

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

▼ View Details

URL	Script Evaluation	Script Parsing & Compile
…js/app.679a0bb….js	839 ms	2 ms
/bubble_compiled.js	142 ms	108 ms
/content_script.js	154 ms	1 ms
/jsr/en_content-pagespeed.js	104 ms	0 ms
/content.js	79 ms	4 ms
…js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js	1 ms	18 ms
/build/hook.js	4 ms	2 ms
/posts.json	5 ms	0 ms
/build/detector.js	3 ms	1 ms
…js/manifest.8c6d85c….js	0 ms	2 ms
/ext-onetab-concatenated-so	2 ms	0 ms
/	0 ms	0 ms
/	0 ms	0 ms
/service-worker.js	0 ms	0 ms

▼ Main thread work breakdown: 2.080 ms

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

▼ View Details

Category	Work	Time spent
Script Evaluation	Evaluate Script	1.336 ms
Script Evaluation	Run Microtasks	78 ms
Script Evaluation	XHR Ready State Change	5 ms
Script Evaluation	XHR Load	0 ms
Style & Layout	Layout	89 ms
Style & Layout	Recalculate Style	85 ms
Parsing HTML & CSS	Parse Stylesheet	84 ms
Parsing HTML & CSS	Parse HTML	63 ms
Script Parsing & Compile	Compile Script	142 ms
Garbage collection	Minor GC	72 ms
Garbage collection	Major GC	18 ms
Garbage collection	DOM GC	17 ms
Paint	Paint	50 ms
Compositing	Composite Layers	30 ms
Compositing	Update Layer Tree	13 ms
Compositing	Hit Test	2 ms

Accessibility

92

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

Elements Have Discernable Names

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

▼ Buttons do not have an accessible name. ✕

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

▼ View failing elements

```
<button type="button" class="hidden-md-and-up toolbar__side-icon
btn btn--icon" data-ripple="true">
```

▼ 8 Passed Audits

Elements Use Attributes Correctly

These are opportunities to improve the configuration of your HTML elements.

- `[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.
- `<audio>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]`. ✓
  Captions make audio elements usable for deaf or hearing-impaired users, providing critical information such as who is talking, what they're saying, and other non-speech information. 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.
- 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.
- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells of that 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.

ARIA Attributes Follow Best Practices

These are opportunities to improve the usage of ARIA in your application which may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

- `[aria-*]` attributes match their roles. ✓
  Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. 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 `[role]` that require specific children `[role]`s, are present. ✓
  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.

Elements Have Discernable Names

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

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.

Elements Describe Contents Well

These are opportunities to make your content easier to understand for a user of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

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.

Document has a `<title>` element. ✓
Screen reader users use page titles to get an overview of the contents of the page. Learn more.

`<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title. ✓
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more.

Form elements have associated labels. ✓
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more.

Presentational `<table>` elements avoid using `<th>`, `<caption>` or the `[summary]` attribute. ✓
A table being used for layout purposes should not include data elements, such as the th or caption elements or the summary attribute, because this can create a confusing experience for screen reader users. Learn more.

`<object>` elements have `[alt]` text. ✓
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alt text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. 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.

`<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="description"]`. ✓
Audio descriptions provide relevant information for videos that dialogue cannot, such as facial expressions and scenes. Learn more.

Color Contrast Is Satisfactory

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

- Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio. ✓
  Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn more.

Elements Are Well Structured

These are opportunities to make sure your HTML is appropriately structured.

- <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script> or <template> 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 the page are unique. ✓
  The value of an id attribute must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. 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.

Page Specifies Valid Language

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

- <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.
- [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.

Meta Tags Used Properly

These are opportunities to improve the user experience of your site.

- 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.

`[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.

Additional items to manually check

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Headings don't skip levels
  Headings are used to create an outline for the page and heading levels are not skipped. 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.

Best Practices

We've compiled some recommendations for modernizing your web app and avoiding performance pitfalls.

88

2 Failed Audits

- Does not use HTTPS: 5 insecure requests found

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. 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.

▼ Insecure URLs:

…631/2Mw0je.jpg
…912/LRvTD5.jpg
…838/09gw.jpg
…908/smi6HA.jpg
…673/IDf3j2.jpg

▼ Does not use HTTP/2 for all of its resources: 5 requests were not handled over HTTP/2 ✗
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers, multiplexing, and server push. Learn more.

▼ View Details

URL	Protocol
/	http/1.1
…js/vendor.e8ef7e7….js	http/1.1
…js/app.679a0bb….js	http/1.1
…css/app.2f0cc16….css	http/1.1
…js/manifest.8c6d85c….js	http/1.1

▼ 14 Passed Audits

▼ Avoids Application Cache ✓
Application Cache is deprecated. Learn more.

▼ Avoids WebSQL DB ✓
Web SQL is deprecated. Consider using IndexedDB instead. 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 Mutation Events in its own scripts ✓
Mutation Events are deprecated and harm performance. Consider using Mutation Observers instead. 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.

▼ Opens external anchors using `rel="noopener"` ✓
Open new tabs using `rel="noopener"` to improve performance and prevent security vulnerabilities. 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 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.
- 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 deprecated APIs ✓
  Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more.
- Manifest's `short_name` won't be truncated when displayed on homescreen ✓
  Make your app's `short_name` fewer than 12 characters to ensure that it's not truncated on homescreens. Learn more.
- Allows users to paste into password fields ✓
  Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. 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.
- Displays images with correct aspect ratio ✓
  Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio.

SEO

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These checks ensure that your page is optimized for search engine results ranking. There are additional factors Lighthouse does not check that may affect your search ranking. Learn more.

1 Failed Audits

- Document does not have a meta description ✗
  Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more.

7 Passed Audits

- Has a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale` ✓
  Add a viewport meta tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. Learn more.
- Document has a `<title>` element. ✓
  Screen reader users use page titles to get an overview of the contents of the page. 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
- Page isn't blocked from indexing ✓
  The "Robots" directives tell crawlers how your content should be indexed. Learn more.

- Document has a valid `hreflang` ✓
  hreflang allows crawlers to discover alternate translations of the page content. Learn more.

- Document uses legible font sizes. ✓
  Font sizes less than 16px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to “pinch to zoom” in order to read. Strive to have >75% of page text ≥16px. Learn more.

  - View Details

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
…css/app.2f0cc16…	`.btn`	0.44%	14px
…css/app.2f0cc16…	`.navigation-drawer>.list:not(.list--dense) .list__tile`	0.44%	14px
Legible text		99.12%	≥ 16px

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