

http://localhost:4173/employee-list



**Practices** 



## Performance

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

0-49

50-89

90-100



Expand view **METRICS** 

First Contentful Paint

1.7 s

Largest Contentful Paint

2.1 s

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0 ms

**Cumulative Layout Shift** 

0.047

Speed Index

1.7 s















Show audits relevant to:





Later this year, insights will replace performance audits. <u>Learn more and provide</u>

Try insights

FCP LCP CLS

feedback here.

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Reduce unused JavaScript — Est savings of 78 KiB

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

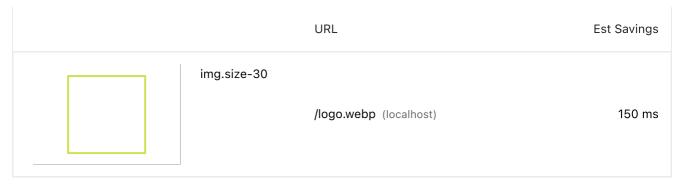
URLTransfer SizeEst Savingslocalhost (1st Party)156.0 KiB77.6 KiB/assets/index-BfzFwzcG.js (localhost)156.0 KiB77.6 KiB

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image — Est savings of 150 ms

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

URL Est Savings

localhost 1st Party 150 ms



Eliminate render-blocking resources — Est 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. <u>Learn how to eliminate render-blocking resources</u>. FCP <u>LCP</u>

URL	Transfer Size	Est Savings
localhost (1st Party)	7.8 KiB	150 ms
/assets/index-B9nuPqC4.css (localhost)	7.8 KiB	150 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 <u>windowing</u>. <u>Learn how to improve CLS (CLS)</u>

Element	Layout shift	score
	a.flex.items-center.gap-2.self-center.font-medium	0.047

Avoid chaining critical requests — 2 chains found

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

Maximum critical path latency: 64.007 ms

Initial Navigation

/employee-list (localhost)

/assets/index-BfzFwzcG.js (localhost)

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/assets/Employees....js (localhost) - 4.056 ms, 16.19 KiB

/assets/index-B9nuPqC4.css (localhost) - 15.012 ms, 7.77 KiB

○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 2,110 ms

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



Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	21%	450 ms
Load Delay	36%	760 ms
Load Time	2%	50 ms
Render Delay	40%	840 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (32)	Hide
Properly size images	^
Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. <u>Learn how to size imagers</u>	<u>es</u> .
Defer offscreen images	^
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower t interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images. FCP LCP	ime to
Minify CSS	^
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <u>Learn how to minify CSS</u> . FCP (LCP)	

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Minify JavaScript Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn how to minify JavaScript. FCP 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] 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 thirdparty origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. [LCP] [FCP] Initial server response time was short — Root document took 0 ms Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric. FCP LCP URL Time Spent localhost 1st Party 0 ms /employee-list (localhost) 0 ms Avoid multiple page redirects Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. [LCP] FCP]

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Use HTTP/2

HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. <u>Learn more about HTTP/2</u>. <u>LCP</u> 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. Consider modifying your JavaScript build process to not transpile <a href="Baseline">Baseline</a> features, unless you know you must support legacy browsers. <a href="Learn why most sites can deploy ES6+ code without transpiling">Learn why most sites can deploy ES6+ code without transpiling</a> (FCP) <a href="LCP">LCP</a>)

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 198 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size
localhost 1st Party	197.5 KiB
/assets/index-BfzFwzcG.js (localhost)	156.4 KiB
/assets/Employeesjs (localhost)	16.2 KiB
/logo.webp (localhost)	8.4 KiB
/favicon.webp (localhost)	7.9 KiB
/assets/index-B9nuPqC4.css (localhost)	7.8 KiB
/employee-list (localhost)	0.9 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets  $\,-\,$  0 resources found

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

Avoids an excessive DOM size - 187 elements

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

Statistic	Element		Value
Total DOM Elements			187
		path	
Maximum DOM Depth	•		13
		diversace v. O	
Maximum Child Elements		div.space-x-2	13

User Timing marks and measures

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

JavaScript execution time - 0.2 s

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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
localhost (1st Party)	249 ms	142 ms	2 ms
/assets/index-BfzFwzcG.js (localhost)	145 ms	135 ms	2 ms
/employee-list (localhost)	104 ms	7 ms	1 ms
Unattributable	69 ms	7 ms	0 ms

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URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	69 ms	7 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. <u>Learn how to minimize main-thread work</u> (TBT)

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	153 ms
Other	95 ms
Style & Layout	51 ms
Rendering	19 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	4 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	3 ms

All text remains visible during webfont loads

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

Minimize third-party usage

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

Lazy load third-party resources with facades

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. <u>Learn</u> 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

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paint. Learn more about optimal lazy loading. LCP

Element	
img.size-30	
Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance	^
Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. <u>Learn more about adopting passive event listeners</u> .	
Avoids document.write()	^
For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via document.write() can delay page loatens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write().	d by
<ul> <li>Avoid long main-thread tasks</li> </ul>	^
Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. <u>Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks</u> (TBT)	
Avoid non-composited animations	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn how to avoid non-composited</u> <u>animations</u> <u>CLS</u>	
Image elements have explicit width and height	^
Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. <u>Learn how to set im dimensions</u> <u>CLS</u>	<u>age</u>
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
A <meta name="viewport"/> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300</u> millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.	
Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration	^
Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. <u>Learn more about the bfcache</u>	

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# Accessibility

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

### NAVIGATION

O The page centains a heading skip link or landmark region	
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypass blocks</u> .	out
Failing Elements	
html	
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. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^

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

O User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. 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 (24) 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 <br/>
<br/>body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.

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[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. [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. [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 descendents Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements. Elements use only permitted ARIA attributes Using ARIA attributes in roles where they are prohibited can mean that important information is not communicated

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to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about prohibited ARIA roles.

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u>.

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

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

Form elements have associated labels

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

Links have a discernible name

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about touch targets</u>.

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

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

Uses ARIA roles only on compatible elements

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

Deprecated ARIA roles were not used

Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. <u>Learn more about deprecated ARIA roles.</u>

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

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

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

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

NOT APPLICABLE (32)

[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. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible</u>.

ARIA input fields have accessible names

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When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u>.

<ul> <li>ARIA meter elements have accessible names</li> </ul>	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic nature unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	ame, making it
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a gomething it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	eneric name,
O Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required chil	ldren.
Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility function more about roles and required children elements.	ions. <u>Learn</u>
[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 a functions. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element</u> .	accessibility
<ul> <li>Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.</li> </ul>	^
Adding role=text around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but element's focusable descendents will not be announced. Learn more about the role=text attribute.	ut the
ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	^
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	e, making it
<ul> <li>ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names</li> </ul>	^
When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic n unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	name, making it
<ul> <li>ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names</li> </ul>	^
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a gener making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem element</u>	
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</th><td>. ^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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Wher	n definition	lists are no	t properly	marked u	p, screen	readers	may	produce	confusing	g or i	inaccurat	e ou	ıtput. <u>I</u>	Learn
how t	o structure	edefinition	lists corre	ctlv.										

<ul> <li>Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</dl></li> </ul>	^
Definition list items ( <dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers of properly announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</dl></dd></dt>	can
O ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technological Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	gies.
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers whi use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	ich
<pre><frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe></pre>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order	^
Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about heading order</u> .	)
<html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute.</html>	^
If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's to correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.	text
O Input buttons have discernible text.	^
Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose the input button. <u>Learn more about input buttons</u> .	of
<pre>o <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	
Links are distinguishable without relying on color.	^

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

<ul> <li>Lists contain only <li>elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>).</li> </ul></th><th>^</th></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output.  <u>Learn more about proper list structure</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>List items (<li>) are contained within <ul>, <ol> or <menu> parent elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items (<li>) to be contained within a parent <ul>, <ol> or <menu> to be announced properly. <a href="Learn more about proper list structure">Learn more about proper list structure</a>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. To may create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.</td><td>his</td></tr><tr><td><object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen read convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>ders</td></tr><tr><td>O Select elements have associated label elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more al</u> <u>the select element</u>.</td><td><u>oout</u></td></tr><tr><td><ul>     <li>Skip links are focusable.</li> </ul></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. <u>Learn more about skip links</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.</td><td>of</td></tr><tr><td>O [lang] attributes have a valid value</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></li></li></ul>
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Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

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

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. <u>Learn</u> more about video captions.

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### **Best Practices**

### TRUST AND SAFETY

Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. <u>Learn</u> how to use a CSP to prevent XSS

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

Use a strong HSTS policy

Deployment of the HSTS header significantly reduces the risk of downgrading HTTP connections and eavesdropping attacks. A rollout in stages, starting with a low max-age is recommended. <u>Learn more about using a strong HSTS policy.</u>

Description	Directive	Severity
No HSTS header found		High

Ensure proper origin isolation with COOP

The Cross-Origin-Opener-Policy (COOP) can be used to isolate the top-level window from other documents such as pop-ups. <u>Learn more about deploying the COOP header.</u>

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Description	Directive	Severity	
No COOP header found		High	
Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CS	P		^
The X-Frame-Options (XFO) header cheader control where a page can be enfrom embedding the page. Learn more	mbedded. These can mitigate clickjack		
Description		Severity	
No frame control policy found		High	
SSED AUDITS (15)			Hi
Uses HTTPS			^
All sites should be protected with HTT	PS, even ones that don't handle sensit	ive data. This includes avoidir	ng <u>mixed</u>
All sites should be protected with HTTL content, where some resources are load prevents intruders from tampering with users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2	aded over HTTP despite the initial requ n or passively listening in on the comm	nest being served over HTTPS nunications between your app	. HTTPS
content, where some resources are load prevents intruders from tampering with	aded over HTTP despite the initial requ n or passively listening in on the comm	nest being served over HTTPS nunications between your app	. HTTPS and your
content, where some resources are load prevents intruders from tampering with users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2	aded over HTTP despite the initial requal or passively listening in on the command many new web platform APIs. Lea	nest being served over HTTPS nunications between your app arn more about HTTPS.	. HTTPS and your
content, where some resources are load prevents intruders from tampering with users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2  Avoids deprecated APIs	aded over HTTP despite the initial requal or passively listening in on the command many new web platform APIs. Lea	nest being served over HTTPS nunications between your app arn more about HTTPS.	. HTTPS
content, where some resources are load prevents intruders from tampering with users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2  Avoids deprecated APIs  Deprecated APIs will eventually be rem	aded over HTTP despite the initial requal or passively listening in on the command many new web platform APIs. Lea	nest being served over HTTPS nunications between your apparn more about HTTPS.	. HTTPS and your
content, where some resources are load prevents intruders from tampering with users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2  Avoids deprecated APIs  Deprecated APIs will eventually be remainded and the content of the conte	aded over HTTP despite the initial requal or passively listening in on the command many new web platform APIs. Learn more also noved from the browser. Learn more also some contexts. Learn more about pre	nest being served over HTTPS nunications between your apparn more about HTTPS.	. HTTPS and your
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Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. <u>Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications</u>.

Displays images with correct aspect ratio

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

Serves images with appropriate resolution

Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. <u>Learn how to provide responsive images</u>.

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

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

Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text

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

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
Legible text		100.00%	≥ 12px

Page has the HTML doctype

Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. <u>Learn more about the doctype</u> <u>declaration</u>.

Properly defines charset

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

No 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

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

### Page has valid source maps

Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. <u>Learn more about source maps</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

### Redirects HTTP traffic to HTTPS

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

Detected JavaScript libraries

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



#### 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 <a href="Core Web Vitals">Core Web Vitals</a>. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

### ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

^

Structured data is valid

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

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

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PASSED AUDITS (9) 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 Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more about the meta description. 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 robots.txt is valid If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. Learn more about robots.txt. Image elements have [alt] attributes Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be 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

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region. Learn more about hreflang.

NOT APPLICABLE (1)

Document has a valid rel=canonical

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

Captured at Aug 25, 2025,

11:31 AM GMT+2

Initial page load

Slow 4G throttling

Using Chromium 139.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 12.6.1 | File an issue

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