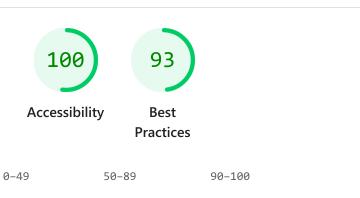


https://app.otocast.com/guide/Aurora_Art2C



There were issues affecting this run of Lighthouse:

• There may be stored data affecting loading performance in this location: IndexedDB. Audit this page in an incognito window to prevent those resources from affecting your scores.



Accessibility

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

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 lotab ordering</u> .	<u>igical</u>

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Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. <u>Learn how to avoid focus traps</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	
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.</nav></main>	ogy.
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen content</u> .	
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessib</u> review.	<u>ility</u>
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. Lead how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	<u>arn</u>

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[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body> Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body. [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes. [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. 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.

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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. 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-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements. ARIA input fields have accessible names \wedge 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. 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

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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. 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. 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 [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. <u>Learn more</u> about the alt attribute.

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NOT APPLICABLE (31)	Hide
O [accesskey] values are unique	^
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more about access keys</u> .	2
O 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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	ı it
O 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. <u>Learn more abcroles and required children elements</u> .	<u>out</u>
O [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 function Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	IS.
O 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. <u>Learn more about the role=text attribute</u> .	
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. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	е
O ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^

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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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	
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 bypased blocks.</u>	<u>ass</u>
O <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how structure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td><u>w to</u></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can prope announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>erly</td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Lea how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs</u>.</td><td><u>arn</u></td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use eit the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td><td>ther</td></tr><tr><td>O <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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>.</td><td>е</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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<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 text corre Learn more about the lang attribute.	ctly.
O 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. <u>Learn more about input buttons</u> .	out
<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 purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	the
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.	or
Lists contain only <1i> elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>).</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn more about proper list structure</u>.</td><td><u>ore</u></td></tr><tr><td>List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items (<1i>) to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly Learn more about proper list structure.</td><td><i>'</i>.</td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers contents meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>vey</td></tr><tr><td>Select elements have associated label elements.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

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Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about the</u> 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. 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. O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute. 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. O [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. 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

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USER EXPERIENCE



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>.



GENERAL

Browser errors were logged to the console

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

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

^

Source	Description
otocast.com 1st Party	
Aurora_Art2C:1	Denying load of chrome- extension://dobhiegbhmcegnodkdhgohijkmbokmck/ajax-listener.js. Resources must be listed in the web_accessible_resources manifest key in order to be loaded by pages outside the extension.
Google Maps Utility	
maps.googleapis.com/204? csp_test=true:1	Failed to load resource: net::ERR_BLOCKED_BY_CLIENT
Mixpanel (Analytics)	

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Source	Description
api-js.mixpanel.com/ 1&_=1765207684230:1	Failed to load resource: net::ERR_BLOCKED_BY_CLIENT
invalid Chrome Extension	
chrome-extension://invalid/:1	Failed to load resource: net::ERR_FAILED

Detected JavaScript libraries

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

^

Name	Version
LitElement	4.1.1
lit-html	3.2.1
Google Maps	3.63.4a

▲ Missing source maps for large first-party JavaScript

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

URL	Map URL
otocast.com (1st Party)	
/js/vendor.82c3f4fb.js (app.otocast.com)	
Large JavaScript file is missing a source map	
Unattributable	
chrome-	chrome-
extension://hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd/web-	extension://hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd/web-
client-credentials-messenger.js	client-credentials-messenger.js.map
Error: Failed fetching source map (null)	

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URL	Map URL
<pre>chrome- extension://hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd/web- client-content-script.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)</pre>	<pre>chrome- extension://hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd/web- client-content-script.js.map</pre>
<pre>chrome- extension://hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd/credential s-library.js Error: Failed fetching source map (null)</pre>	<pre>chrome- extension://hdokiejnpimakedhajhdlcegeplioahd/credenti als-library.js.map</pre>

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 how to use a CSP to prevent XSS</u>

^

^

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 popups. <u>Learn more about deploying the COOP header.</u>

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	about:blank	
Description	Directive	Severity
No COOP header found		High
Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CSP		
The X-Frame-Options (XFO) header or the fram control where a page can be embedded. These ca embedding the page. Learn more about mitigating	an mitigate clickjacking attacks by blo	
Description		Severity
No frame control policy found		High
Mitigate DOM-based XSS with Trusted Types		
The require-trusted-types-for directive in the control the data passed to DOM XSS sink function Description		•
No `Content-Security-Policy` header with Trusto	ed Types directive found	
, ,	ed Types directive round	High
	ed Types directive round	High
SED AUDITS (11) Uses HTTPS	ed Types directive round	-
SED AUDITS (11)	nes that don't handle sensitive data. I pite the initial request being served o he communications between your ap	his includes avoiding mixed content, ver HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders
SED AUDITS (11) Uses HTTPS All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even or where some resources are loaded over HTTP des from tampering with or passively listening in on t	nes that don't handle sensitive data. I pite the initial request being served o he communications between your ap	his includes avoiding mixed content, ver HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders
Uses HTTPS All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even or where some resources are loaded over HTTP des from tampering with or passively listening in on t for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Lea	nes that don't handle sensitive data. I pite the initial request being served o he communications between your ap arn more about HTTPS.	This includes avoiding mixed content, ver HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders up and your users, and is a prerequisit

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Third-party cookies may be blocked in some contexts. <u>Learn more about preparing for third-party cookie restrictions</u>.

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. 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 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.

NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide

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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.

O 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 $\ge 12px$. Learn more about legible font sizes.

Captured at Dec 8, 2025, 10:27 AM EST Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 12.8.2 Custom throttling Single page session

Using Chromium 142.0.0.0 with devtools

^

Generated by **Lighthouse** 12.8.2 | File an issue

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