SEO Report for https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com

83 / 100	**36 / 45**	**8 / 45**	**1 / 45**
SEO SCORE	**PASSED CHECKS**	**FAILED CHECKS**	**WARNINGS**

COMMON SEO ISSUES

Meta Title

✔ The meta title of your page has a length of 27 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters.

→ E-Learning de Base de Dados

Meta Description

✖ The meta description tag is missing from your page. You should include this tag in order to provide a brief description of your page which can be used by search engines. Well-written and inviting meta descriptions may also help click-through rates to your site in search engine results.

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must include a meta-description tag in your page header (**<head>** section):
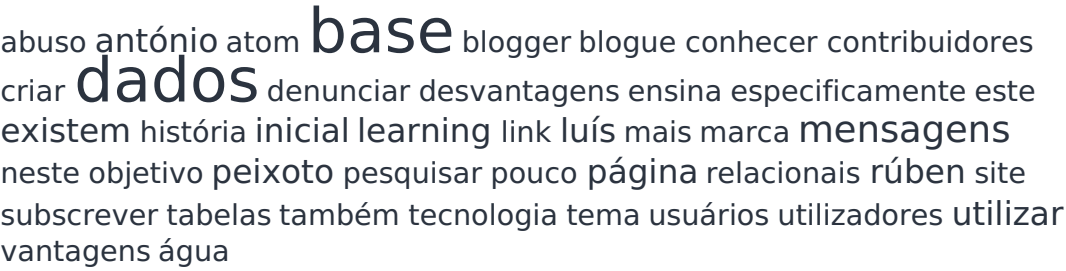
```
<head>
 <meta name="description" content="type_your_description_here">
</head>
```

Note that in HTML the **<meta>** tag has no end tag but in XHTML this tag must be properly closed.
Meta description can have any length but a good practice is to keep this under 160 characters (search engines generally truncate snippets longer than this value).

Google Search Results Preview

ⓘ [E-Learning de Base de Dados](https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com)
https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com

Most Common Keywords Test	ⓘ There is likely no optimal keyword density (search engine algorithms have evolved beyond keyword density metrics as a significant ranking factor). It can be useful, however, to note which keywords appear most often on your page and if they reflect the intended topic of your page. More importantly, the keywords on your page should appear within natural sounding and grammatically correct copy. → base - 9 times → dados - 9 times → mensagens - 3 times → learning - 2 times → existem - 2 times
Keywords Usage Test	❌ Your most common keywords are not appearing in one or more of the meta-tags above. Your primary keywords should appear in your meta-tags to help identify the topic of your webpage to search engines. → Keyword(s) included in Title tag → Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Description tag **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	ⓘ abuso antónio atom base blogger blogue conhecer contribuidores criar dados denunciar desvantagens ensina especificamente este existem história inicial learning link luís mais marca mensagens neste objetivo peixoto pesquisar pouco página relacionais rúben site subscrever tabelas também tecnologia tema usuários utilizadores utilizar vantagens água
Heading Tags Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage contains headings tags. **H1 headings** → E-Learning de Base de Dados **H2 headings** → Pesquisar neste blogue → Contribuidores
Robots.txt Test	✔ Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file: https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com/robots.txt
Sitemap Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website has a sitemap file. → https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com/sitemap.xml
Broken Links Test	✔ Congratulations! We have checked **16 links** from your webpage and none is broken.

SEO Friendly URL Test	❌ Your webpage contains URLs that are not SEO friendly! → https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_14.html → https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_12.html → https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_19.html **HOW TO FIX** In order for URLs to be SEO friendly, they should be clearly named for what they are and contain no spaces, underscores or other characters. You should avoid the use of parameters when possible, as they are make URLs less inviting for users to click or share. - If your website is new and is not indexed by search engines you can replace underscores with hyphens or redirect those links to URLs that use hyphens.BUT, if your website is ranked well by search engines you do not need to do this (probably you have other ranking factors working very well). - The general advice remains: build links that contain hyphens rather than underscores and avoid dynamic URLs.
Image Alt Test	⚠️ Your webpage contains "img" tags without the required "alt" atribute. **HOW TO FIX** In order to pass this test you must add an **alt** attribute to every **\<img\>** tag used into your webpage. An image with an alternate text specified is inserted using the following HTML line: `<img src="image.png" alt="text_to_describe_your_image">` Remember that the point of alt text is to provide the same functional information that a visual user would see. Search engines, users who disabled images in their browsers and other agents who are unable to see the images on your webpage can read the alt attributes assigned to the image since they cannot view it. Learn more about optimizing images for SEO.

Inline CSS Test	❌ Your webpage is using inline CSS styles!
	
	HOW TO FIX
	It is a good practice to move all the inline CSS rules into an external file in order to make your page "lighter" in weight and decrease the code to text ratio.
	• check the HTML code of your page and identify all style attributes
	• for each style attribute found you must properly move all declarations in the external CSS file and remove the style attribute
	For example:
	
	`<!--this HTML code with inline CSS rule:-->`
	`<p style="color:red; font-size: 12px">some text here</p>`
	
	`<!--would became:-->`
	`<p>some text here</p>`
	
	`<!--and the rule added into your CSS file:-->`
	`p{color:red; font-size: 12px}`

Deprecated HTML Tags	✔️ 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.
	
	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 Checker	✔ Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your webpage.
Social Media Check	✔ Congratulations! Your website is connected successfully with social media using: Google Plus

SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS	
HTML Page Size Test	✔ Congratulations! The size of your webpage's HTML is **7.96 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 **33.54 Kb** to **7.96 Kb** (**76% size savings**). This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.
Site Loading Speed Test	✔ Your website loading time is around **1.73 seconds** and this is under the average loading speed which is **5 seconds**.

Page Objects	❌ Your page has more than **20 http requests**, which can slow down page loading. You can try reducing http requests through various methods such as using text instead of images, using css sprites, using data URIs instead of images, or combining several external files together into one.
	HTML Pages: 4 CSS Files: 3 Scripts: 15 Images: 7 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.
Image Caching Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage is using cache headers for your images and the browsers will display these images from the cache.
JavaScript Minification Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website's JavaScript files are minified!
CSS Minification Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website's CSS files 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 Checker	✔ Congratulations! Your URL doesn't have any redirects (which could potentially cause site indexation issues and site loading delays).

SERVER AND SECURITY	
URL Canonicalization Test	✔ https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com and https://www.e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com resolve to the same URL.
HTTPS Test	✔ Your website is successfully using https, a secure communication protocol over the Internet. Note: if your site relies primarily on ad income, be aware that using https may be detrimental to ad earnings.
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	

ADVANCED SEO

Microdata Schema Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website is using HTML Microdata specifications in order to markup structured data. → **type:** http://schema.org/Blog → **properties:** **name:** E-Learning de Base de Dados
Noindex Checker	✔ Your webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that your webpage will be read and indexed by search engines.

Canonical Tag Checker	✔ Your webpage is using the canonical link tag. This tag specifies that the URL: https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com is preferred to be used in search results. Please ensure that this specification is correct, as canonical tags are often hard-coded and may not always reflect the latest changes in a site's URL structure. → <link href="https://e-learning-base-dados.blogspot.com/" rel="canonical"/>
Nofollow Checker	✖ Your webpage is using the nofollow meta tag. You are advised to use this tag carefully since search engines will not crawl all links from your webpage. → → → → → → **HOW TO FIX** If you want search engines to crawl all the outgoing links on your webpage you must remove the nofollow meta tag.
Disallow Directive Checker	ⓘ Your robots.txt file disallow the search engines access to some parts of your website. You are advised to check carefully if the access to these resources or pages must be blocked. → Disallow: → Disallow: /search

| **SPF records checker** | ❌ 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.