

Bing

Okay, I will try to rewrite the text that you gave me. Here is my attempt:

This report tells you how Google indexes all the URLs that it knows from your site.

Summary page The main summary page in the report shows a chart and a number of your pages that are indexed and not indexed (but you want them to be), as well as tables showing why some URLs were not indexed, or how to make your indexing better.

Why pages aren't indexed table shows problems that stopped URLs from being indexed on your site. Click a row to see a details page that shows which URLs have this problem and how your site has dealt with this problem before. **Improve page experience table** shows problems that did not stop page indexing, but we suggest that you solve them to help Google understand your pages better. Click a row to see a details page that shows all the URLs with the same problem. **View data about indexed pages link** shows past information about how many pages were indexed, and a sample list of up to 1,000 URLs that are indexed. **What to look for** You should ideally see a steady increase of indexed pages as your site gets bigger. If you see sudden drops or jumps, see the troubleshooting section.

Your aim is to get the main version of every important page indexed. Pages that are copies or alternatives should not be indexed. It is usually good if a page is marked as copy or alternative; it means that we have found the main page and indexed it. You can find the main page for any URL by using the URL Inspection tool.

See more reasons why pages might be missing.

What not to look for 100% coverage: You should not expect all the URLs on your site to be indexed, only the main pages, as explained above. **Quick indexing:** When you add new content, it can take some time for Google to index it. You can make the indexing faster by asking for it. **Primary crawler** The Primary crawler value on the summary page shows the default type of user agent that Google uses to visit your site. Possible values are: Smartphone or Desktop; these crawlers act like a visitor using a mobile device or a desktop computer, respectively.

Google visits all pages on your site using this primary crawler type. Google may also visit some of your pages using a secondary crawler (sometimes called alternate crawler), which is the other type of user agent. For example, if the primary crawler for your site is Smartphone, the secondary crawler is Desktop; if the primary crawler is Desktop, your secondary crawler is Smartphone. The reason for a secondary crawl is to try to get more information about how your site works when visited by users on another device type.

Status A URL can have one of these statuses:

Not indexed: The URL is not indexed, either because of an indexing mistake, or because of a valid reason (for example, if the page is blocked from indexing by your robots.txt file, or is a copy page). The reasons why URLs were not indexed are shown in Why pages aren't indexed table. Read the documentation for each reason to see if it is something that you should fix. The Source value shows if this is something you can probably fix. **Indexed:** These URLs were indexed successfully. See a sample of indexed URLs by clicking View data about indexed pages under the chart on the summary page for the report. **Reason** The reason why a URL was not indexed. See the reason descriptions below for an explanation of each issue and how to deal with it, if needed.

Source The Source value in the table shows if the source of the issue is Google or the website. In general, you can only fix issues where the source is shown as "Website".

Validation Whether you have asked for validation of a solution for this issue, and if so, what the status of the validation try is. You should focus on fixing issues that are in validation state "failed" or "not started" and source "Website".