SEO Report for https://praca-inzynierska-firebase.web.app

71 / 100	36 / 48	12 / 48	0 / 48
SEO SCORE	PASSED CHECKS	FAILED CHECKS	WARNINGS

COMMON SEO ISSUES

Meta Title Test	✔ The meta title of your page has a length of 23 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters. → PracaInzynierskaAngular
Meta Description Test	✔ The meta description of your page has a length of 58 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta descriptions to 160 characters. → Analiza kursow walut - wykresy, kalkulator, powiadomienia.
Google Search Results Preview Test	ⓘ [PracaInzynierskaAngular](https://praca-inzynierska-firebase.web.app) https://praca-inzynierska-firebase.web.app Analiza kursow walut - wykresy, kalkulator, powiadomienia.
Most Common Keywords Test	ⓘ Your webpage doesn't contain any keywords!
Keywords Usage Test	❌ Your webpage doesn't contain any keywords! ⇒ **HOW TO FIX** First of all, you must make sure that your page is using the title and meta-description tags. Second, you must adjust these tags content in order to include some of the primary keywords displayed above.
Keywords Cloud Test	ⓘ Your webpage doesn't contain any keywords!

Heading Tags Test	❌ Your webpage does not contain any H1 headings. H1 headings help indicate the important topics of your page to search engines. While less important than good meta-titles and descriptions, H1 headings may still help define the topic of your page to search engines.
	HOW TO FIX
	In order to pass this test you must indentify the most important topics from your page and insert those topics between `<h1>...</h1>` tags.
	Example:
	``` Important topic goes here ... Another topic ```
Robots.txt Test	✔ Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file: https://praca-inzynierska-firebase.web.app/robots.txt

Sitemap Test	❌ Your website lacks a sitemap file. Sitemaps can help robots index your content more thoroughly and quickly. Read more on Google's guidelines for implementing the sitemap protocol.

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must create a sitemap.xml file for your website. Some of the best practices are listed below:

- It is strongly recommended that you place your sitemap at the root directory of your website: **http://yourwebsite.com/sitemap.xml** But in some situations, you may want to produce different sitemaps for different paths on your site (e.g., security permission issues)
- Sitemaps should be no larger than 10MB (10,485,760 bytes) and can contain a maximum of 50,000 URLs. This means that if your site contains more than 50,000 URLs or your sitemap is bigger than 10MB, you must create multiple sitemap files and use a **Sitemap index file**
- All URLs listed in the sitemap must reside on the same host as the sitemap. For instance, if the sitemap is located at **http://www.yourwebsite.com/sitemap.xml**, it can't include URLs from **http://subdomain.yourwebsite.com**
- Once you have created your sitemap, let search engines know about it by submitting directly to them, pinging them, or adding the sitemap location to your **robots.txt** file
- Sitemaps can be compressed using gzip, reducing bandwidth consumption

sitemap.xml example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<urlset xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
<url>
 <loc>http://www.yourwebsite.com</loc>
 <lastmod>2013-01-01</lastmod>
 <changefreq>weekly</changefreq>
 <priority>0.9</priority>
</url>
<url>
 <loc>http://www.yourwebsite.com/articles/100</loc>
 <changefreq>weekly</changefreq>
</url>
<url>
 <loc>http://www.yourwebsite.com/articles/101</loc>
 <lastmod>2013-01-02</lastmod>
 <changefreq>weekly</changefreq>
</url>
<url>
 <loc>http://www.yourwebsite.com/articles/102</loc>
 <lastmod>2013-01-02T13:00:12+00:00</lastmod>
 <priority>0.5</priority>
</url>
</urlset>
```

SEO Friendly URL Test	✔ Congratulations! All links from your webpage are SEO friendly.
Image Alt Test	✔ Your webpage doesn't use "img" tags.

Inline CSS Test	✔	Congratulations! Your webpage is not using any inline CSS styles.
Deprecated HTML Tags Test	✔	Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags.
Google Analytics Test	✖	A Google Analytics script is not detected on this page. While there are several tools available to monitor your site's visitors and traffic sources, Google Analytics is a free, commonly recommended program to help diagnose potential SEO issues.

Google Analytics Test

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must create an account on Google Analytics site and insert into your page a small javascript tracking code.

Example:

```
<!-- Google Analytics -->
<script>
(function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]||function(){
(i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new Date();a=s.createElement(o),
m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore(
a,m)
})(window,document,'script','//www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');

ga('create', 'UA-XXXX-Y', 'auto');
ga('send', 'pageview');

</script>
<!-- End Google Analytics -->
```

Note that you have to change the 'UA-XXXX-Y' with the proper id which you'll find in your analytics account.

Favicon Test	✔	Congratulations! Your website appears to have a favicon.
JS Error Test	✔	Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your webpage.
Social Media Test	✖	Your website is not connected with social media using the API's provided by Facebook, Google +, Twitter, Pinterest, or using addthis.com

Social Media Test

HOW TO FIX
In order to pass this test you must connect your website with at least one major social network. To do that, you must insert into your page some social networks plugins: Facebook Like Button, Facebook Share Button, Facebook Comments, Twitter Button, Google +1 Button, Pinterest Button or AddThis Widget

SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS	
HTML Page Size Test	✔ Congratulations! The size of your webpage's HTML is **0.51 Kb** and is under the average webpage's HTML size of **33 Kb**. Faster loading websites result in a better user experience, higher conversion rates, and generally better search engine rankings.

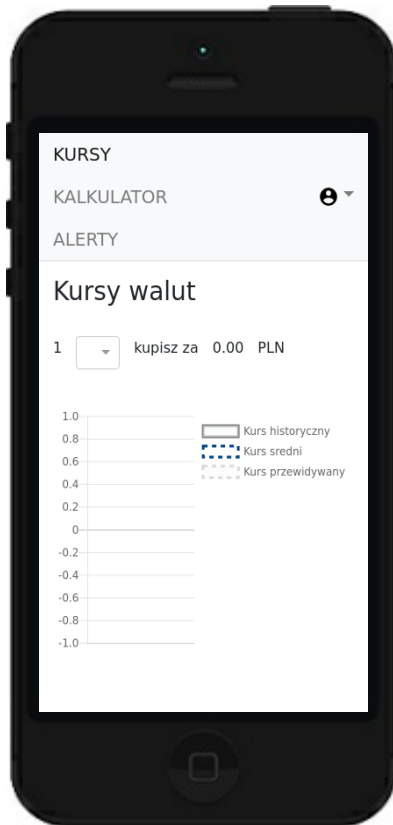|	
HTML Compression/GZIP Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage is successfully compressed using **gzip compression** on your code. Your HTML is compressed from **1.18 Kb** to **0.51 Kb** (**57% size savings**). This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.
Site Loading Speed Test	✔ Your website loading time is around **2.17 seconds** and this is under the average loading speed which is **5 seconds**.
Page Objects Test	✔ Congratulations, your page has fewer than **20 http requests**. A higher number of http requests results in a user's browser needing to request a large number of objects from your server, which will ultimately slow down the loading of your web page. HTML Pages: 1; CSS Files: 1; Scripts: 4; Images: 2; Flash Files: 0;
Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)	✔ Congratulations, you have a caching mechanism on your website. Caching helps speed page loading times as well as reduces server load.
Flash Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website does not include flash objects (an outdated technology that was sometimes used to deliver rich multimedia content). Flash content does not work well on mobile devices, and is difficult for crawlers to interpret.
CDN Usage Test	✖ Your webpage is not serving resources (images, javascript and css) from CDNs. **HOW TO FIX** In order to pass this test you are advised to use a CDN service. A Content Delivery Network (CDN) is a globally distributed network of web servers that allows a quick transfer of assets and provides high availability and high performance. The primary benefits of using a CDN service are: • Improving website loading times • Reducing bandwidth costs • Increasing content availability and redundancy • Improving website security
Image Caching Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website is using cache headers for your images and the browsers will display these images from the cache.
JavaScript Caching Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website is using cache headers for all JavaScript resources.
CSS Caching Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website is using cache headers for all CSS resources.
JavaScript Minification Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website's JavaScript files are minified!
CSS Minification Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage's CSS resources are minified.
Nested Tables Test	✔ Congratulations, your page does not use nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.
Frameset Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage does not use frames.

Doctype Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website has a doctype declaration: → <!DOCTYPE html>
URL Redirects Test	✔ Congratulations! Your URL doesn't have any redirects (which could potentially cause site indexation issues and site loading delays).

URL Canonicalization Test	✖ https://praca-inzynierska-firebase.web.app and https://www.praca-inzynierska-firebase.web.app should resolve to the same URL, but currently do not.
	
	HOW TO FIX
	
	In order to pass this test you must consider using a 301 re-write rule in your **.htaccess** file so that both addresses (**http://example.com** and **http://www.example.com**) resolve to the same URL.
	
	- If you want to redirect **http://www.example.com** to **http://example.com**, you can use this:
	
	`RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.example\.com$`
	`RewriteRule ^/?$ "http:\/\/example\.com\/" [R=301,L]`
	
	- If you want to redirect **http://example.com** to **http://www.example.com**, you can use this:
	
	`RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www.example.com$ [NC]`
	`RewriteRule ^(.*)$ http://www.example.com/$1 [L,R=301]`
	
	Note that you must put the above lines somewhere after **RewriteEngine On** line.

HTTPS Test	✔ Your website is successfully using HTTPS, a secure communication protocol over the Internet. → Security state: secure → Certificate issuer: GTS CA 1O1 → Valid until: Oct 26, 2020
Safe Browsing Test	✔ This site is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).
Server Signature Test	✔ Congratulations, your server signature is off.
Directory Browsing Test	✔ Congratulations! Your server has disabled directory browsing.
Plaintext Emails Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage does not include email addresses in plaintext.

MOBILE USABILITY

Media Query Responsive Test	✔ Congratulations, your website uses media query technique, which is the base for responsive design functionalities.
Mobile Snapshot Test	

ADVANCED SEO

Structured Data Test	✖ Your webpage doesn't take the advantages of HTML Microdata specifications in order to markup structured data. View Google's guide for getting started with microdata.

HOW TO FIX

HTML5 Microdata is an easy way to add semantic markup to your web pages. Search engines rely on this markup to improve the display of search results, making it easier for people to find the right web pages.

Here is a simple example of how to use HTML5 microdata in your contact web page:

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">
  <span itemprop="name">Joe Doe</span>
  <span itemprop="company">The Example Company</span>
  <span itemprop="tel">604-555-1234</span>
  <a itemprop="email" href="mailto:joe.doe@example.com">joe.doe@example.com</a>
</div>
```

Custom 404 Error Page Test	❌ Your website is not using a custom 404 error page. Default 404 error pages result in a poor experience - it can mislead users into thinking an entire site is down or broken, greatly increases the chance they leave your site entirely, and looks unprofessional. By creating a custom 404 error page, you can improve your website's user experience by letting users know that only a specific page is missing/broken (and not your entire site), providing them helpful links, the opportunity to report bugs, and potentially track the source of broken links in your site. **HOW TO FIX** Creating a custom 404 error page can be relatively simple or more complicated, depending on what technologies were used to build your website (your web server, framework used, etc). Learn more about the basics of creating a custom 404 error page. On your custom error page, you should provide relevant information to keep the user's attention so they remain on your website. Some steps to achieve this goal include: • Adding links to your most important pages (your best articles articles/content, latest posts, etc.) • If you have an e-commerce business, you can display special offers, product recommendations, discounts, etc. • Include a search box or a sitemap link to help users find the information they wanted. • Use simple language (non-technical) to explain what went wrong. • Add a contact form or provide an email address to allow users to get in touch with you for further help. You can also use your custom 404 error page to track the source of broken links in your site.
Noindex Tag Test	✔️ Your webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that your webpage will be read and indexed by search engines.
Canonical Tag Test	✔️ Your webpage does not use the canonical link tag.
Nofollow Tag Test	✔️ Your webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from your webpage.
Disallow Directive Test	✔️ Your robots.txt file does not use the disallow directive. This means that the whole website can be crawled by search engines.

SPF Records Test	❌ Your DNS server is not using an SPF record. SPF (Sender Policy Framework) allows administrators to specify which hosts are allowed to send mail from a given domain by creating a specific SPF record or TXT record in the Domain Name System (DNS). You can find more information about SPF records here.

HOW TO FIX

An **SPF record** is a type of **Domain Name Service (DNS)** record that allows email systems to check if the sender of a message comes from a legitimate source and refuse an email if the source is not legitimate. Adding an SPF record is as easy as adding CNAME, MX or A records in your DNS zone. You can find more information here.

Before creating the SPF record for your domain, it is important to have access at your domain's DNS zone and to know what mail servers your domain is likely to use and plan how you want any non-authorised email to be handled.

Example:

Let's say that you are planning to send emails using Google Apps and you also want to ensure that no other mail servers are authorised. You can use an SPF record like this:

> v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com -all

"v=spf1" - This sets the SPF version

"include:_spf.google.com" - This includes Google mail servers in your list of authorized sending servers

"-all" - This means that any server not previously listed is not authorized

If you are using your own VPS to send email and not any other service like Mandrill, Google Apps, etc. then you can create an SPF record like this:

> v=spf1 mx -all

Note:

Setting an SPF record for your domain can help in reducing the chances of a spammer using your domain name in unsolicited emails. Research carefully what mail servers your domain is likely to use and plan how you want any non-authorised email to be handled.