

http://localhost:63342/hrnet-app/employee-list.html



Practices



Performance

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

▲ 0-49 50-89 90-100



METRICS Expand view

First Contentful Paint

0.5 s

Total Blocking Time

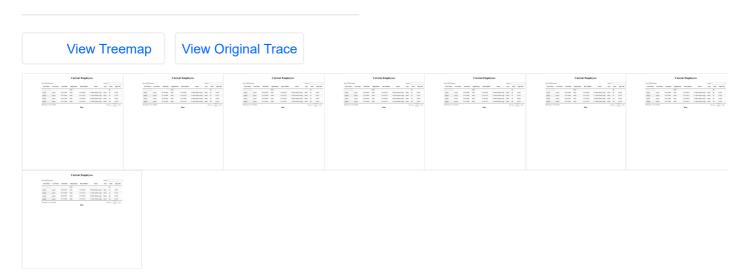
0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0

Speed Index

0.5 s



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OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity Estimated Savings

Eliminate render-blocking resources

0.23s ^

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
3.5.1/jquery.min.js (ajax.googleapis.com)	30.4 KiB	310 ms
js/jquery.dataTables.min.js (cdn.datatables.net)	28.5 KiB	280 ms

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

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Error!

^

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 (TBT)

▲ Does not have a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale No `<meta name="viewport"> `tag found

^

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

O Avoid chaining critical requests — 5 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. Learn how to avoid chaining critical requests. FCP LCP

Maximum critical path latency: 112.159 ms

Initial Navigation

/hrnet-app/employee-list.html (localhost)

...css/jquery.dataTables.min.css (cdn.datatables.net) - 81.968 ms, 2.13 KiB

/hrnet-app/app.css (localhost) - 13.105 ms, 0.64 KiB

...3.5.1/jquery.min.js (ajax.googleapis.com) - 82.79 ms, 30.37 KiB

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...js/jquery.dataTables.min.js (cdn.datatables.net) - 81.002 ms, 28.46 KiB

/hrnet-app/employee-list.js (localhost) - 13.057 ms, 0.99 KiB

User Timing marks and measures — 1 user timing

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>.

Name	Туре	Start Time	Duration
v3	Mark	85.86 ms	

O Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 8 requests • 64 KiB

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

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	8.0	64.1 KiB
Script	3.0	59.8 KiB
Stylesheet	2.0	2.8 KiB
Document	1.0	1.0 KiB
Image	2.0	0.5 KiB
Media	0.0	0.0 KiB
Font	0.0	0.0 KiB
Other	0.0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	5.0	61.4 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found

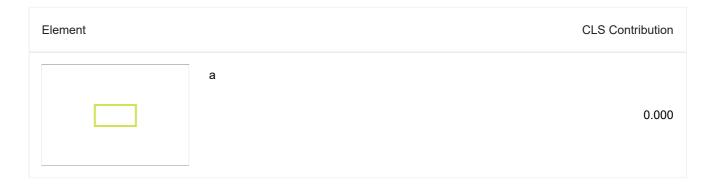
This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. <u>Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element</u> [LCP]

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Element		
	h1	

O Avoid large layout shifts — 1 element found

These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. Learn how to improve CLS CLS



O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 2 long tasks found

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</u> (TBT)

URL	Start Time	Duration
chrome-extension://bmnlcjabgnpnenekpadlanbbkooimhnj/browser-polyfill.js	246 ms	158 ms
/hrnet-app/employee-list.html (localhost)	174 ms	67 ms

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

Properly size images

Properly size images

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

Defer offscreen images

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

Minify CSS

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn how to minify CSS. (FCP) (LCP)

Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 98 KiB

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn how to minify JavaScript. FCP [CCP]

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
chrome-extension://fmkadmapgofadopljbjfkapdkoienihi/build/renderer.js	126.0 KiB	54.8 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://cfhdojbkjhnklbpkdaibdccddilifddb/vendor/webext-sdk/content.js</pre>	37.8 KiB	20.3 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://cfhdojbkjhnklbpkdaibdccddilifddb/polyfill.js</pre>	13.6 KiB	8.6 KiB
chrome-extension://bmnlcjabgnpnenekpadlanbbkooimhnj/browser-polyfill.js	12.4 KiB	8.0 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://fmkadmapgofadopljbjfkapdkoienihi/build/installHook.js</pre>	7.0 KiB	3.6 KiB
<pre>chrome-extension://fmkadmapgofadopljbjfkapdkoienihi/build/prepareInjection.js</pre>	6.4 KiB	2.5 KiB

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. Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript. [LCP]

Efficiently encode images

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn how to efficiently encode images.

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>.

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Enable text compression	^
Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. <u>Learn</u> more about text compression. FCP [LCP]	
Preconnect to required origins	^
Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. 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. <u>Learn more about</u> <u>Time to First Byte metric</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	t the
URL Time Spe	ent
/hrnet-app/employee-list.html (localhost) 0 r	ms
Avoid multiple page redirects	^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. FCP LCP	
Preload key requests	^
Consider using link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Le how to preload key requests. FCP (LCP)	earn
Use HTTP/2	^
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. <u>Learn more about HTTP/2</u> .	
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</u> <u>(LCP)</u>	
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	^

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If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. <u>Learn more about preloading LCP elements</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 66 KiB

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn how to reduce payload sizes</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (5)

URL	Transfer Size
3.5.1/jquery.min.js (ajax.googleapis.com)	30.4 KiB
js/jquery.dataTables.min.js (cdn.datatables.net)	28.5 KiB
css/jquery.dataTables.min.css (cdn.datatables.net)	2.1 KiB
/favicon.ico (localhost)	1.7 KiB
/hrnet-app/employee-list.html (localhost)	1.0 KiB
/hrnet-app/employee-list.js (localhost)	1.0 KiB
/hrnet-app/app.css (localhost)	0.6 KiB
images/sort_both.png (cdn.datatables.net)	0.3 KiB
images/sort_asc.png (cdn.datatables.net)	0.2 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found

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

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 83 elements

A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer <u>style calculations</u>, and produce costly <u>layout reflows</u>. <u>Learn how to avoid an excessive DOM size</u>. (TBT)

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		83
Maximum DOM Depth	option	7

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Statistic	Element	Value
Maximum Child Elements	tr	9

JavaScript execution time — 0.2 s

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

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
<pre>chrome-extension://bmnlcjabgnpnenekpadlanbbkooimhnj/h1- check.js</pre>	148 ms	80 ms	65 ms
/hrnet-app/employee-list.html (localhost)	97 ms	25 ms	29 ms
3.5.1/jquery.min.js (ajax.googleapis.com)	64 ms	31 ms	2 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. Learn how to minimize main-thread work TBT

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	153 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	99 ms
Other	63 ms
Style & Layout	25 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	21 ms
Rendering	5 ms

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Category	Time Spent
Garbage Collection	2 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 about font-display</u>. FCP <u>(LCP)</u>

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 how to minimize third-party impact</u>. <u>TBT</u>

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
datatables.net	31 KiB	0 ms
js/jquery.dataTables.min.js (cdn.datatables.net)	28 KiB	0 ms
Google CDN	30 KiB	0 ms
3.5.1/jquery.min.js (ajax.googleapis.com)	30 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 how to defer third-parties with a facade</u>. (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. <u>Learn more about optimal lazy loading</u>. [LCP]

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 about adopting passive event listeners</u>.

Avoids document.write()

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

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Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations

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 how to set image dimensions

CLS

Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration

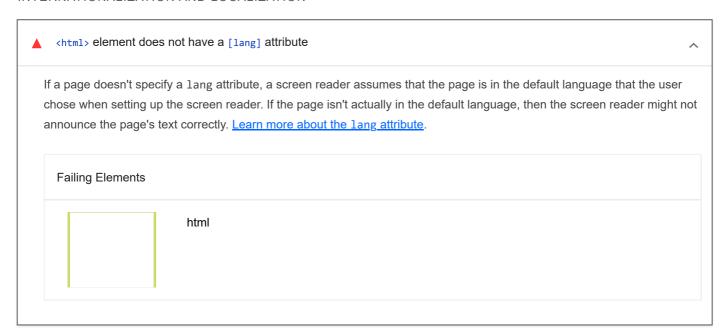
Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. Learn more about the bfcache



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.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION



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

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

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0	The page has a logical tab order	^
1	abbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more about agical tab ordering.	
0	Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
1	Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u> ocusable.	
0	Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
	nteractive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.	
0	The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
	f new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new ontent</u> .	
0	User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
А	user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. <u>Learn how to avoid focus tra</u>	aps.
0	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> ontrols and labels.	
0	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
С	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
0	Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
	OOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual</u> ordering.	
0	Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
С	Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen content</u> .	
0	HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^

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

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

PASSED AUDITS (17)

[aria-*] attributes match their roles Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles. [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body> Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body. [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes. 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 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. [aria-*] attributes have valid values Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes. [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

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Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA 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. 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. Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast. Document has a <title> element The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles. [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 how to fix duplicate ids. Links have a discernible name Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. Learn how to make links accessible. 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. 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

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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 about heading order</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (26) Hide [accesskey] values are unique 0 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. 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 how to make command elements more accessible. O [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 how aria-hidden affects focusable elements. ARIA input fields have accessible names When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels. ARIA meter elements have accessible names When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name meter elements. 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 how to label progressbar elements. 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

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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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	j it
O 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 rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	who
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 about byp</u> <u>blocks</u> .	<u>iass</u>
	^
When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn hostructure definition lists correctly.</u>	ow to
O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</d1>	^
Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <d1> element to ensure that screen readers can prop announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</d1></dd></dt>	erly
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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute</html>	^
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. <u>Learn more about the alt attribute</u> .	/ alt

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<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understan purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d the
Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>).</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn</u> more about proper list structure.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>List items (<1i>) are contained within , or <menu> parent elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced proper Learn more about proper list structure.</td><td>ly.</td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.</td><td>у</td></tr><tr><td>[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the content a web page. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag</u>.</td><td>s of</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers co meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>nvey</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cel may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.</td><td>ls</td></tr><tr><td>O [lang] attributes have a valid value</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Leanne to use the lang attribute.</u></td><td><u>arn</u></td></tr><tr><td>O <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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>.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

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Best Practices

BROWSER COMPATIBILITY		
▲ Page lacks the HTML doctype, thus triggering quirl	ks-mode Document must contain a	a doctype ^
Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from swite	ching to quirks-mode. <u>Learn more a</u>	about the doctype declaration.
▲ Charset declaration is missing or occurs too late in	n the HTML	^
A character encoding declaration is required. It can be Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more al	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
TRUST AND SAFETY		
 Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks 		^
A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly races a CSP to prevent XSS	reduces the risk of cross-site script	ing (XSS) attacks. <u>Learn how to use</u>
Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High
GENERAL		
 Detected JavaScript libraries 		^
All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the pag	e. <u>Learn more about this JavaScri</u> p	ot library detection diagnostic audit.
Name	Version	
jQuery	3.5.1	

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PASSED AUDITS (11) 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 about HTTPS. 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 about the geolocation permission. 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 about responsibly getting permission for notifications. Allows users to paste into input fields Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. Learn more about user-friendly input fields. 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. Learn how to provide responsive images. 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 about unload event listeners Avoids deprecated APIs Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs. No browser errors logged to the console

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Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. <u>Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit</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>.

URL	Map URL
<pre>chrome- extension://bmnlcjabgnpnenekpadlanbbkooimhnj/browser- polyfill.js</pre>	<pre>chrome- extension://bmnlcjabgnpnenekpadlanbbkooimhnj/browser- polyfill.js.map</pre>
Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	

NOT APPLICABLE (1)

Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

A

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



SEO

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

MOBILE FRIENDLY

Does not have a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale No `<meta name="viewport">` tag found

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A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecond</u> <u>delay to user input</u>. <u>Learn more about using the viewport meta tag</u>. (TBT)

Make sure your pages are mobile friendly so users don't have to pinch or zoom in order to read the content pages. <u>Learn how to make pages mobile-friendly.</u>

CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

▲ Document does not have a meta description

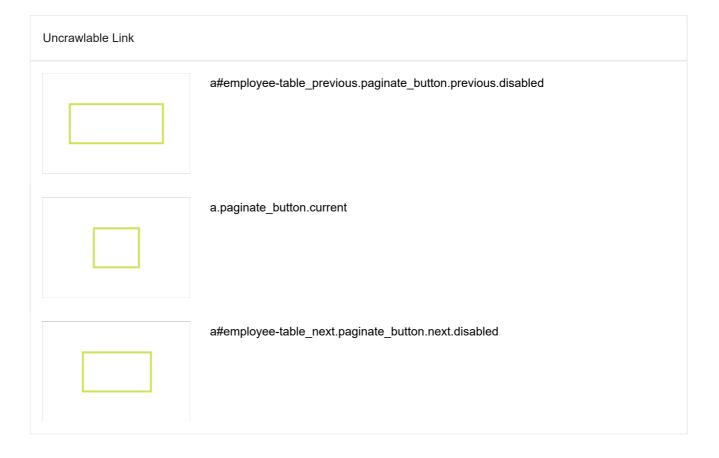
Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. <u>Learn more about the meta description</u>.

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

CRAWLING AND INDEXING

Links are not 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>



To appear in search results, crawlers need access to your app.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

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Structured data is valid Run the Structured Data Testing Tool and the Structured Data Linter to validate structured data. Learn more about Structured Data. Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices. PASSED AUDITS (6) Hide Document has a <title> element The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles. Page has successful HTTP status code Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more about HTTP status codes. Links have descriptive text Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. Learn how to make links more accessible. 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 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 about hreflang. Document avoids plugins Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. Learn more about avoiding plugins. NOT APPLICABLE (5) 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.

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

Document has a valid rel=canonical

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

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. Learn more about legible font sizes.

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 about tap targets.



PWA

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. <u>Learn what</u>

<u>makes a good Progressive Web App.</u>

INSTALLABLE

Web app manifest or service worker do not meet the installability requirements — 1 reason

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. With proper service worker and manifest implementations, browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. Learn more about manifest installability requirements.

Failure reason

Page has no manifest <link> URL

PWA OPTIMIZED

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Does not register a service worker that controls page and start_url 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 about Service Workers. Is not configured for a custom splash screen Failures: No manifest was fetched. A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. Learn more about splash screens. Does not set a theme color for the address bar. Failures: No manifest was fetched, No `<meta name="theme-color">` tag found. The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. Learn more about theming the address bar 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 how to size content for the viewport. Does not have a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale No `<meta name="viewport"> tag found A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag. [TBT] Manifest doesn't have a maskable icon No manifest was fetched A maskable icon ensures that the image fills the entire shape without being letterboxed when installing the app on a device. Learn about maskable manifest icons. ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (3) Hide Site works cross-browser To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. Learn about cross-browser compatibility. Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network. This experience is key to a user's perception of performance. Learn more about page transitions. Each page has a URL Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. Learn more about providing deep links.

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These checks are required by the baseline <u>PWA Checklist</u> but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.

Captured at May 24, 2023, 12:32 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.0.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 113.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.0.1 | File an issue

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