SITE TEARDOWN · SHREYEAHHS VERCEL

SHREYEAHHS.VERCEL.APP
SITE HEALTH · AUGUST 30, 2026
PREPARED BY HARVV

WHAT YOUR SITE IS ACTUALLY DOING.

One page: what is working, what is costing you visitors, and what to fix next. A phone-and-desktop teardown of the live site: 4 phone loads + 2 desktop loads. No login, no insider access, no Harvv pixel needed. The full evidence is at the bottom.

August 30, 2026 · External scan · 4 MOBILE + 2 DESKTOP LOADS · NO PIXEL DATA

WORKING

What's already working. These held up across every load.

0.4s	Speed is good.
0.4MB	The page is about 0.4 MB across 10 requests. That keeps it quick on mobile data and cheap to load repeatedly.
0	No JavaScript errors on load.
100/100	Lighthouse scores SEO 100/100. The fundamentals Google looks for are present.

COSTING YOU

Ranked by what hurts conversion most. Full evidence below.

3	A floating widget is covering a clickable element
SEO	The site runs on a platform subdomain, not its own domain
9/27	Tiny buttons are hard to tap on mobile
fix	Security headers are missing or weak

100/100	Lighthouse accessibility is 100/100, so screen-reader and contrast basics are largely handled.
✓	Nothing spilled past the edge at either 390px (phone) or 1366px (desktop), so the structure is responsive.

2/2	Images have no width or height set (layout is stable for now)
315	Unused JavaScript is being downloaded

FIXING NEXT

OBSCURED CONTROL, TAP TARGETS AND IMAGE SIZES.

3 small changes, on the pages people actually land on: A floating widget is covering a clickable element; Tiny buttons are hard to tap on mobile; Images have no width or height set (layout is stable for now). We re-measure the same samples after.

3 HOURS

01

Findings, ranked by what hurts conversion most

SEVERITY	FINDING	HOW WE KNOW

HIGH

A floating widget is covering a clickable element

BOTH CONVERSION ACCESSIBILITY (WCAG) 3 ELEMENTS

3 clickable elements are sitting underneath a fixed overlay (div.space-y-3 over a "See in 3D"), so a visitor who tries to tap them hits the widget on top instead. The element is there and looks fine in a preview, it just can't be reached. Move the floating widget to a clear corner, lower its z-index, or add spacing so it never overlaps your links and buttons.

THE EXACT ELEMENTS WE FOUND:

- `a "See in 3D" under div.space-y-3`
- `button "See in 3D" under div.space-y-3`
- `a "Code" under div.text-[hsl(var(--accent))]`

MEDIUM

Tiny buttons are hard to tap on mobile

MOBILE ACCESSIBILITY (WCAG) CONVERSION 8 ELEMENTS

9 of 27 tappable items on this page (33%) measure under 24 pixels on their shorter side, below the 24px floor WCAG 2.5.8 sets for accessibility and well under the platform minimums (Apple recommends 44pt, Android 48dp) for reliable tapping, and the same ones came up small on every test load. When visitors can't hit what they expect to, they get frustrated and many of them leave instead of trying again.

THE EXACT ELEMENTS WE FOUND:

- `button 72x16 "Skip (Esc)"`
- `a 45x16 "Live"`
- `a 45x16 "Code"`
- `a 45x16 "Code"`
- `a 45x16 "Code"`
- `a 45x16 "Code"`
- `a 20x20 "GitHub"`
- `a 20x20 "LinkedIn"`

LOW

Images have no width or height set (layout is stable for now)

BOTH PERFORMANCE SEO 2 IMAGES

2 of 2 images don't declare width and height. Your layout currently stays stable (measured Cumulative Layout Shift is 0, which is fine), most likely because space is reserved another way (CSS), so this is not causing visible jumps today. It is still worth setting explicit dimensions or a CSS aspect-ratio so a slow connection or a future style change cannot reintroduce shift.

THE EXACT IMAGES WE FOUND:

- `avatar.png "Avatar"`
- `living-ecosystem-simulator.png "Living Ecosystem Simulat"`

LOW

Unused JavaScript is being downloaded

BOTH PERFORMANCE

Code that never runs on this page still costs download and parse time on every visit. Splitting or removing it speeds up load. Lighthouse measured: Est savings of 315 KiB.

LOW

Unused CSS is being downloaded

BOTH PERFORMANCE

Style rules that this page never uses still block rendering while they download. Trimming them frees the paint path. Lighthouse measured: Est savings of 12 KiB.

LOW

No email capture or newsletter detected

BOTH CONVERSION

No email input field was found in the page, and no email-marketing tag (Klaviyo, Mailchimp, Substack, ConvertKit, Beehiiv, MailerLite, ActiveCampaign, Omnisend, Brevo, Drip or Buttondown) was detected. A form that loads after JavaScript runs, or one behind a popup or a separate page, will not be visible to this check. If capturing visitors is relevant to this site, an email signup builds an owned audience you keep regardless of ad costs. Not every site needs one.

HIGH

The site runs on a platform subdomain, not its own domain

BOTH SEO CONVERSION

Visitors see "shreyeahhs.vercel.app" in the address bar instead of a custom domain. It reads as unfinished, weakens brand recall and trust (especially for higher-value purchases), and splits SEO authority with the platform. Register a domain and set it as the primary so the vercel.app URL redirects to it.

LOW

Search-result title is leaving room on the table

BOTH SEO

Google gives you about 60 characters of headline space in search results. This page is using 17. Adding the value proposition or a relevant keyword gives someone one more reason to click.

LOW

No third-party analytics tag detected

BOTH TRACKING

No Google Analytics, GA4, or other third-party analytics tag was found in the page. If you rely only on platform or server-side analytics that is fine; but if not, a third-party tag is the baseline way to see how many visitors arrive, where they come from, and what converts. First-party or server-side analytics are not detectable from the outside, so this may already be handled.

LOW

No canonical tag, so duplicate URLs split the page's ranking

BOTH

When the same content is reachable at multiple URLs (think tracking parameters or session IDs), Google can split your ranking signal across them. A single canonical tag tells Google which version counts.

LOW

No structured data for rich search results

BOTH

The page has no schema.org markup. Adding the right type (Product, Article, Organization, FAQ) lets Google show rich results like star ratings and prices, which lift click-through for free.

LOW

Sitemap not listed in robots.txt

BOTH

A sitemap exists but is not referenced in robots.txt. Adding a "Sitemap:" line to robots.txt helps crawlers find it reliably.

MEDIUM

Security headers are missing or weak

BOTH SECURITY

The server response is missing browser-hardening headers that protect visitors and are a standard security and agency checklist item. Missing or weak here: Content-Security-Policy (the main defense against injected and cross-site scripts); clickjacking protection (X-Frame-Options or a CSP frame-ancestors rule); X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff (stops MIME-type sniffing attacks). These are set at the server, CDN, or host level (most platforms expose them in settings or a config file) and do not change how the site looks or performs.

Accessibility findings are automated checks against Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 and 2.2. They flag potential barriers and legal risk, not a certification or a determination of compliance with the ADA, Section 508, or EN 301 549. Automated testing catches only a subset of issues; a full conformance review needs manual and assistive-technology testing by a qualified reviewer.

"How we know": **unlabeled** = a deterministic fact, identical on every load (e.g. element sizes). Most findings are this kind, so we only mark the exceptions: **median across loads** = a noisy lab metric, reported as a median. **real-user field data** = Google CrUX, actual Chrome visitors.

Structural and AI-search checks crawl up to 8 pages from your sitemap (a sample, not your full site). "Broken" means a link returned 404, 410, or 5xx, or did not respond; access-controlled pages (401, 403) are not counted.

02

Performance: phone, desktop, and real visitors

METRIC	MOBILE	DESKTOP	READ
TTFB (lab median)	22 ms	14 ms	LAB

METRIC	MOBILE	DESKTOP	READ
FCP (lab median)	366 ms	372 ms	LAB
LCP (lab median)	386 ms	1.4s	GOOD
Page weight (median)	0.4 MB	0.4 MB	OK

Google Lighthouse (lab): Performance **68** mobile / **97** desktop, SEO **100**, Accessibility **100**, Best Practices **100**.

Lab numbers are from a headless mobile browser on an unthrottled connection: treat them as a floor, not a typical experience. Add a Google API key to light up real-user field data (CrUX) and Lighthouse scores.

03

Tiny buttons are hard to tap on mobile

9 of 27 tappable items on this page come in below the platform minimums for reliable tapping on a phone (Apple recommends 44pt, Android 48dp; WCAG 2.5.8 sets 24px as the hard accessibility floor). The same ones came up small on every one of the 4 test loads, so this is the page itself, not a fluke.

> When customers can't tap what they expect to, they get frustrated and many of them leave. They don't file a bug. They don't try again. They just leave. A desktop dashboard can't see this because it's the difference between a thumb and a cursor.

The buttons measuring below the minimum on this scan:

- button 72x16 "Skip (Esc)"
- a 45x16 "Live"
- a 45x16 "Code"
- a 45x16 "Code"
- a 45x16 "Code"
- a 45x16 "Code"
- a 20x20 "GitHub"
- a 20x20 "LinkedIn"

The fix is CSS-only on most sites: add padding around the icon (don't just change the icon size) so the actual tap area is at least 44×44 pixels. No redesign, no new assets.

04

Technical SEO & structured data

CHECK	RESULT
Title	Shreyas Portfolio (17 chars)
Meta description	131 chars
H1	1 on page
Canonical	MISSING
Structured data (JSON-LD)	NONE
Open Graph	TITLE + IMAGE

05

The fix checklist

Everything to fix, priority first, each tagged with the screen it affects and a rough effort. Work top to bottom.

- [ ] **A floating widget is covering a clickable element** BOTH CSS ONLY
- [ ] **Tiny buttons are hard to tap on mobile** MOBILE CSS ONLY
- [ ] **Images have no width or height set (layout is stable for now)** BOTH CSS ONLY
- [ ] **Unused JavaScript is being downloaded** BOTH VARIES
- [ ] **Unused CSS is being downloaded** BOTH VARIES
- [ ] **No email capture or newsletter detected** BOTH VARIES

- [ ] **The site runs on a platform subdomain, not its own domain** BOTH VARIES
- [ ] **Search-result title is leaving room on the table** BOTH 1 LINE
- [ ] **No third-party analytics tag detected** BOTH DEV AFTERNOON
- [ ] **No canonical tag, so duplicate URLs split the page's ranking** BOTH 1 LINE
- [ ] **No structured data for rich search results** BOTH VARIES
- [ ] **Sitemap not listed in robots.txt** BOTH VARIES
- [ ] **Security headers are missing or weak** BOTH VARIES

Effort is a rough read from the outside: "CSS only" means no new assets or backend work, "1 line" means a single tag, "Dev afternoon" means a developer needs to touch tracking or scripts.

06

What this report cannot tell you

Everything above is from the outside, looking at the page on a simulated phone and desktop. The questions that actually decide revenue need real visitors. Install the Harvv pixel (one script tag, 16 KB, zero personal data, no engineering project) and within about 72 hours you'd know which buttons real customers tapped and missed, how often Google Analytics is missing visits, and exactly where mobile shoppers stalled and left. This report shows you where to look. The pixel shows you how often it happens, and to whom.

07

How we did this, and what it can't prove

- **4 mobile + 2 desktop loads** of one URL from headless Chrome (iPhone viewport at 390px, desktop at 1366px), August 30, 2026. Enough loads to separate real defects from random noise, not a full-site crawl.
- **Lab numbers, not real-user numbers** (no field data was available for this run). Real devices on real networks run slower.

- **Friction is inferred, not counted.** We can prove a button is small. We can't, from the outside, count how often it causes a missed tap. That requires the pixel on a live page.

About Harvv, the source of this teardown

Harvv is a behavioral UX analytics platform (harvv.com). A lightweight JavaScript pixel captures how real visitors behave on a site (dead clicks, rage clicks, scroll depth, Core Web Vitals, JavaScript errors, and 50+ other signals) and the engine turns them into prioritized, plain-English findings. This teardown is the outside-in version of that: the same detectors run against a public page, with no pixel installed.

How to read it. Every finding here is a reproducible, automated measurement, not an opinion: element sizes, contrast ratios, load metrics, and structured-data checks that anyone can re-run against the same URL. The method is stated in full above. Automated testing catches a subset of issues, so this is a starting point, not a certification.

Full disclosure. Harvv makes the pixel that would measure the friction these findings imply, so we have a commercial interest. That is exactly why the findings are kept to things a reader can verify independently, and why nothing here is inflated: an unreproducible claim would undermine the tool it is meant to demonstrate.

Prepared by Harvv (harvv.com), a behavioral UX analytics platform. Last updated August 30, 2026.