2/25/25, 5:35 PM Lighthouse Report





Performance

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

▲ 0-49 ■ 50-89 ● 90-100



Expand view

METRICS

First Contentful Paint

1.0 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Speed Index

1.0 s

View Treemap

Largest Contentful Paint

1.3 s

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.198

83

91

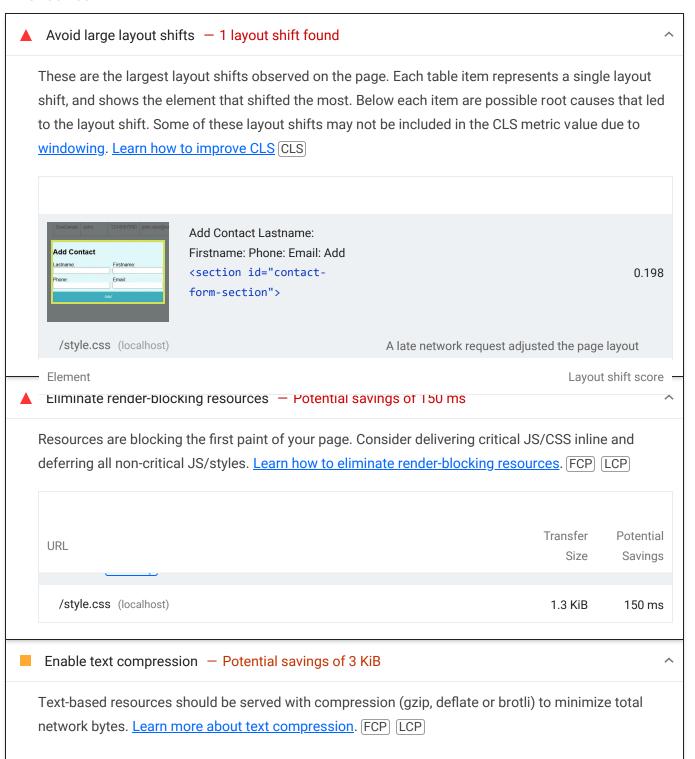


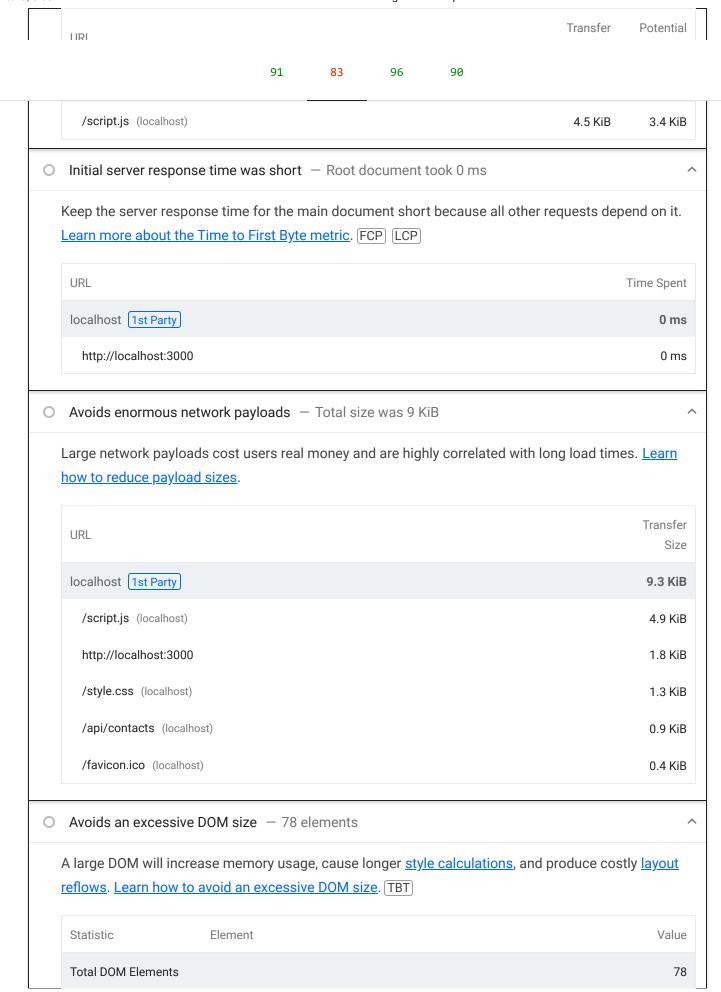
96

90

Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

DIAGNOSTICS





Statistic Element

Value

91 83 96

Maximum Child Elements



Doe Jane 1234567890 john.doe@example.com ModifyDelete DoeDelete John 1234567890...

90

6

○ Avoid chaining critical requests − 2 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 how to avoid chaining critical requests</u>.

Maximum critical path latency: 25.8 ms

Initial Navigation

http://localhost:3000

/style.css (localhost) - 4.54 ms, 1.35 KiB

/script.js (localhost) - 5.77 ms, 4.87 KiB

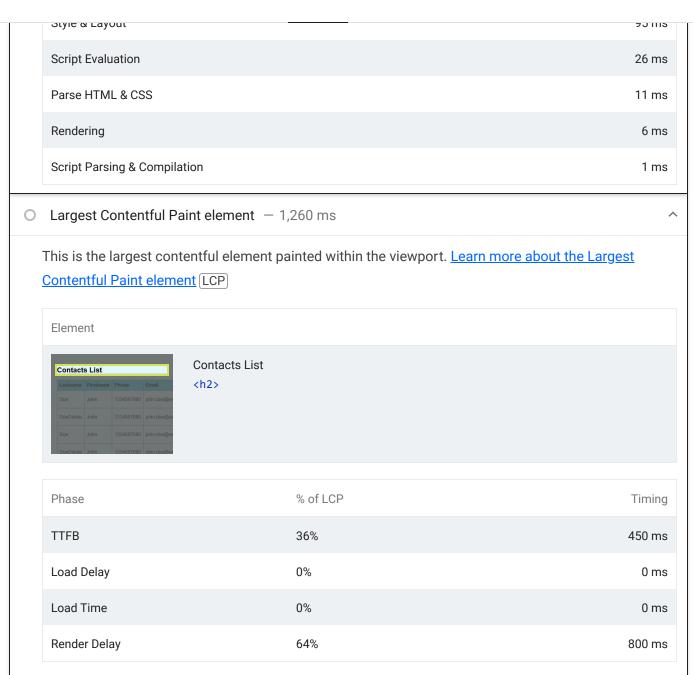
○ JavaScript execution time - 0.0 s

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
localhost 1st Party	122 ms	5 ms	1 ms
http://localhost:3000	122 ms	5 ms	1 ms
Unattributable	107 ms	8 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	107 ms	8 ms	0 ms

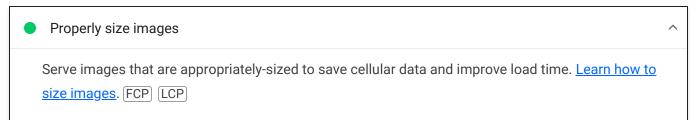
 \bigcirc Minimizes main-thread work -0.3 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. <u>Learn how to minimize main-thread work [TBT]</u>



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

PASSED AUDITS (28)



Consider lazy-loading offscreen and nidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. <u>Learn how to defer offscreen images</u>. FCP LCP

Minify CSS

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

Minify JavaScript

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. <u>Learn how to minify</u> <u>JavaScript</u>. FCP | LCP |

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. <u>Learn how to reduce unused CSS</u>. FCP [LCP]

Reduce unused JavaScript

Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. <u>Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript</u>. FCP [LCP]

Efficiently encode images

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. <u>Learn how to efficiently encode images</u>. [FCP] [LCP]

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. <u>Learn more about modern image formats</u>. FCP <u>LCP</u>

Consider adding preconnect or ans-prefetch resource nints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. [LCP] [FCP]

Avoid multiple page redirects

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. <u>Learn how to avoid page</u> <u>redirects</u>. <u>LCP</u> <u>FCP</u>

Use HTTP/2

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. <u>Learn more about HTTP/2</u>. [LCP] [FCP]

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. <u>Learn more about efficient video formats FCP LCP</u>

Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles

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

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers

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 how to use modern JavaScript FCP

	91 83 96 90
•	Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found
	A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. <u>Learn more about efficient cache</u> <u>policies</u> .
0	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. <u>Learn more about User Timing marks</u> .
•	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 about font-display</u> .
0	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. <u>Learn how minimize third-party impact</u> . TBT
0	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 how to defer third-parties with a facade</u> . <u>TBT</u>
	Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded
0	Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the
0	largest contentful paint. <u>Learn more about optimal lazy loading</u> . <u>LCP</u>

Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll

91 83 96 90

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 how to avoid document.write()</u>.

Avoid long main-thread tasks

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay.

<u>Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks [TBT]</u>

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn how to avoid non-composited animations</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</u> how to set image dimensions <u>CLS</u>

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 <u>a</u> 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.

Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration

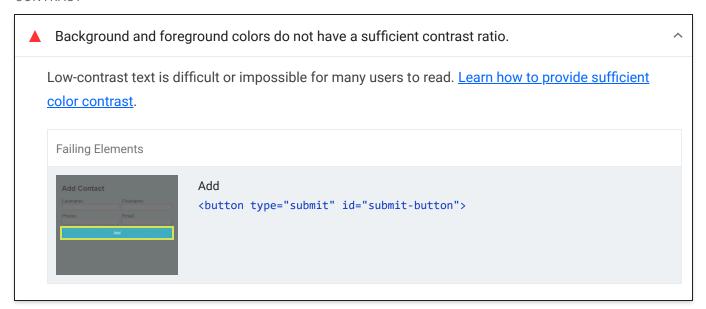
Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. <u>Learn more about the bfcache</u>



91

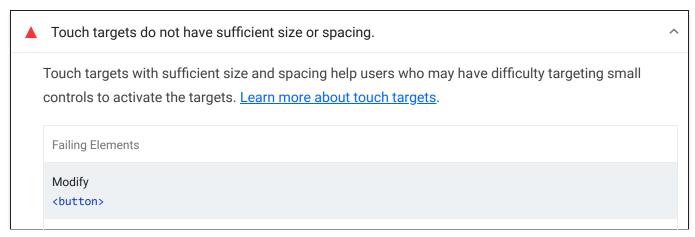
These checks highlight opportunities to <u>improve the accessibility of your</u> <u>web app</u>. Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so <u>manual testing</u> is also encouraged.

CONTRAST



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

BEST PRACTICES



Failing Elements

91 83 96 90

Delete
Modify <button></button>
Modify <button></button>
Delete <button></button>
Delete button>
Modify <button></button>
Modify <button></button>
Delete <button></button>
Delete button>
Modify <button></button>
Modify <button></button>
Delete <button></button>
Delete <button></button>
Modify <button></button>
Modify <button></button>
Delete <button></button>
Delete <button></button>

Failing Elements

91 83 96 90

Modify
<button>

Delete
<button>

Delete
<button>

Modify
<button>

These items highlight common accessibility best practices.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make</u> custom controls focusable.

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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u>.

The page has a logical tab order

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering.</u>

Visual order on the page follows DOM order

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about</u> <u>DOM and visual ordering.</u>

O 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. <u>Learn</u> how to avoid focus traps.

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

91 83 96 90

O 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. <u>Learn more about landmark elements</u>.

Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide</u> offscreen content.

Custom controls have associated labels

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn</u> more about custom controls and labels.

Custom controls have ARIA roles

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.

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

PASSED AUDITS (10)

[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.

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 how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale]

91

83

96

90

properly see the contents of a web page. Learn more about 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. <u>Learn more about document titles</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. Learn more about the language attribute.

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

^

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

Form elements have associated labels

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

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 about the headers 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

91 83 96 90

■ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <caption>.

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while <caption> should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. <u>Learn more about summary and caption</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (45)

O [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 about access keys.

[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.

Uses ARIA roles only on compatible elements

Many HTML elements can only be assigned certain ARIA roles. Using ARIA roles where they are not allowed can interfere with the accessibility of the web page. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles</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 how to make command elements</u> more accessible.

ARIA attributes are used as specified for the element's role

Some ARIA attributes are only allowed on an element under certain conditions. <u>Learn more about</u> conditional ARIA attributes.

Deprecated ARIA roles were not used

	9	1	83	96	90	
	•					
0	Elements with role="dialog" or ro	le="ale	ertdialog"	have acc	essible names.	^
	ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible</u> .					
0	[aria-hidden="true"] elements do	not co	ntain focu	ısable des	scendents	^
	Focusable descendents within an [elements from being available to us hidden affects focusable elements	sers of		_	ement prevent those interactive ies like screen readers. <u>Learn how aria</u>	<u>3 -</u>
0	ARIA input fields have accessible	names				^
	When an input field doesn't have an making it unusable for users who re				readers announce it with a generic nam in more about input field labels.	e,
0	ARIA meter elements have access	ible nar	nes			^
					en readers announce it with a generic s. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
0	ARIA progressbar elements have a	ccessil	ole names	3		^
	When a progressbar element does generic name, making it unusable for progressbar elements.				me, screen readers announce it with a n readers. <u>Learn how to label</u>	
0	Elements use only permitted ARIA	attribu	tes			^
	Using ARIA attributes in roles where communicated to users of assistive	,			nean that important information is not about prohibited ARIA roles.	
0	[role]s have all required [aria-*]	attribu	tes			^
	Some ARIA roles have required attr Learn more about roles and require			ibe the sta	ate of the element to screen readers.	

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

91 83 96 90 functions. Learn more about roles and required children elements. [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 about ARIA roles and required parent element. [role] values are valid ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles. Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents. Adding role=text around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. Learn more about the role=text attribute. 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. ARIA tooltip 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. ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names When a treeitem 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. [aria-*] attributes have valid values

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

91 96 90 [arta-*] attributes are valid and not misspened Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA attributes. 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 about bypass blocks. <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 how to structure definition lists correctly. 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 how to structure definition lists correctly. ARIA IDs are unique 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. 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 how to use form labels. <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles. <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.

91 83 96 90

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

Image elements do not have [alt] attributes that are redundant text.

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute.

Input buttons have discernible text.

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. Learn more about input buttons.

<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 about input image alt text</u>.

Links are distinguishable without relying on color.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable.

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. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u>.

Lists contain only <1i> 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 about proper list structure.

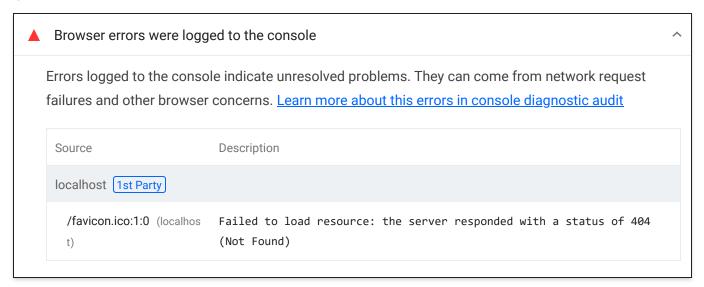
List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements

Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.

	The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"/>	^
	91 83 96 90	
	the page. This may create a trustrating of confusing experience. Learn more about the retresh meta tag.	
0	<object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
	Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	;
0	Select elements have associated label elements.	^
	Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about the select element</u> .	
0	Skip links are focusable.	^
	Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip link	<u>(s</u> .
0	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 about the tabindex attribute.	
0	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 some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .	to
0	[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 how to use the lang attribute</u> .	
0	<pre><video> elements contain a <track/> element with [kind="captions"]</video></pre>	^
	When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. <u>Learn more about video captions</u> .	



GENERAL

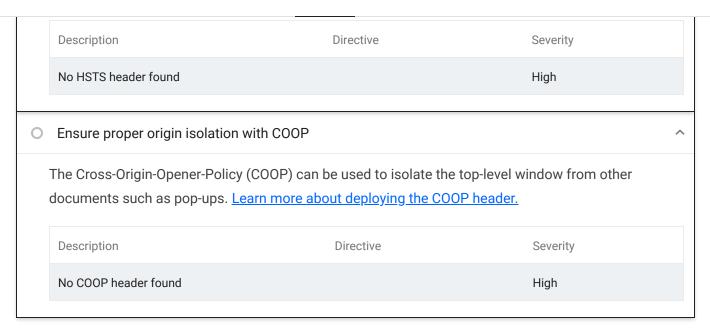


TRUST AND SAFETY



Deployment of the HSTS header significantly reduces the risk of downgrading HTTP connections and

91 83 96 90



PASSED AUDITS (14)



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. <u>Learn more about HTTPS</u>.

Avoids deprecated APIs

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

Avoids third-party cookies

Chrome is moving towards a new experience that allows users to choose to browse without third-party cookies. <u>Learn more about third-party cookies</u>.

Allows users to paste into input fields

Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password

91 83 96 90

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 about the geolocation permission</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 about responsibly getting permission</u> for notifications.

Displays images with correct aspect ratio

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

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 how to provide responsive images</u>.

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 <u>a</u> 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.

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. <u>Learn more about legible font sizes</u>.

Source Selector % of Page Text Font Size

Legible text 100.00% ≥ 12px

Page has the HTML doctype

91 83 96 90

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 about declaring the character encoding</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about source maps</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide

Redirects HTTP traffic to HTTPS.

Make sure that you redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS in order to enable secure web features for all your users. <u>Learn more</u>.

Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. <u>Learn more about this JavaScript library</u> <u>detection diagnostic audit</u>.



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.

CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

▲ Document does not have a meta description

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

Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

91

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

Structured data is valid

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

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

PASSED AUDITS (6)

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 about crawler directives.

Document has a <title> element

91 83 96 90

Page has successful HTTP status code

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

Links have descriptive text

Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. <u>Learn how to make links more</u> 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.

<u>Learn how to make links crawlable</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 about hreflang</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (3) Hide

robots.txt is valid

If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. Learn more about robots.txt.

Image elements have [alt] attributes

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be



Document has a valid reference to

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

Captured at Feb 25, 2025, 5:23 PM

EST

Lighthouse 12.3.0

Slow 4G throttling

Single page session

Using Chromium 133.0.0.0 with cli

Generated by **Lighthouse** 12.3.0 | File an issue