



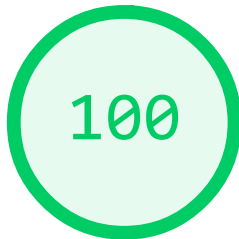
Performance



Accessibility



Best Practices



Performance

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

▲ 0–49 50–89 90–100

WEALTH HEALTH HRnet									
CURRENT EMPLOYEES									
First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Department	Date of Birth	Street	City	State	Zip Code	
Lawson	Smith	04/01/2014	Sales	08/14/1992	Forest avenue	Springfield	MA	01103	
Lean	O'Connor	11/15/2013	Marketing	10/25/1987	Oak Lane	Dublin	DC	2245	
Alon	Wunder	01/10/2013	Marketing	05/15/1985	avenue de la	Paris	TX	75001	
Rob	Burke	11/20/2012	Engineering	03/22/1978	main street	Metropolis	NY	10991	
Charlie	Chaplin	02/14/2014	Legal	04/30/1989	Julian street	London	CA	90210	
Stefan	Tanner	09/01/2013	Human Resources	06/18/1990	pine avenue	Seattle	WA	98101	
John	Doe	12/01/2013	Finance	02/28/1992	4th street	Edmonton	AB	07002	
Sharon	Watson	06/10/2014	Public Affairs	04/10/1995	cherry lane	Los Angeles	CA	90001	
David	Brown	01/20/2013	Engineering	07/12/1975	maple road	Miami	FL	33101	
Laura	Parker	07/18/2013	Research	11/20/1980	oak avenue	Texas Parks	OR	97045	
Rows per page: 10 5-10 of 10 1 2 3 4									
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METRICS

Expand view

First Contentful Paint

0.7 s

Largest Contentful Paint

0.7 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.015

Speed Index

0.7 s

View Treemap

WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet	WEALTH HEALTH HRnet
CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES	CURRENT EMPLOYEES
First Name	Last Name	Start Date	Department	Date of Birth	Street	City	State
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Rob	Burke	11/20/2012	Engineering	03/22/1978	main street	Metropolis	NY
Charlie	Chaplin	02/14/2014	Legal	04/30/1989	Julian street	London	CA
Stefan	Tanner	09/01/2013	Human Resources	06/18/1990	pine avenue	Seattle	WA
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David	Brown	01/20/2013	Engineering	07/12/1975	maple road	Miami	FL
Laura	Parker	07/18/2013	Research	11/20/1980	oak avenue	Texas Parks	OR

Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

DIAGNOSTICS

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
localhost 1st Party	2.7 KiB	50 ms
/assets/index-_ZPM_Kny.css (localhost)	2.7 KiB	50 ms

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Potential savings of 0 KiB



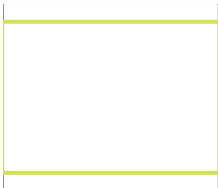
Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/nomodule feature detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers. [Learn how to use modern JavaScript](#) FCP LCP

URL	Potential Savings
localhost 1st Party	0.1 KiB
/assets/index-CzNhL6dO.js (localhost)	0.1 KiB
index-CzNhL6dO.js:76	@babel/plugin-transform-classes

○ 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
 main.main.employee-list	0.015
...v26/XRXV3i6Li....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
/assets/index-_ZPM_Kny.css (localhost)	A late network request adjusted the page layout

○ 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

○ Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 145 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
localhost 1st Party	106.2 KiB
/assets/index-CzNhL6dO.js (localhost)	67.2 KiB
/assets/EmployeeL....js (localhost)	25.1 KiB
/assets/logo-8xOA0SJv.webp (localhost)	4.5 KiB
/favicons/favicon-32x32.png (localhost)	3.4 KiB
/assets/index-_ZPM_Kny.css (localhost)	2.7 KiB
/assets/PageLayout-BujaMqFm.js (localhost)	1.2 KiB
/employee-list (localhost)	1.1 KiB
/assets/SectionLa....js (localhost)	1.0 KiB
Google Fonts Cdn	39.1 KiB
...v26/XRXV3I6Li....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	38.4 KiB
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)	0.7 KiB

○ Avoids an excessive DOM size — 284 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		284
Maximum DOM Depth	 div.sc-cHqXqK.ddvZdT	14
Maximum Child Elements	 div.sc-dprtRQ.htm dXE.rdt_TableBody	10

○ Avoid chaining critical requests — 4 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: **118.656 ms**

Initial Navigation

- /employee-list (localhost)
- /assets/index-_ZPM_Kny.css (localhost) - **11.167 ms, 2.72 KiB**
- /assets/index-CzNhL6dO.js (localhost)
- /assets/EmployeeL....js (localhost) - **36.116 ms, 25.06 KiB**
- /assets/SectionLa....js (localhost) - **18.885 ms, 1.03 KiB**
- /assets/PageLayout-BujaMqFm.js (localhost) - **30.562 ms, 1.19 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

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
localhost 1st Party	210 ms	98 ms	0 ms
/assets/index-CzNhL6dO.js (localhost)	140 ms	81 ms	0 ms

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
/employee-list (localhost)	70 ms	18 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	53 ms	6 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	53 ms	6 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
Script Evaluation	105 ms
Other	79 ms
Style & Layout	71 ms
Rendering	7 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	2 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	1 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	39 KiB	0 ms
...v26/XRXV3I6Li....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	38 KiB	0 ms
/css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms

○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 700 ms



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

Element



h3.title.section__title

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	19%	130 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	0%	0 ms
Render Delay	81%	570 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (27)

Hide

Properly size images ^

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

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

☐ 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	
Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found	^
A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more about efficient cache policies .	
<input type="radio"/> 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 .	
<input type="radio"/> 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	
<input type="radio"/> 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	
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 <code>document.write()</code>	^
For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via <code>document.write()</code> can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write() .	
<input type="radio"/> Avoid long main-thread tasks	^
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	
<input type="radio"/> Avoid non-composited animations	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations CLS	

Image elements have explicit <code>width</code> and <code>height</code>	^
Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. Learn how to set image dimensions <code>CLS</code>	
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 didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration	^
Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. Learn more about the bfcache	



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). 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.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

<input type="radio"/> Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable .	
<input type="radio"/> 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 .	
<input type="radio"/> 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 .	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> 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 (26)

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 <code><body></code>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <code><body></code> . Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.	

`[role]`s have all required `[aria-*]` attributes



Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more about roles and required attributes](#).

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



Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about roles and required children elements](#).

`[role]`s are contained by their required parent element



Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element](#).

`[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 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. [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.](#)

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.](#)

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.](#)

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.	
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.	
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. Learn more about ARIA roles.	
Deprecated ARIA roles were not used	^
Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. Learn more about deprecated ARIA roles.	
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 (31)

Hide

<input type="radio"/> <code>[accesskey]</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> <code>button</code> , <code>link</code> , and <code>menuitem</code> 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.	
<input type="radio"/> Elements with <code>role="dialog"</code> or <code>role="alertdialog"</code> 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.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.



Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names



When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names



When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names



When a `treeitem` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.](#)

☐ 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 `<d1>` elements



Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` 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 buttons have discernible text.



Adding discernible and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

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



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

- 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 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.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



<p>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more about proper list structure.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> List items (<code></code>) are contained within <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> parent elements	^
<p>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.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> The document does not use <code><meta http-equiv="refresh"></code>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> <code><object></code> elements have alternate text	^
<p>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <code><object></code> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> Skip links are focusable.	^
<p>Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <code><caption></code> .	^
<p>The summary 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 summary and caption.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> 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 headers attribute.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> <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>	
<input type="radio"/> <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 lang attribute.</p>	
<input type="radio"/> <code><video></code> elements contain a <code><track></code> element with <code>[kind="captions"]</code>	^

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



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

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 <code>Issues</code> 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.](#)

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.](#)

■ Captured at Oct 15, 2024,
10:52 AM GMT+2
■ Initial page load

■ Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 12.2.0
■ Custom throttling

■ Single page session
■ Using Chromium 129.0.0.0 with
devtools