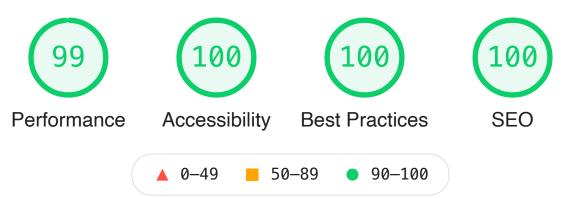


https://pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com/about





Performance

Metrics



- First Contentful Paint
 - 0.6 s
- Speed Index
 - 0.6 s
- Largest Contentful Paint
 - 1.0 s

- Time to Interactive
 - 0.8 s
- Total Blocking Time
 - 10 ms
- Cumulative Layout Shift
 - 0.002

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

View Treemap



Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

Opportunities — These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't <u>directly</u> <u>affect</u> the Performance score.

Opportunity Estimated Savings

Eliminate render-blocking resources

0.35 s ^

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

\checkmark	Show	3rd-party	resources	(2)

URL		Potential Savings
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	23.7 KiB	310 ms
css/all.css (use.fontawesome.com)	12.9 KiB	320 ms
css/style.css (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com)	8.2 KiB	110 ms

Diagnostics — More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't <u>directly affect</u> the Performance score.

O Avoid chaining critical requests — 7 chains found

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

Maximum critical path latency: 770 ms

Initial Navigation

```
/about (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com)
...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net) - 60 ms, 23.71 KiB
...css/all.css (use.fontawesome.com)
...webfonts/fa-solid-900.woff2 (use.fontawesome.com) - 290 ms, 79.22 KiB
...webfonts/fa-brands-400.woff2 (use.fontawesome.com) - 350 ms, 77.44 KiB
...css/style.css (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com)
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)
...v12/lurd6Y5j_....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 60 ms, 15.86 KiB
```

...v12/lurY6Y5j_....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 90 ms, 15.93 KiB ...v11/pe0zMJCbP....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 50 ms, 15.51 KiB ...v11/pe0wMJCbP....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 90 ms, 15.21 KiB

O Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 15 requests • 437 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	15	437.4 KiB
Font	6	219.2 KiB
Image	1	118.8 KiB
Script	3	46.3 KiB
Stylesheet	4	45.4 KiB
Document	1	7.7 KiB
Media	0	0.0 KiB
Other	0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	12	302.7 KiB

○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. <u>Learn More [LCP]</u>

Element



About

<div class="image-container">

O Avoid large layout shifts — 2 elements found

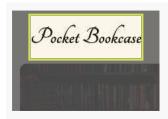
These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. CLS

Element CLS
Contribution



About <h2>

0.002



Pocket Bookcase

<a class="navbar-brand" href="/library"
aria-label="Logo and link to home">

C

O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 1 long task found

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. Learn more (TBT)

Show 3rd party resources (1)

URL

Start Time

Duration

/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js (code.jquery.com)

706 ms

78 ms

Passed audits (31)

Properly size images

^

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

Defer offscreen images

^

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

Minify CSS — Potential savings of 2 KiB

	Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload size	es. <u>Learn more</u> . FCP <u>LC</u>	P
		Show 3rd-party reso	ources (0)
	URL	Transfer Size	
	css/style.css (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com)	8.2 KiB	2.2 KiB
•	Minify JavaScript		^
	Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes a more. FCP LCP	and script parse time. <u>Le</u>	<u>earn</u>
•	Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 36 KiB		^
	Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CS content to decrease bytes consumed by network act		
		Show 3rd-party reso	ources (2)
	URL	Transfer Size	
	css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	23.7 KiB	23.1 KiB
	css/all.css (use.fontawesome.com)	12.9 KiB	12.8 KiB
•	Reduce unused JavaScript		^
	Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn		0
•	Efficiently encode images		^
	Optimized images load faster and consume less cell	ular data. <u>Learn more</u> .	
•	Serve images in next-gen formats		^
	Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide be JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data	·	
•	Enable text compression — Potential savings of 11	KiB	^

Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. Learn more. FCP LCP Show 3rd-party resources (0) Transfer Potential **URL** Size Savings ...css/style.css (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com) 7.9 KiB 5.8 KiB /about (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com) 7.5 KiB 5.2 KiB 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 70 ms Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more. FCP LCP Show 3rd-party resources (0) **URL** Time Spent /about (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com) 70 ms Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn more. FCP LCP 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 co MPEG4/WebM videos for animations and PNG/Web GIF to save network bytes. <u>Learn more LCP</u>	· ·
•	Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
	Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from b bytes consumed by network activity. TBT	undles to reduce unnecessary
•	Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers	- Potential savings of 0 KiB
	Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use However, many aren't necessary for modern browser adopt a modern script deployment strategy using modern to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers legacy browsers. Learn More TBT	rs. For your bundled JavaScript, odule/nomodule feature detection
		☐ Show 3rd-party resources (1)
	URL	Potential Savings
0	Preload Largest Contentful Paint image	^
	Preload the image used by the LCP element in orde Learn more. LCP	r to improve your LCP time.
•	Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size wa	as 437 KiB
	Large network payloads cost users real money and load times. Learn more. LCP	are highly correlated with long
		✓ Show 3rd-party resources (9)
	URL	Transfer Size
	app-images/books-med.jpg (pocket-bookcase.hero	kuapp.com) 118.8 KiB
	webfonts/fa-solid-900.woff2 (use.fontawesome.com	79.2 KiB

	URL		Transfer Size
	webfonts/fa-bran	ds-400.woff2 (use.fontawesome.com)	77.4 KiB
	/jquery-3.5.1.slim.m	nin.js (code.jquery.com)	24.2 KiB
	css/bootstrap.mii	n.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	23.7 KiB
	v12/lurY6Y5j	woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15.9 KiB
	v12/lurd6Y5j	woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15.9 KiB
	v11/pe0zMJCbP.	woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15.5 KiB
	v11/pe0wMJCbP	woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15.2 KiB
	js/bootstrap.min.j	js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	14.7 KiB
•	Avoids an excessive A large DOM will inc	e can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more. e DOM size — 72 elements crease memory usage, cause longer style calculations, aut reflows. Learn more. TBT	and
	Statistic	Element	Value
	Total DOM Elements		72
	Maximum DOM Depth	<pre>Home <a aria-="" class="nav-link" href="/library" label="link to home page"></pre>	7
	Maximum Child Elements	body.container-fluid 	8

O User Timing marks and measures

Total

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. <u>Learn more</u>.

JavaScript execution time — 0.0 s

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

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	130 ms	3 ms	0 ms
/about (pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com)	112 ms	4 ms	1 ms
/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js (code.jquery.com)	58 ms	16 ms	1 ms

■ Minimizes main-thread work — 0.4 s

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

Category	Time Spent
Other	183 ms
Script Evaluation	63 ms
Rendering	58 ms
Style & Layout	33 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	14 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	4 ms

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. <u>Learn more</u>. FCP [LCP]

Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 0 ms

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

	☐ Show 3rd-party resources (0)	
Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
FontAwesome CDN	170 KiB	0 ms
webfonts/fa-solid- 900.woff2 (use.fontawesome.com)	79 KiB	0 ms
webfonts/fa-brands- 400.woff2 (use.fontawesome.com)	77 KiB	0 ms
css/all.css (use.fontawesome.com)	13 KiB	0 ms
Google Fonts	63 KiB	0 ms
v12/lurY6Y5jwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16 KiB	0 ms
v12/lurd6Y5jwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16 KiB	0 ms
v11/pe0zMJCbPwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	16 KiB	0 ms
v11/pe0wMJCbPwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
JSDelivr CDN	46 KiB	0 ms
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	24 KiB	0 ms
js/bootstrap.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	15 KiB	0 ms
umd/popper.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	7 KiB	0 ms
jQuery CDN	24 KiB	0 ms
/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js (code.jquery.com)	24 KiB	0 ms

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. <u>Learn more</u>. <u>TBT</u>

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance

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

Avoids document.write()

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

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn more</u> [CLS]

Image elements have explicit width and height

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



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) — 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. 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 arialabelledby. 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.

Passed audits (15)

• [aria-*] attributes match their roles

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. <u>Learn more</u>.

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

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `ariahidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. 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.

[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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

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

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

<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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> 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.

[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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Not applicable (29)

[accesskey] values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more</u>.

O 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. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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.

[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.

0	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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
0	[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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
0	[role] values are valid	^
	ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more</u> .	
0	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. <u>Learn more</u> .	1
0	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. <u>Learn more</u> .	n
0	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. <u>Learn more</u> .	h
0	<pre><dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</pre></th><th>^</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn more</u>.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Definition list it was an amount of in the second</th><th>^</th></tr><tr><th>0</th><th>Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>0</th><td>Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> 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.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl></pre>	

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to 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. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

<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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Form elements have associated labels

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

Lists contain only 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

List items (<1i>) are contained within <u1> or <o1> parent elements

Screen readers require list items (`') to be contained within a parent `' or `' to be announced properly. <u>Learn more</u>.

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.

O <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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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

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

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.

O [lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn more</u>.

<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. <u>Learn more</u>.



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. <u>Learn more</u>

Description Directive Severity

No CSP found in enforcement mode High

Passed audits (17)

Uses HTTPS

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding <u>mixed content</u>, 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.

Links to cross-origin destinations are safe

Add `rel="noopener"` or `rel="noreferrer"` to any external links to improve performance and prevent security vulnerabilities. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

	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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
•	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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
•	Serves images with appropriate resolution	^
	Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. <u>Learn more</u> .	
	Page has the HTML doctype	^
	Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more</u> .	
•	Avoids unload event listeners	^
	The `unload` event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cache. Consider using the `pagehide` or `visibilitychange` events instead. Learn more	
•	Avoids Application Cache	^
	Application Cache is deprecated. <u>Learn more</u> .	
•	Detected JavaScript libraries	^
	All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. <u>Learn more</u> .	

Name	Version
Bootstrap	4.6.0
jQuery	3.5.1

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. <u>Learn more</u>

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Show 3rd-party resources (2)

URL Map URL

...umd/popper.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net) ...umd/popper.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)

...js/bootstrap.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net) ...js/bootstrap.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)

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.

Not applicable (1)

Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

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



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

Structured data is valid

Run the <u>Structured Data Testing Tool</u> and the <u>Structured Data Linter</u> to validate structured data. Learn more.

Passed audits (9)

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

Add a `<meta name="viewport">` tag to optimize your app for mobile screens. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Document has a meta description

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

Page has successful HTTP status code

Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more</u>.

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. <u>Learn more</u>.

Document avoids plugins

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

Not applicable (5)

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.

Image elements have [alt] attributes

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. <u>Learn more</u>.

Document has a valid rel=canonical

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

Document uses legible font sizes

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

Tap targets are sized appropriately

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.

Runtime Settings

URL	https://pocket-bookcase.herokuapp.com/about
Fetch Time	Oct 10, 2021, 9:26 PM GMT+1
Device	Emulated Desktop
Network throttling	40 ms TCP RTT, 10,240 Kbps throughput (Simulated)
CPU throttling	1x slowdown (Simulated)

Channel	devtools
User agent (host)	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/94.0.4606.61 Safari/537.36
User agent (network)	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/94.0.4590.2 Safari/537.36 Chrome-Lighthouse
CPU/Memory Power	1135
Axe version	4.2.3

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