



Rapport SEO

Rapport SEO pour le site de Nina Carducci

<https://nina-carducci.github.io/>

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OpenClassrooms

13/07/2024



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Mission

Résumé de mission

Résumé de Mission

Pour résumer le cadre de notre mission, nous allons entreprendre les actions suivantes :

1. Optimisation Globale du Site

- Nous effectuerons une optimisation complète du site, tant au niveau des performances que du SEO, afin d'améliorer sa vitesse, son indexation et sa visibilité sur les moteurs de recherche.

2. Référencement Local

- Nous mettrons en place le référencement local en utilisant le balisage Schema.org, ce qui permettra d'améliorer la visibilité locale du site sur les moteurs de recherche et de fournir des informations précises et structurées aux utilisateurs locaux.

3. Intégration des Metas pour les Réseaux Sociaux

- Nous ajouterons des metas spécifiques pour les réseaux sociaux, comme Open Graph et Twitter Cards, afin d'optimiser l'affichage des pages du site lors de leur partage sur les réseaux sociaux.

4. Accessibilité du Site

- Nous apporterons des modifications pour améliorer l'accessibilité du site, en nous assurant que tous les utilisateurs, y compris ceux ayant des handicaps, puissent naviguer et interagir facilement avec le site.

5. Production d'un Rapport d'Optimisation

- Nous produirons un rapport détaillé d'optimisation qui présentera toutes les actions entreprises ainsi que leur impact sur la performance et le référencement du site.

6. Référencement Local :

Mise en place d'un référencement local

7. Corriger les bugs suivants sur le site :

A. Navigation dans la Modale de la Galerie

- La navigation entre les images précédente et suivante dans la modale de la galerie ne fonctionne pas actuellement. Nous devrons corriger ce bug pour permettre une navigation fluide entre les images.

B. Affichage de la Catégorie Sélectionnée

- Lors du changement de filtre pour afficher les images, il n'est pas évident de voir quelle catégorie est sélectionnée. La catégorie sélectionnée devrait avoir un fond doré, similaire au filtre par défaut. Nous devrons donc corriger ce bug pour améliorer la visibilité de la catégorie sélectionnée.

Ce résumé de mission inclut toutes les actions prévues ainsi que les corrections nécessaires pour assurer un site performant, bien référencé et accessible.



Audit

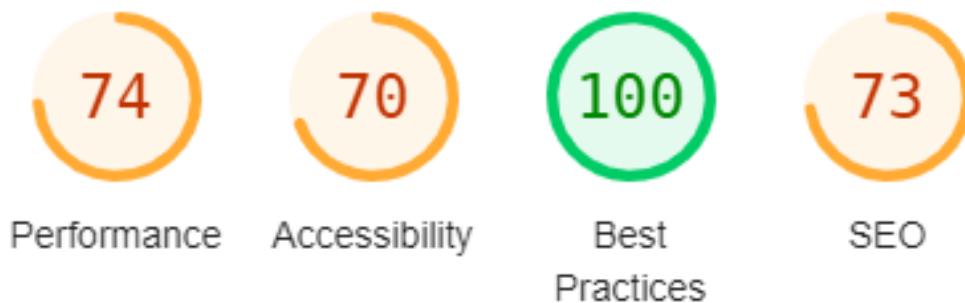
Audit Réalisé sur le site <https://nina-carducci.github.io/>

Outils utilisés :

- Google Lighthouse
- WAVE evaluation tool

Audit

Premier Score SEO avec Lighthouse



En performance :

⇒ Score : 74%

- Élément de la plus grande peinture de contenu : 9 480 ms
- Servir des images dans des formats de nouvelle génération : économies potentielles de 9 039 KiB
- Éliminer les ressources bloquant le rendu : économies potentielles de 570 ms
- Dimensionner correctement les images : économies potentielles de 21 909 KiB
- Encoder efficacement les images : économies potentielles de 1 955 KiB
- La page a empêché la restauration du cache avant/arrière : 1 raison d'échec
- Les éléments d'image n'ont pas de largeur et de hauteur explicites
- Minifier le CSS : économies potentielles de 5 KiB
- Minifier le JavaScript : économies potentielles de 55 KiB
- Servir des ressources statiques avec une politique de cache efficace : 20 ressources trouvées
- Réduire le JavaScript inutilisé : économies potentielles de 36 KiB
- Éviter les charges utiles réseau énormes : la taille totale était de 30 346 KiB

En accessibilité :

⇒ **Score : 70%**

NOMS ET LIBELLES :

- Les éléments d'image n'ont pas d'attributs [alt].
- Le document n'a pas d'élément <title>.
- Les éléments de formulaire n'ont pas de labels associés.
- Les liens n'ont pas de nom discernable.

CONTRASTE :

- Les couleurs de fond et de premier plan n'ont pas un ratio de contraste suffisant.

INTERNATIONALISATION ET LOCALISATION :

- L'élément <html> n'a pas d'attribut [lang].

Navigation :

- Les éléments de titre ne sont pas dans un ordre de descente séquentiel.

En SEO :

⇒ Score : 73%

PRATIQUES OPTIMALES DE CONTENU :

- Le document n'a pas d'élément <title>.
- Le document n'a pas de meta description.
- Les éléments d'image n'ont pas d'attributs [alt].

Rapport WAVE :

17 erreurs :

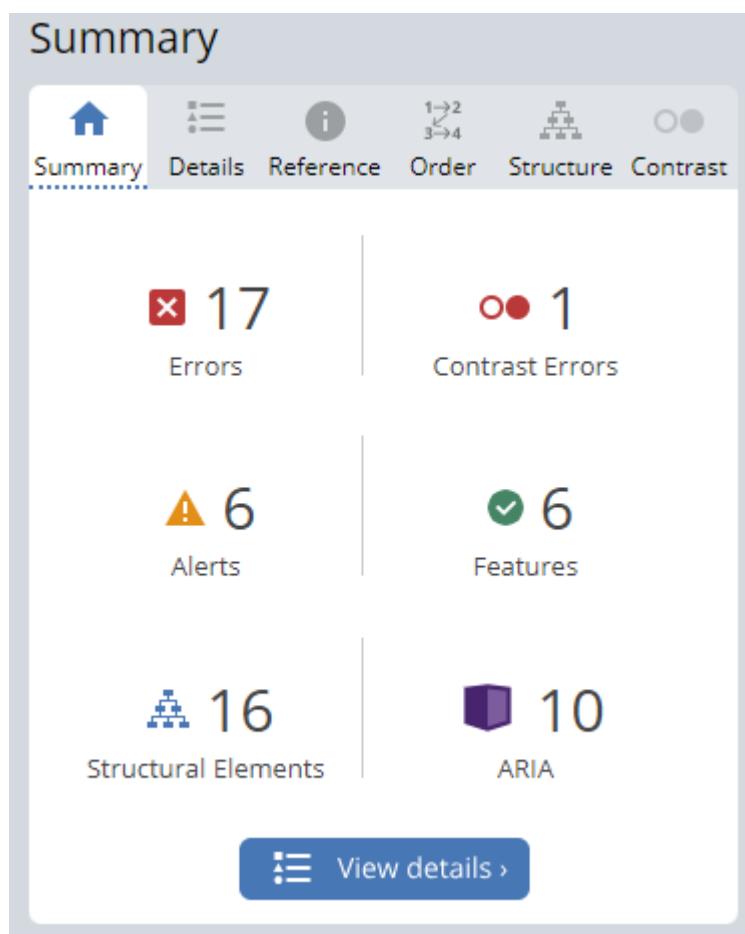
- 17 alt text manquants
- 1 alt text manquants à une image avec lien
- 3 libellés de formulaire manquants
- <title> manquant
- Balise de langue manquante

1 erreur de contraste :

- Contraste très faible sur les boutons de filtres

6 alertes :

- 3 niveaux de <h> manquants
- 3 orphelins de libellés





Actions réalisés

Actions réalisés sur le site

SEO => 73%

<u>Message d'erreur</u>	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Explications</u>	<u>Résultats</u>	<u>Résultats cumulés</u>
ALT attributes	Rajout des alt dans les images	Les attributs alt sur les images sont essentiels car ils améliorent l'accessibilité pour les utilisateurs aveugles ou malvoyants en fournissant des descriptions que les lecteurs d'écran peuvent lire, ils aident les moteurs de recherche à comprendre et à indexer le contenu visuel pour un meilleur référencement, et ils fournissent une description textuelle si l'image ne peut pas être chargée.	+ 9%	82%
Title missing	Rajout d'une balise title dans le header avec descriptif du site	Le titre (<code>title</code>) du HTML est essentiel car il apparaît dans l'onglet du navigateur, aidant les utilisateurs à identifier la page, il est utilisé par les moteurs de recherche pour déterminer le sujet principal de la page et il est souvent affiché comme le titre principal dans les résultats de recherche, améliorant ainsi le référencement et l'expérience utilisateur.	+9%	91%
Meta description missing	Rajout de la balise meta « description » avec une brève description du site	La balise meta description est essentielle car elle fournit un résumé concis du contenu de la page pour les moteurs de recherche et apparaît souvent sous le titre dans les résultats de recherche, attirant ainsi les utilisateurs en leur donnant une idée claire de ce qu'ils trouveront sur la page, ce qui améliore le taux de clics et le référencement.	+9%	100%

Accessibilité => 70%

<u>Message d'erreur</u>	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Explications</u>	<u>Résultats</u>	<u>Résultats cumulés</u>
ALT attributes	Rajout des alt dans les images	Les attributs alt sur les images sont essentiels car ils améliorent l'accessibilité pour les utilisateurs aveugles ou malvoyants en fournissant des descriptions que les lecteurs d'écran peuvent lire, ils aident les moteurs de recherche à comprendre et à indexer le contenu visuel pour un meilleur référencement, et ils fournissent une description textuelle si l'image ne peut pas être chargée.	+ 11%	81%
Add title	Rajout d'une balise title dans le header avec descriptif du site	Le titre (title) du HTML est essentiel car il apparaît dans l'onglet du navigateur, aidant les utilisateurs à identifier la page, il est utilisé par les moteurs de recherche pour déterminer le sujet principal de la page et il est souvent affiché comme le titre principal dans les résultats de recherche, améliorant ainsi le référencement et l'expérience utilisateur.	+4%	85%
<html> element does not have a [lang] attribute	Rajout d'un attribut lang fr à la page	L'attribut lang est essentiel car il indique la langue principale du contenu de la page web aux navigateurs et aux moteurs de recherche, ce qui améliore l'accessibilité pour les lecteurs d'écran, permet une meilleure indexation par les moteurs de recherche et assure une sélection appropriée des polices et des règles de typographie spécifiques à la langue.	+5%	90%
Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order	Modification des balises « h » pour les mettre dans un ordre séquentielles descendants	Hiérarchiser les balises <h> en ordre descendant améliore l'accessibilité pour les lecteurs d'écran, optimise le référencement (SEO) et rend le contenu plus lisible pour les utilisateurs.	+2%	92%
Form elements do not have associated labels	Rajout des libellés pour le formulaire	Les éléments <form> doivent avoir des libellés associés (balise <label>) pour indiquer clairement ce que chaque champ de saisie attend comme information, améliorant ainsi l'accessibilité et la compréhension pour les utilisateurs et les technologies	+4%	96%

		d'assistance comme les lecteurs d'écran.		
Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.	#BEB45A => #61571f Modification de la couleur du background du bouton	Il est important d'avoir un contraste suffisamment élevé pour certains éléments afin d'assurer une bonne lisibilité et accessibilité pour tous les utilisateurs, notamment ceux ayant une vision réduite ou des difficultés de lecture. Un contraste élevé entre le texte et l'arrière-plan permet de distinguer clairement les éléments et de faciliter la lecture, réduisant ainsi la fatigue visuelle et améliorant l'expérience utilisateur globale sur un site web ou une application.	+4%	100%

Performance => 74%

Message d'erreur	Actions	Résultats	Explications
Eliminate render-blocking resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilisation de BOOTSTRAP en CDN au lieu d'une library en local - Suppression du JQuery et utilisation du JS vanilla - Suppression des fichiers css et JS dans le bootstrap qui ne sont pas nécessaire - Utilisation d'un bootstrap minifié avec uniquement le css utilisés. - Utiliser « defer » sur tous les scripts js pour faire en sorte que les scripts n'empêchent pas le chargement de la page - Utiliser le « lazy loading » pour faire de même avec les images 	<p>Suppression Bootstrap.bundle.js => 43.8ko Bootstrap.min.css 200ko => 10ko Suppressions des fichiers non nécessaires : 400ko</p>	<p>- Utilisation de Bootstrap en CDN au lieu d'une library en local : Utiliser Bootstrap en CDN (Content Delivery Network) permet de charger les fichiers depuis des serveurs distribués géographiquement, ce qui peut accélérer le temps de chargement du site pour les utilisateurs, en particulier s'ils sont proches des serveurs CDN.</p> <p>- Suppression du JQuery et utilisation du JS vanilla : Utiliser JavaScript vanilla (sans bibliothèque comme jQuery) réduit la dépendance à une bibliothèque tierce, ce qui peut diminuer le poids total des fichiers à charger et améliorer la performance en réduisant le temps de traitement nécessaire au chargement et à l'exécution des scripts.</p> <p>- Suppression des fichiers CSS et JS dans le Bootstrap qui ne sont pas nécessaires : En supprimant les fichiers CSS et JavaScript non utilisés de Bootstrap, on réduit le poids total des ressources téléchargées par le navigateur, ce qui améliore le temps de chargement du site et l'efficacité globale de son rendu.</p> <p>- Utilisation d'un Bootstrap minifié avec uniquement le CSS utilisé : Utiliser une version minifiée de Bootstrap avec uniquement le CSS nécessaire réduit la taille des fichiers CSS téléchargés, ce qui permet un chargement plus rapide des styles tout en conservant les fonctionnalités nécessaires à la mise en page et à l'apparence du site.</p> <p>- Utiliser « defer » sur tous les scripts JS pour éviter de bloquer le chargement de la page : L'attribut « defer » sur les scripts JavaScript permet de différer leur exécution jusqu'à ce que le HTML soit complètement chargé, ce qui permet de rendre la page plus rapidement et d'améliorer l'expérience utilisateur en évitant les retards causés par l'exécution des scripts.</p> <p>- Utiliser le « lazy loading » pour les images : Le « lazy loading » des images retarder le chargement des images non essentielles jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient nécessaires pour l'affichage à l'écran, réduisant ainsi la charge initiale de la page et accélérant son temps de chargement initial. Cela améliore la performance globale du site en économisant la bande passante et en réduisant la congestion du réseau.</p>

Largest Contentful Paint element	- Rajouter différentes tailles d'images pour chaque taille d'écran et permettre au navigateur de décider de par lui-même (srcset)	Poids total des photos avant : 30000 k Et après : 2804ko	En ajoutant différentes tailles d'images adaptées à chaque taille d'écran et en utilisant l'attribut srcset, le navigateur peut choisir automatiquement la meilleure image à charger en fonction de la résolution de l'écran. Cela réduit la taille des images téléchargées et améliore le temps de chargement de la page, tout en optimisant l'expérience utilisateur sur différents appareils et conditions de réseau.
Serve images in next-gen formats	- Convertir les images en webp	Poids total des photos avant : 30000 k Et après : 2804ko	Convertir les images en format WebP permet de réduire considérablement leur taille tout en maintenant une qualité visuelle élevée. Cela contribue à accélérer le chargement des pages web, car les fichiers WebP sont généralement plus légers que les formats d'image traditionnels comme JPEG ou PNG. En réduisant la quantité de données transférées, cette pratique améliore la vitesse de chargement des pages et l'expérience utilisateur globale sur le site.
Efficiently encode images	- Convertir les images en webp		
Minify CSS	- Minification du CSS avec pureCSS		
Avoid enormous network payloads	Réduction du CSS / Suppression des fichiers js et css inutiles bootstrap, minification du css, conversion et réudction consécutives de la taille des images	Poids total des photos avant : 30000 k Et après : 2804ko	Réduire le CSS et supprimer les fichiers JS et CSS inutiles de Bootstrap, ainsi que minifier le CSS et convertir les images en formats optimisés comme WebP, contribue significativement à améliorer les performances d'un site web. Cela réduit le poids des fichiers téléchargés par les visiteurs, accélérant ainsi le chargement des pages et améliorant l'expérience utilisateur globale en ligne.
Reduce the impact of third-party code	- Suppression de Jquery		

Résultat du wave après changements opérés :

The screenshot shows the WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool interface. At the top, there's a logo for 'WAVE' and the text 'web accessibility evaluation tool'. To the right, it says 'powered by [WebAIM](#)'. Below this is a toggle switch labeled 'Styles: OFF' which is turned 'ON'. The main section is titled 'Summary' and includes a navigation bar with icons for Home, Details, Reference, Order, Structure, and Contrast. The 'Summary' tab is selected. The results are presented in four pairs of boxes:

- Errors:** 0 (red X icon)
- Contrast Errors:** 0 (red circles icon)
- Alerts:** 8 (yellow triangle icon)
- Features:** 14 (green checkmark icon)
- Structural Elements:** 15 (blue triangle icon)
- ARIA:** 9 (purple cube icon)

At the bottom, a blue button with the text 'View details >' and a list icon is visible. A message box at the bottom left says: 'Congratulations! No errors were detected! Manual testing is still necessary to ensure compliance and optimal accessibility.'

Résultats finaux des tests lighthouses :



Performance

Values are estimated and may vary. The [performance score is calculated](#) directly from these metrics. [See calculator.](#)

▲ 0–49 ■ 50–89 ● 90–100

METRICS

● First Contentful Paint

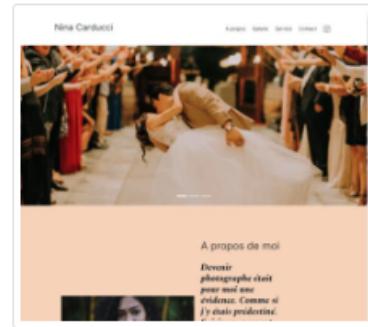
0.6 s

● Total Blocking Time

0 ms

● Speed Index

0.6 s



[Expand view](#)

● Largest Contentful Paint

0.8 s

● Cumulative Layout Shift

0.01

Travail en plus :

- Rich Snippet (microdonnées) a été ajouté pour la localisation du photographe avec les informations données par ce dernier.
- Les meta pour les réseaux sociaux, comme les Twitter Cards et données OpenGraph, ont été ajoutées avec les informations clients.

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Nina Carducci - Photographe Professionnelle à Bordeaux | Portraits, Mariages, Événements</title>
<meta name="description"
      content="Découvrez le travail de Nina Carducci, photographe professionnelle à Bordeaux spécialisée en portraits, mariages, et événements.">
<meta property="og:type" content="website">
<meta property="og:title" content="Nina Carducci - Photographe Professionnelle à Bordeaux">
<meta property="og:description"
      content="Photographe professionnel à Bordeaux. Contactez-nous au 05 56 67 78 89 pour prendre rendez-vous.">
<meta property="og:url" content="https://nina-carducci.github.io/">
<meta property="og:image" content="https://nina-carducci.github.io/assets/images/nina.png">
<meta property="og:site_name" content="Nina Carducci Photographie">
<meta property="og:locale" content="fr_FR">
<meta property="og:image:width" content="1200">
<meta property="og:image:height" content="630">
<meta name="twitter:card" content="summary_large_image">
<meta name="twitter:title" content="Nina Carducci - Photographe Professionnelle à Bordeaux">
<meta name="twitter:description"
      content="Photographe professionnel à Bordeaux. Contactez-nous au 05 56 67 78 89 pour prendre rendez-vous.">
<meta name="twitter:image" content="https://nina-carducci.github.io/assets/images/nina.png">
<meta name="twitter:site" content="@NinaCarducci">
<meta name="twitter:creator" content="@NinaCarducci">
<script type="application/ld+json">
```

```
<script type="application/ld+json">
{
  "@context": "https://schema.org",
  "@type": "LocalBusiness",
  "name": "Nina Carducci",
  "image": "https://nina-carducci.github.io/assets/images/nina.png",
  "address": {
    "@type": "PostalAddress",
    "streetAddress": "68 avenue Alsace-Lorraine",
    "addressLocality": "Bordeaux",
    "postalCode": "33200",
    "addressCountry": "FR"
  },
  "telephone": "+33-5-56-67-78-89",
  "openingHours": "Mo-Fr 10:00-19:00",
  "contactPoint": {
    "@type": "ContactPoint",
    "telephone": "+33-5-56-67-78-89",
    "contactType": "Customer Service",
    "availableLanguage": "French",
    "hoursAvailable": {
      "@type": "OpeningHoursSpecification",
      "dayOfWeek": [
        "Monday",
        "Tuesday",
        "Wednesday",
        "Thursday",
        "Friday"
      ],
      "opens": "10:00",
      "closes": "19:00"
    }
  }
}
```

Résultats des tests google rich snippets :



2 éléments valides détectés

Les éléments valides peuvent apparaître dans les résultats enrichis de la recherche Google. [En savoir plus](#)

[AFFICHER LA PAGE TESTÉE](#) [PRÉVISUALISER LES RÉSULTATS](#)

Détails

Exploration

Exploration effectuée le 14 juil. 2024, 17:29:57 ▼

Données structurées détectées

Commerce et services à proximité	1 élément valide détecté ● Problèmes non critiques détectés	>
Organisation	1 élément valide détecté	>



Cahier de recettes

Cahier de recettes pour correction des bugs

Cahier des recettes :

Cas d'Usage 1 : Tester le clic sur les tags

Action :

Cliquer sur un tag dans la section "Portfolio".

Résultat Initial :

Le site affiche tous les éléments de la galerie.

Résultat Après Résolution :

Le site affiche uniquement les éléments de la galerie correspondant au tag cliqué.

Statut :

À remplir après le test (Réussi / Échoué).

Commentaires et Remarques (optionnel) :

Exemple : Le tag "Concert" affiche uniquement les images avec le tag "Concert".

Cas d'Usage 2 : Tester la navigation dans la galerie

Action :

Naviguer à travers les images de la galerie en utilisant les boutons "Précédent" et "Suivant".

Résultat Initial :

La première image de la galerie est affichée.

Résultat Après Résolution :

Les images de la galerie se succèdent correctement en fonction du bouton cliqué ("Précédent" ou "Suivant").

Statut :

À remplir après le test (Réussi / Échoué).

Commentaires et Remarques (optionnel) :

Exemple : La navigation fonctionne sans décalage ou duplication d'images.

Exemple détaillé

Cas d'Usage 1 : Tester le clic sur les tags

- **Action :**
Cliquer sur le tag "Concert" dans la section "Portfolio".
 - **Résultat Initial :**
Le site affiche tous les éléments de la galerie.
 - **Résultat Après Résolution :**
Le site affiche uniquement les images avec le tag "Concert".
 - **Statut :**
Réussi
 - **Commentaires et Remarques :**
Le filtrage fonctionne bien, mais le temps de chargement pourrait être optimisé.
-

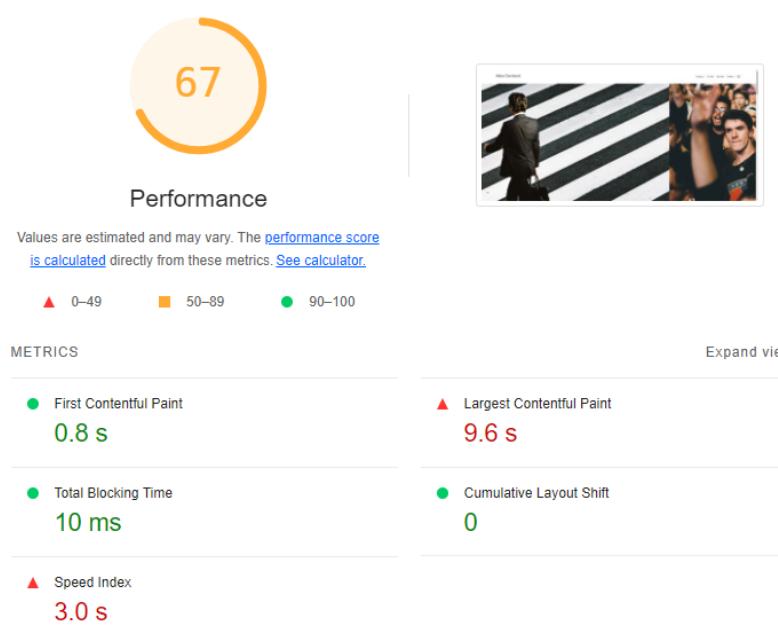
Cas d'Usage 2 : Tester la navigation dans la galerie

- **Action :**
Cliquer sur le bouton "Suivant" de la galerie d'images.
- **Résultat Initial :**
La première image de la galerie est affichée.
- **Résultat Après Résolution :**
La deuxième image de la galerie est affichée.
- **Statut :**
Réussi
- **Commentaires et Remarques :**
La transition entre les images est fluide.

Annexe

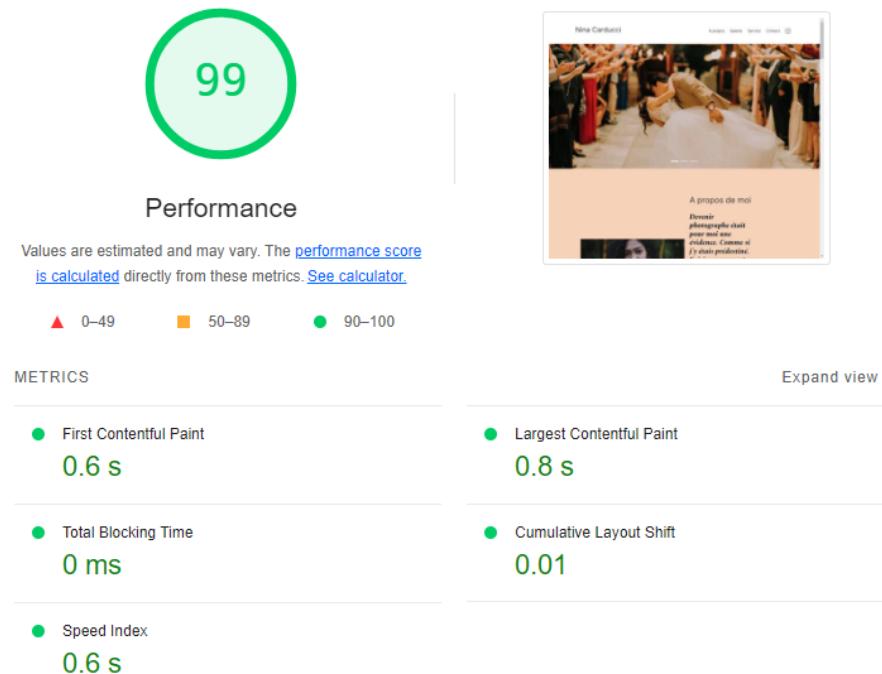
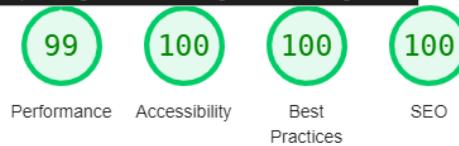
Annexe

Test lighthouse SEO avant modifications :

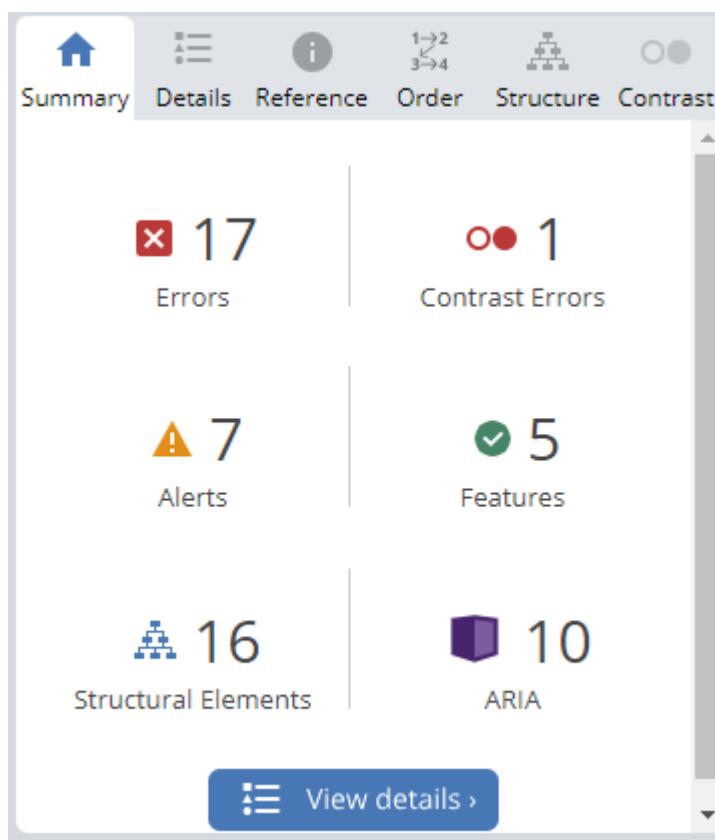


Test lighthouse SEO après modifications :

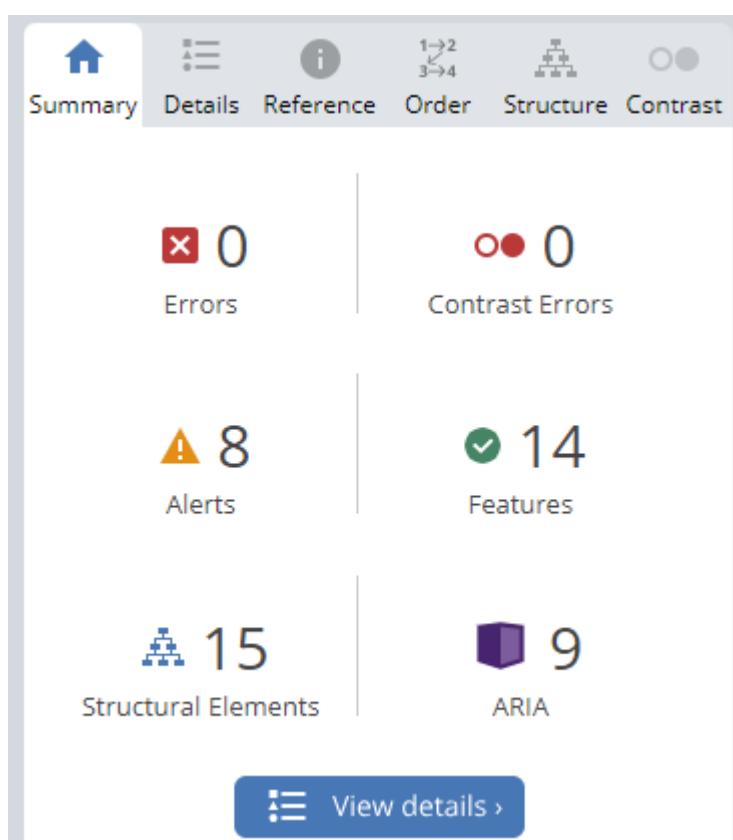
https://pradierh.github.io/Pradier_Hugo_4_SEO_060724.github.io/



Test WAVE avant modifications :



Test WAVE après modifications :



Résultats Google Rich Snippets avant modifications :

i Aucun élément détecté
Aucun résultat enrichi détecté dans cette URL. [En savoir plus](#)

[AFFICHER LA PAGE TESTÉE](#) [PRÉVISUALISER LES RÉSULTATS](#)

Détails

Exploration

Exploration effectuée le 15 juil. 2024, 13:34:55

Résultats Google Rich Snippets après modifications :

2 éléments valides détectés
Les éléments valides peuvent apparaître dans les résultats enrichis de la recherche Google. [En savoir plus](#)

[AFFICHER LA PAGE TESTÉE](#) [PRÉVISUALISER LES RÉSULTATS](#)

Détails

Exploration

Exploration effectuée le 14 juil. 2024, 17:29:57

Données structurées détectées

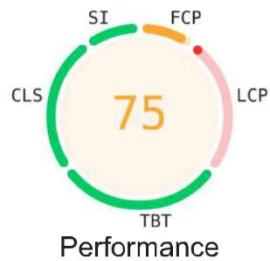
Commerces et services à proximité	1 élément valide détecté • Problèmes non critiques détectés	>
Organisation	1 élément valide détecté	>



15/07/2024 19:51

about:blank

⋮



Values

is ca

METRICS

[Expand view](#)



First Contentful Paint

0.9 s

▲ Largest Contentful Paint

5.3 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0

Speed Index

0.9 s

[View Treemap](#)



Show audits relevant to: [All](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#) [TBT](#) [CLS](#)

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Largest Contentful Paint element — **5,270 ms**

^

about:blank

1/32

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. [Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element](#)

Element

img.d-block.w-100

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	6%	310 ms
Load Delay	8%	400 ms
Load Time	9%	490 ms
Render Delay	77%	4,060 ms

▲ Serve images in next-gen formats — Potential savings of 9,039 KiB

^

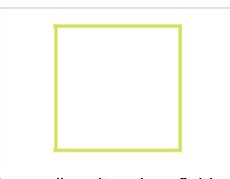
Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. [Learn more about modern image formats](#).

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
GitHub <input type="button" value="Utility"/> <input type="button" value="1st Party"/>	20,746.8 KiB	9,039.5 KiB
img.d-block.w-100	5,561.6 KiB	3,157.4 KiB
 img	2,105.8 KiB	1,759.8 KiB
 img.gallery-item.img-fluid	6,129.4 KiB	1,229.4 KiB

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
	...slider/nicholas-....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,859.8 KiB 970.8 KiB
img.d-block.w-100		
	...images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,625.1 KiB 959.6 KiB
img		
	...entreprise/mateus-ca....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,878.9 KiB 928.0 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
img.d-block.w-100	...slider/ryoji-iwa....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,586.2 KiB 34.5 KiB

⚠ Properly size images — Potential savings of 21,909 KiB

Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. [Learn how to size images.](#) [FCP] [LCP]

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
GitHub Utility 1st Party	22,730.4 KiB	21,908.8 KiB
	...mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	6,129.4 KiB 6,092.8 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
 ...portraits/nino-van-damme.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,468.4 KiB	2,450.1 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
 ...entreprise/mateus-carrasco.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,878.9 KiB	1,863.6 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
 ...images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,105.8 KiB	1,802.3 KiB
img		
 ...mariage/hannah-bunting.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,737.0 KiB	1,717.3 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
 ...images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,625.1 KiB	1,555.4 KiB
img		
 ...concerts/austin-neely.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,437.7 KiB	1,423.5 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
img.d-block.w-100	...slider/ryoji-iwamoto.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,586.2 KiB
		1,307.6 KiB

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
 ...entreprise/ali-morsh...jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,073.6 KiB	1,065.6 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
 ...concerts/aaron-pau...jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,011.6 KiB	988.9 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
 ...portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQunsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	979.0 KiB	955.0 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		
 ...entreprise/jason-goo...jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	697.8 KiB	686.7 KiB
img.gallery-item.img-fluid		

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 520 ms

^

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]

Show 3rd-party resources (2)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
GitHub Utility 1st Party	70.5 KiB	200 ms
...bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	26.7 KiB	80 ms
...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	43.9 KiB	120 ms
Google Fonts Cdn	0.9 KiB	230 ms

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)	0.9 KiB	230 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	30.0 KiB	270 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30.0 KiB	270 ms

Image elements do not 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

URL	
GitHub Utility 1st Party	
img.d-block.w-100	...slider/ryo-iwa...jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)
	img
	...images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)
	img
	...images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)
	img
	...images/instagram.png (nina-carducci.github.io)

Minify CSS — Potential savings of 5 KiB

^

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
GitHub Utility 1st Party	26.7 KiB	5.2 KiB
...bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	26.7 KiB	5.2 KiB

Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 20 resources found ^

A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. [Learn more about efficient cache policies.](#)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
GitHub Utility 1st Party		30,248 KiB
...mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	6,133 KiB
...slider/edward-ci....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	5,565 KiB
...portraits/nino-van-....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2,470 KiB
...images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2,107 KiB
...entreprise/mateus-ca....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,880 KiB
...slider/nicholas-....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,861 KiB
...mariage/hannah-bu....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,738 KiB
...images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,626 KiB
...slider/ryoji-iwa....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,587 KiB
...concerts/austin-ne....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,439 KiB
...entreprise/ali-morsh....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,074 KiB
...concerts/aaron-pau....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1,012 KiB
...portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQ-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	980 KiB
...entreprise/jason-goo....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	698 KiB
...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	44 KiB

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
...bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	27 KiB
/assets/maugallery.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
/assets/style.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
...images/instagram.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	1 KiB
/assets/scripts.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	10m	0 KiB

Efficiently encode images — Potential savings of 1,955 KiB

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. [Learn how to efficiently encode images](#) [FCP] [LCP]

URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
GitHub [Utility] [1st Party]	5,561.6 KiB	1,955.4 KiB
img.d-block.w-100 ...slider/edward-ci....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	5,561.6 KiB	1,955.4 KiB

Avoid enormous network payloads — Total size was 30,346 KiB

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. [Learn how to reduce payload sizes.](#)

URL	Transfer Size
GitHub [Utility] [1st Party]	26,407.2 KiB
...mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	6,133.1 KiB
...slider/edward-ci....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	5,564.9 KiB
...portraits/nino-van-....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,469.9 KiB
...images/nina.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	2,107.5 KiB
...entreprise/mateus-ca....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,880.3 KiB
...slider/nicholas-....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,861.1 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
...mariage/hannah-bu....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,738.1 KiB
...images/camera.png (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,626.3 KiB
...slider/rooji-iwa....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,587.3 KiB
...concerts/austin-ne....jpg (nina-carducci.github.io)	1,438.7 KiB

○ Avoid large layout shifts — 1 layout shift found ^

These are the largest layout shifts observed on the page. Each table item represents a single layout shift, and shows the element that shifted the most. Below each item are possible root causes that led to the layout shift. Some of these layout shifts may not be included in the CLS metric value due to [windowing](#). [Learn how to improve CLS](#) CLS

Element	Layout shift score
 div.nav	0.000
 img	Media element lacking an explicit size
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...v13/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...v13/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
/assets/scripts.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
/assets/maugallery.js (nina-carducci.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
...bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
/assets/style.css (nina-carducci.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout

○ Initial server response time was short — Root document took 30 ms ^

Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. [Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric.](#) FCP LCP

URL	Time Spent
GitHub Utility 1st Party	30 ms
https://nina-carducci.github.io	30 ms

○ Avoids an excessive DOM size — 131 elements ^

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

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		131
Maximum DOM Depth	div.mg-prev	9
Maximum Child Elements		9

○ Avoid chaining critical requests — 10 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.](#)

Maximum critical path latency: **396.009 ms**

Initial Navigation

```
https://nina-carducci.github.io
...bootstrap/bootstrap.css (nina-carducci.github.io) - 27.224 ms, 26.65 KiB
/assets/style.css (nina-carducci.github.io) - 25.634 ms, 1.56 KiB
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)
...v13/UcCO3FwrK...woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 87.776 ms, 21.24 KiB
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 76.045 ms, 15.38 KiB
...v13/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 88.63 ms, 13.57 KiB
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 92.114 ms, 14.58 KiB
...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io) - 35.259 ms, 43.87 KiB
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com) - 35.594 ms, 30.03 KiB
/assets/maugallery.js (nina-carducci.github.io) - 32.941 ms, 2.23 KiB
```

/assets/scripts.js (nina-carducci.github.io) - **34.096 ms, 0.37 KiB**

JavaScript execution time — 0.1 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
GitHub <small>Utility</small> <small>1st Party</small>	359 ms	2 ms	0 ms
https://nina-carducci.github.io	359 ms	2 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	336 ms	2 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	336 ms	2 ms	0 ms
jQuery CDN <small>Cdn</small>	189 ms	83 ms	2 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	189 ms	83 ms	2 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.9 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
Other	616 ms
Style & Layout	157 ms
Script Evaluation	98 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	25 ms
Rendering	15 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	7 ms

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. [Learn how to minimize third-party impact.](#) TBT

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts Cdn	66 KiB	0 ms
...v13/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21 KiB	0 ms
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
...v13/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	14 KiB	0 ms
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	30 KiB	0 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	0 ms

○ 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. [Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks](#) TBT

URL	Start Time	Duration
GitHub Utility 1st Party		250 ms
https://nina-carducci.github.io	444 ms	195 ms
https://nina-carducci.github.io	389 ms	55 ms

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.

PASSED AUDITS (21)

Hide

Defer offscreen images ^
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images. FCP LCP
Minify JavaScript ^
Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn how to minify JavaScript. 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. [Learn how to reduce unused CSS](#). [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](#). [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

Enable text compression

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

Avoid multiple page redirects

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. [Learn how to avoid page redirects](#). [LCP](#) [FCP](#)

Use HTTP/2

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. [Learn more about HTTP/2](#). [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. [Learn more about efficient video formats](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

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](#) [LCP](#)

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image

If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. [Learn more about preloading LCP elements.](#) [LCP]

>User Timing marks and measures

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. [Learn more about User Timing marks.](#)

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. [Learn more about font-display.](#)

Lazy load third-party resources with facades

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. [Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade.](#) [TBT]

Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded

Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful paint. [Learn more about optimal lazy loading.](#) [LCP]

Element

img.d-block.w-100

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance

Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. [Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.](#)

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\(\).](#)

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. [Learn how to avoid non-composited animations](#) [CLS]

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

A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents [a 300 millisecond delay to user input](#). [Learn more 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. [Learn more about the bfcache](#)



Accessibility

encouraged.

NAMES AND LABELS

▲ Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes

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](#).

Failing Elements

- `img`
A simple square outline with a thin black border.
- `img.gallery-item.img-fluid`
A simple square outline with a thin black border.
- `img.gallery-item.img-fluid`
A simple square outline with a thin black border.
- `img.gallery-item.img-fluid`
A simple square outline with a thin black border.

Failing Elements


img.gallery-item.img-fluid
img.gallery-item.img-fluid
img.gallery-item.img-fluid
img.gallery-item.img-fluid
img.gallery-item.img-fluid
img.gallery-item.img-fluid
img

⚠ Document doesn't have 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](#).

Failing Elements



html

▲ Form elements do not have associated labels

^

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

Failing Elements



input#nom

input#email

textarea#message

▲ Links do not 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.](#)

Failing Elements



a.social-link

CONTRAST

- ▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.](#)

Failing Elements

span.nav-link.active.active-tag



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

- ▲ <html> element does not have 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 lang attribute.](#)

Failing Elements

html



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

NAVIGATION

- ▲ Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order.](#)



These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn how to make 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. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

The page has a logical tab order

^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

Visual order on the page follows DOM order

^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

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 how to avoid focus traps.](#)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 how to direct focus to new content.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 about landmark elements.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 [conducting an accessibility review.](#)

PASSED AUDITS (15)

Hide

[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.	
[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	^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more about valid ARIA attributes.](#)

Buttons have an accessible name

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible.](#)

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.](#)

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

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag.](#)

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

Some ARIA attributes are only allowed on an element under certain conditions. [Learn more about conditional ARIA attributes.](#)

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

Focusable descendants 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.](#)

Elements use only permitted ARIA attributes

Using ARIA attributes in roles where they are prohibited can mean that important information is not communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about prohibited ARIA roles.](#)

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. [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.](#)

Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets](#).

Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.

ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles](#).

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](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (35)

Hide

`[accesskey]` values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more 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](#).

Deprecated ARIA roles were not used

Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. [Learn more about deprecated ARIA roles](#).

Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.

ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible](#).

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](#).

- `[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](#).

- Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendants. ^

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendants 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](#).

- 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 a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute

^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

- `<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.](#)

- `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text

^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

- 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.](#)

○ 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 about the refresh meta tag.](#)

○ `<object>` elements have alternate text

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

○ Select elements have associated label elements.

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the select element.](#)

○ Skip links are focusable.

Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

○ 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.](#)

○ 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. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

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

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

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

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

○ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

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

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more about video captions.](#)



100

Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

- Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. [Learn how to use a CSP to prevent XSS](#)

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

GENERAL

- Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. [Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit.](#)

Name	Version
Bootstrap	5.1.3
jQuery	3.4.1

PASSED AUDITS (14)

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 deprecated APIs

Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. [Learn more about deprecated APIs](#).

Avoids third-party cookies

Support for third-party cookies will be removed in a future version of Chrome. [Learn more about phasing out third-party cookies](#).

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](#).

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](#).

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](#).

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

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

Page has the HTML doctype

Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. [Learn more about the doctype declaration](#).

Properly defines charset ^

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

No browser errors logged to the console ^

Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. [Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit](#)

No issues in the [Issues](#) panel in Chrome Devtools ^

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

Page has valid source maps ^

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

URL	Map URL
GitHub <small>Utility</small> 1st Party	...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (nina-carducci.github.io) ...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js.map (nina-carducci.github.io)

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. [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. [Learn more about legible font sizes.](#)



SEO

score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on [Core Web Vitals](#). [Learn more about Google Search Essentials](#).

CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

⚠ Document doesn't have 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](#).

Failing Elements



html

⚠ 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](#).

⚠ Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes

^

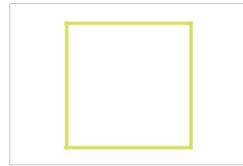
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

Failing Elements

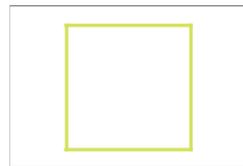


img

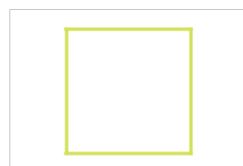
Failing Elements



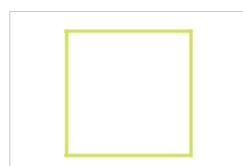
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



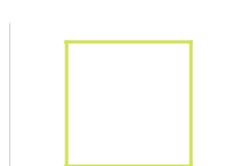
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



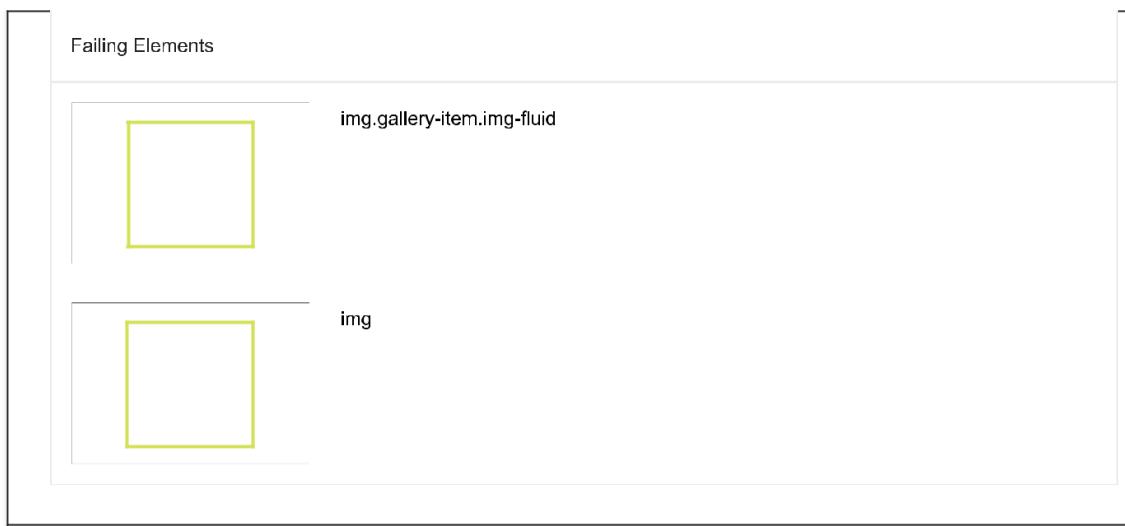
img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



img.gallery-item.img-fluid



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

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

Structured data is valid

^

Run the [Structured Data Testing Tool](#) and the [Structured Data Linter](#) to validate structured data. [Learn more about Structured Data](#).

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

PASSED AUDITS (5)

Hide

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](#).

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](#).

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 how to make links crawlable](#)

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.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

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](#).

Document has a valid [rel=canonical](#)

Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. [Learn more about canonical links](#).

Captured at Jul 15, 2024, 7:51

PM GMT+2

Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with

Lighthouse 12.0.0

Custom throttling

Single page session

Using Chromium 126.0.0.0 with
devtoolsGenerated by **Lighthouse** 12.0.0 | [File an issue](#)



Performance



METRICS

[Expand view](#)

First Contentful Paint

0.8 s

Largest Contentful Paint

1.1 s

Total Blocking Time

10 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0

Speed Index

0.8 s[View Treemap](#)Show audits relevant to: All [FCP](#) [LCP](#) [TBT](#) [CLS](#)

DIAGNOSTICS

⚠ Properly size images — Potential savings of 419 KiB



Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. [Learn how to size images.](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

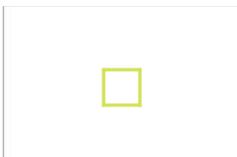
URL	Resource Size	Potential Savings
GitHub Utility 1st Party	440.9 KiB	418.6 KiB
 img.gallery-item	...concerts/aaron-pau....webp (pradierh.github.io)	215.2 KiB 207.3 KiB
 img	...images/nina-1920.webp (pradierh.github.io)	113.5 KiB 104.0 KiB
 img.gallery-item	...entreprise/ali-morsh....webp (pradierh.github.io)	46.4 KiB 44.8 KiB
 img.gallery-item	...entreprise/jason-goo....webp (pradierh.github.io)	47.9 KiB 44.4 KiB
 img	...images/instagram-480.webp (pradierh.github.io)	18.1 KiB 18.1 KiB

Image elements do not 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](#)

URL

GitHub Utility 1st Party



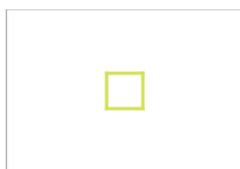
img.d-block.w-100

...slider/edward-ci....webp (pradierh.github.io)



img

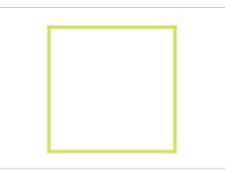
...images/nina-1920.webp (pradierh.github.io)



img

...images/instagram-480.webp (pradierh.github.io)

Unattributable



img

Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 11 resources found ^

A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. [Learn more about efficient cache policies.](#)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
GitHub Utility 1st Party		873 KiB
...concerts/aaron-pau....webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	215 KiB
...slider/edward-ci....webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	163 KiB
...slider/ryoji-iwa....webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	161 KiB
...images/nina-1920.webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	114 KiB

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
...slider/nicholas-....webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	80 KiB
...entreprise/jason-goo....webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	48 KiB
...entreprise/ali-morsh....webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	47 KiB
...bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (pradierh.github.io)	10m	24 KiB
...images/instagram-480.webp (pradierh.github.io)	10m	18 KiB
...assets/style.css (pradierh.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
...assets/scripts.js (pradierh.github.io)	10m	1 KiB

Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 0 ms

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
GitHub Utility 1st Party	24.0 KiB	80 ms
...bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (pradierh.github.io)	24.0 KiB	80 ms

○ Avoid large layout shifts — 1 layout shift found

These are the largest layout shifts observed on the page. Each table item represents a single layout shift, and shows the element that shifted the most. Below each item are possible root causes that led to the layout shift. Some of these layout shifts may not be included in the CLS metric value due to [windowing](#). [Learn how to improve CLS](#) [CLS](#)

Element	Layout shift score
 div.nav	0.000
 img	Media element lacking an explicit size

Element	Layout shift score
 img	Media element lacking an explicit size
...v13/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...v13/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (pradierh.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
...assets/style.css (pradierh.github.io)	A late network request adjusted the page layout

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 20 ms ^

Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. [Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric.](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

URL	Time Spent
GitHub Utility 1st Party	20 ms
/Pradier_H....github.io/ (pradierh.github.io)	20 ms

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 968 KiB ^

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. [Learn how to reduce payload sizes.](#)

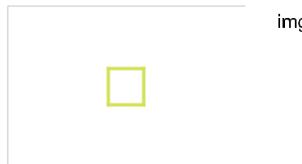
Show 3rd-party resources (2)

URL	Transfer Size
GitHub Utility 1st Party	851.7 KiB
...concerts/aaron-pau....webp (pradierh.github.io)	215.4 KiB
...slider/edward-ci....webp (pradierh.github.io)	163.2 KiB
...slider/ryoji-iwa....webp (pradierh.github.io)	161.2 KiB
...images/nina-1920.webp (pradierh.github.io)	113.7 KiB
...slider/nicholas-....webp (pradierh.github.io)	79.5 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
...entreprise/jason-goo....webp (pradierh.github.io)	48.1 KiB
...entreprise/ali-morsch....webp (pradierh.github.io)	46.6 KiB
...bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (pradierh.github.io)	24.0 KiB
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	24.9 KiB
...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	24.9 KiB
Google Fonts Cdn	21.2 KiB
...v13/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21.2 KiB

○ Avoids an excessive DOM size — 113 elements ^

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

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		113
Maximum DOM Depth		7
Maximum Child Elements		9

○ 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. [Learn how to avoid chaining critical requests.](#)

Maximum critical path latency: **195.45 ms**

Initial Navigation

/Pradier_H....github.io/ (pradierh.github.io)
...bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css (pradierh.github.io) - **153.72 ms, 24.04 KiB**
...assets/style.css (pradierh.github.io) - **150.685 ms, 1.93 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. [Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time](#) TBT

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
GitHub <small>Utility</small> <small>1st Party</small>	167 ms	7 ms	0 ms
/Pradier_H....github.io/ (pradierh.github.io)	167 ms	7 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	90 ms	1 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	90 ms	1 ms	0 ms

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. [Learn how to minimize main-thread work](#) TBT

Category	Time Spent
Style & Layout	136 ms
Other	113 ms
Script Evaluation	18 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	12 ms
Rendering	10 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	2 ms

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. [Learn how to minimize third-party impact](#) TBT

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts Cdn	66 KiB	0 ms
...v13/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21 KiB	0 ms
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
...v13/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	14 KiB	0 ms
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	25 KiB	0 ms
...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	25 KiB	0 ms

● Largest Contentful Paint element — 1,090 ms ^

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. [Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element](#) LCP

Element



Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	17%	190 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	1%	10 ms
Render Delay	81%	890 ms

● 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 how to avoid long main-thread tasks](#) TBT

URL	Start Time	Duration
GitHub Utility 1st Party		64 ms
...assets/scripts.js (pradierh.github.io)	1,029 ms	64 ms

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.

PASSED AUDITS (24)

[Hide](#)

Defer offscreen images	^
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images . 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. Learn how to minify JavaScript . 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. Learn how to reduce unused CSS . 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 . FCP LCP	
Efficiently encode images	^
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn how to efficiently encode images . 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. Learn more about modern image formats . FCP LCP	
Enable text compression	^

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

Avoid multiple page redirects

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. [Learn how to avoid page redirects.](#) [LCP](#) [FCP](#)

Use HTTP/2

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. [Learn more about HTTP/2.](#) [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. [Learn more about efficient video formats](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

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](#) [LCP](#)

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image

If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. [Learn more about preloading LCP elements.](#) [LCP](#)

User Timing marks and measures

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. [Learn more about User Timing marks.](#)

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. [Learn more about font-display.](#)

○ Lazy load third-party resources with facades ^

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. [Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade.](#) [TBT]

Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded ^

Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful paint. [Learn more about optimal lazy loading.](#) [LCP]

Element



Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance ^

Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. [Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.](#)

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\(\).](#)

○ Avoid non-composited animations ^

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. [Learn how to avoid non-composited animations.](#) [CLS]

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

A `<meta name="viewport">` not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents [a 300 millisecond delay to user input](#). [Learn more 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. [Learn more about the bfcache](#)



Accessibility

not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

[Hide](#)

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

[^](#)

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn how to make 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. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

The page has a logical tab order

[^](#)

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

Visual order on the page follows DOM order

[^](#)

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

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 how to avoid focus traps.](#)

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 how to direct focus to new content.](#)

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 about landmark elements.](#)

- Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology ^

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.](#)
- Custom controls have associated labels ^

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn 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 [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (22) Hide

- [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.](#)
- [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 ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more about valid ARIA attributes.](#)
- Buttons have an accessible name ^

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible.](#)
- Image elements have [alt] attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more 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.](#)

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

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag.](#)

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

Some ARIA attributes are only allowed on an element under certain conditions. [Learn more about conditional ARIA attributes.](#)

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

Focusable descendants 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.](#)

Elements use only permitted ARIA attributes

Using ARIA attributes in roles where they are prohibited can mean that important information is not communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about prohibited ARIA roles.](#)

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.](#)

<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 lang attribute.](#)

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

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.	^
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.	^
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.	^
Lists contain only <code></code> elements and script supporting elements (<code><script></code> and <code><template></code>).	^
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 (<code></code>) are contained within <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> parent elements	^
Screen readers require list items (<code></code>) to be contained within a parent <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.	^
Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.	^
Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. Learn more about touch targets.	^
Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order	^
Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.	^
Image elements do not have <code>[alt]</code> 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.	^

NOT APPLICABLE (35)

[Hide](#)

<input checked="" type="radio"/> [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.	^

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.

^

ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles](#).

- `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](#).

- Deprecated ARIA roles were not used

^

Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. [Learn more about deprecated ARIA roles](#).

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.

^

ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible](#).

- 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](#).

- `[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.
● Elements with the <code>role=text</code> attribute do not have focusable descendants.
Adding <code>role=text</code> around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendants will not be announced. Learn more about the <code>role=text</code> 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 <code>tooltip</code> 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 <code>treeitem</code> elements have accessible names
When a <code>treeitem</code> 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.
● 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.
● <code><dl></code> 's contain only properly-ordered <code><dt></code> and <code><dd></code> groups, <code><script></code> , <code><template></code> or <code><div></code> 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 <code><dl></code> elements
Definition list items (<code><dt></code> and <code><dd></code>) must be wrapped in a parent <code><dl></code> 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.](#)

- <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text

When an image is being used as an <input> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

- 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.](#)

- 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 about the refresh meta tag.](#)

- <object> elements have alternate text

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the select element.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.

Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No element has a <code>[tabindex]</code> value greater than 0 <p>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 <code>tabindex</code> attribute.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tables have different content in the <code>summary</code> attribute and <code><caption></code>. <p>The <code>summary</code> attribute should describe the table structure, while <code><caption></code> should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about <code>summary</code> and <code>caption</code>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cells in a <code><table></code> element that use the <code>[headers]</code> attribute refer to table cells within the same table. <p>Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring <code><td></code> cells using the <code>[headers]</code> attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the <code>headers</code> attribute.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <code><th></code> elements and elements with <code>[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]</code> have data cells they describe. <p>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 about table headers.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <code>[lang]</code> attributes have a valid value <p>Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. Learn how to use the <code>lang</code> attribute.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <code><video></code> elements contain a <code><track></code> element with <code>[kind="captions"]</code> <p>When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more about video captions.</p>



Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. [Learn how to use a CSP to prevent XSS](#)

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

PASSED AUDITS (14)

[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 deprecated APIs	^
Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs .	^
Avoids third-party cookies	^
Support for third-party cookies will be removed in a future version of Chrome. Learn more about phasing out third-party cookies .	^
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 .	^
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 .	^
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.							
Has a <code><meta name="viewport"></code> tag with <code>width</code> or <code>initial-scale</code>	^						
A <code><meta name="viewport"></code> 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.							
Page has the HTML doctype	^						
Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. Learn more about the doctype declaration.							
Properly defines charset	^						
A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a <code><meta></code> tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more about declaring the character encoding.							
No browser errors logged to the console	^						
Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit							
No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools	^						
Issues logged to the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more details on each issue.							
Page has valid source maps	^						
Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. Learn more about source maps.							
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>URL</th><th>Map URL</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>JSDelivr CDN Cdn</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)</td><td>...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)</td></tr></tbody></table>	URL	Map URL	JSDelivr CDN Cdn		...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	
URL	Map URL						
JSDelivr CDN Cdn							
...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	...js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)						

NOT APPLICABLE (3)

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. [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. [Learn more about legible font sizes](#).
- Detected JavaScript libraries[^]

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. [Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit](#).



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](#).

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

[Hide](#)

- Structured data is valid[^]

Run the [Structured Data Testing Tool](#) and the [Structured Data Linter](#) to validate structured data. [Learn more about Structured Data](#).

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

PASSED AUDITS (8)

[Hide](#)

- 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[^]

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](#).

Document has a meta description	Learn more about the meta description.
Page has successful HTTP status code	Learn more about HTTP status codes.
Links have descriptive text	Learn how to make links more 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. Learn how to make links crawlable
Image elements have [alt] attributes	Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute .
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 .

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

[Hide](#)

<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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 .
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Document has a valid rel=canonical	Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more about canonical links .

Captured at Jul 15, 2024, 7:49

PM GMT+2

Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with

Lighthouse 12.0.0

Custom throttling

Single page session

Using Chromium 126.0.0.0 with devtools

