

SEO Report for <http://lovehopefaithgroup.com/>

75 / 100

SEO SCORE

36 / 49

PASSED CHECKS

12 / 49

FAILED CHECKS

1 / 49

WARNINGS

COMMON SEO ISSUES

Meta Title



The meta title of your page has a length of 48 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters.

→ LoveHopeFaith – Give & Be More Blessed

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 META DESCRIPTION

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










[LoveHopeFaith – Give & Be More Blessed](http://lovehopefaithgroup.com)
<http://lovehopefaithgroup.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.

→ life - 11 times
→ watch - 9 times
→ saver - 8 times
→ lovehopefaith - 4 times
→ beneficiaries - 3 times

Keyword Usage	<div>  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. </div> <hr/> <div>  Keyword(s) included in Title tag  Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Description tag </div> <hr/> <div> HOW TO FIX KEYWORD USAGE 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. </div>
Keywords Cloud	<div>  acute administered allfilipino army assistance available battle battling beneficiaries beneficiary best black blue brown cancer care carl cart colors contact continues copyright dael diagnosed enterprise events features founded fund gabriel gray green help hospital ines instrument january japan jench july june kylie leukemia lhord life lovehopefaith lovehopefaith's lymphoblastic lymphocytic manuel medical medicines month movement navy order patient patients pink procedures products provide ready resistant saliguma save saver seller shop social sophia strongwilled technology tests treatment treatments watch watches water white year young zedrick </div>
Related Keywords	<div>  This URL is currently ranked in the top 20 organic Google listings for the search terms below: </div> <hr/> <div> → love faith hope watch → love hope faith anonas → hope watch → love hope faith watch branches → love hope faith gift shop </div>
Competitor Domains	<div>  Some of the most relevant competitors for your domain are listed below: </div> <hr/> <div> → facebook.com → amazon.com → google.com → wikipedia.org → psst.ph </div>
<h1> Headings Status	<div>  Your page 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. </div> <hr/> <div> HOW TO FIX <H1> HEADINGS STATUS In order to pass this test you must indentify the most important topics from your page and insert those topics between <code><h1>...</h1></code> tags. Example: </div> <div> <pre> <h1>Important topic goes here</h1> ... <h1>Another topic</h1> </pre> </div>

<h2> Headings Status	<div data-bbox="368 62 405 100"></div> <div data-bbox="426 67 1506 172">Your page does not contain any H2 headings. H2 headings help describe the sub-topics of your webpage to search engines. While less important than good meta-titles and descriptions, H1 and H2 headings may still help define the topics of your page to search engines.</div> <div data-bbox="426 217 879 246">HOW TO FIX <H2> HEADINGS STATUS</div> <div data-bbox="426 255 1457 322">In order to pass this test you must indentify the most important sub-topics from your page and insert those sub-topics between <code><h2>...</h2></code> tags.</div> <div data-bbox="426 329 537 358">Example:</div> <div data-bbox="450 398 847 499"><pre><h2>First sub-topic goes here</h2> ... <h2>Another sub-topic</h2></pre></div>
Robots.txt Test	<div data-bbox="368 584 405 622"></div> <div data-bbox="426 589 1414 618">Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file: http://lovehopefaithgroup.com/robots.txt</div>























Sitemap Test	<div><div> Your site 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.</div><div>HOW TO FIX SITEMAP TEST<p>In order to pass this test you must create a sitemap.xml file for your website. Some of the best practices are listed below:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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<p>sitemap.xml example:</p><pre><?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></pre></div></div>
Broken Links Test	<div> Congratulations! We have checked 4 links on this web page and none of them are broken.</div>
SEO Friendly URL Test	<div> Congratulations! All links from your webpage are SEO friendly.</div>

Image Alt Test	<div> Your webpage has 27 'img' tags and 26 of them are missing the required 'alt' attribute.</div> <div>HOW TO FIX IMAGE ALT TEST In order to pass this test you must add an alt attribute to every tag used into your webpage. An image with an alternate text specified is inserted using the following HTML line:</div> <div><pre></pre></div> <div>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.</div>
Inline CSS Test	<div> Your webpage is using 50 inline CSS styles!</div> <div>HOW TO FIX INLINE CSS TEST</div> <div>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.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 attributeFor example:</div> <div><pre><!--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}</pre></div>
Deprecated HTML Tags	<div> Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags.</div>

Google Analytics Test	<div>  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. </div> <hr/> <div> HOW TO FIX GOOGLE ANALYTICS TEST </div> <p>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.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre> <!-- 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 --> </pre> <p>Note that you have to change the 'UA-XXXX-Y' with the proper id which you'll find in your analytics account.</p>
Favicon Test	<div>  Congratulations! Your website appears to have a favicon.  </div>
Backlinks Checker	<div>  Your domain has 41 total backlinks from 13 referring domains. Some most recently found backlinks for your domain are listed below: </div> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Checked on Mar 17, 2018: http://www.instagramid.me/tag/lovehopefaith/ → Checked on Mar 17, 2018: https://momiberlin.com/2016...urchase-life-saver-watches/ → Checked on Mar 17, 2018: http://momiberlin.com/2016/...saver-watches/#comment-8400 → Checked on Mar 13, 2018: http://prlog.ru/analysis/al...dpinaymama.blogspot.com#top → Checked on Mar 06, 2018: https://momiberlin.com/2016...ife-saver-watches/#comments
JS Error Checker	<div>  Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your web page. </div>
Social Media Check	<div>  Congratulations! Your website is connected successfully with social media using: Facebook; </div>

SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS

HTML Page Size Test	<div>  Congratulations! The size of your web page's HTML is 9.56 Kb and is under the average web page's HTML size of 33 Kb. </div> <p>Faster loading websites result in a better user experience, higher conversion rates, and generally better search engine rankings.</p>
HTML Compression/GZIP Test	<div>  Congratulations! Your page is successfully compressed using gzip compression on your code. </div> <p>Your HTML is compressed from 60.93 Kb to 9.56 Kb (84 % size savings). This helps ensure a faster loading web page and improved user experience.</p>

Site Loading Speed Test	 Your site loading time is around 4.67 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. <hr/> HTML Pages: 1; CSS Files: 3; Scripts: 25; Images: 28; Flash Files: 0;
Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)	 It does not appear that you are caching your pages . Cached pages serve up static html and avoid potentially time consuming queries to your database. It also helps lower server load by up to 80%. Caching most visibly benefits high traffic pages that access a database, but whose content does not change on every page view. Common caching methods include Alternative PHP Cache , Quickcache , and WP Super Cache (for Wordpress sites). Caching mechanisms also typically compress HTML, further reducing page size and load time. <hr/> HOW TO FIX PAGE CACHE TEST (SERVER SIDE CACHING) In order to pass this test you are advised to use a caching mechanism for your pages. There are three methods which can be used to caching your web pages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative PHP caching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative PHP Cache (APC) is an open source framework which caches data using intermediate PHP code. Most web programmers who are familiar with the PHP programming language can easily set up Alternative PHP Cache for your site. Quickcache <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quickcache is a lightweight page caching solution which was formerly known as jpcache. Quickcache caches the page output rather than compiling the PHP page, making it a superior version of page caching to the Alternative PHP caching. Quickcache can be quickly downloaded from their website and can reduce your page load time up to 80%. WP Super Cache <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you have a Wordpress website, WP Super Cache can be installed within seconds and without no programming knowledge.
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 Expires Tag Test	 Congratulations! Your webpage use 'Expires' header for your images and the browsers will display these images from the cache.
JS Minification Test	 Congratulations! Your website's JavaScript files are minified!
CSS Minification Test	 Some of your website's CSS files are not minified! <hr/> → http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=P...ese%2Ccyrillic-ext%2Cgreek-ext&ver=4.9.4 <hr/> HOW TO FIX CSS MINIFICATION TEST In order to pass this test you must minify all of your external CSS files. For this task you can use an online CSS minifier like YUI Compressor or cssmin.js .
Nested Tables Test	 Congratulations, your page does not use nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.

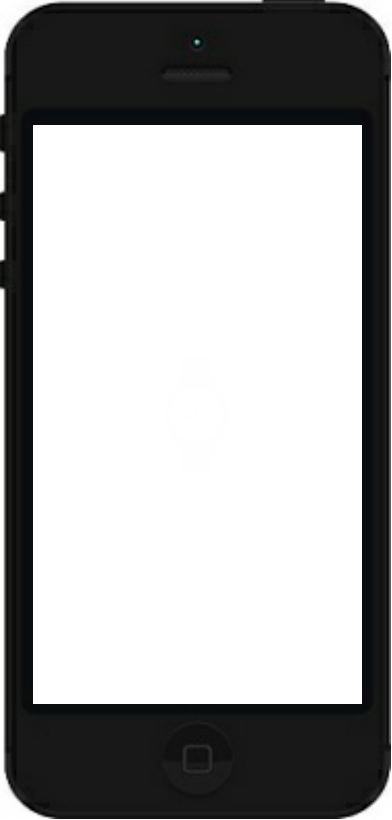
Frameset Test	✓ Congratulations! Your webpage does not use frames.
Doctype Test	✓ Congratulations! Your website has a doctype declaration: <hr/> → <!DOCTYPE html>
URL Redirects Checker	✓ Congratulations! Your URL doesn't have any redirects (which could potentially cause site indexation issues and site loading delays).




SERVER AND SECURITY




URL Canonicalization Test	✓ http://lovehopefaithgroup.com and http://www.lovehopefaithgroup.com resolve to the same URL.
HTTPS Test	✗ Your website is not using https, a secure communication protocol. Even for sites that do not collect sensitive customer information, search engines suggest that switching to https is an increasingly good idea and may help improve rankings . Note: if your site relies primarily on adsense income, be aware that using https may be detrimental to ad earnings . <hr/> HOW TO FIX HTTPS TEST If your website needs a secured authentication or an encrypted transfer of data, you need to install an SSL certificate in order to provide a secure connection over HTTPS protocol. HERE is a "step by step" guide to purchase and install an SSL certificate.
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.
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Mobile Snapshot	
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ADVANCED SEO	
Microdata Schema Test	<div><div></div><div>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.</div></div> <div><div>HOW TO FIX MICRODATA SCHEMA TEST</div><div>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><div><pre><div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person"> Joe Doe The Example Company 604-555-1234 joe.doe@example.com </div></pre></div></div>
Noindex Checker	<div><div></div><div>Your webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that your webpage will be read and indexed by search engines.</div></div>
Canonical Tag Checker	<div><div></div><div>Your page is using the canonical link tag. This tag specifies that the URL: http://lovehopefaithgroup.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.</div></div> <div><div>→</div><div><link rel="canonical" href="http://lovehopefaithgroup.com/" /></div></div>

Nofollow Checker	 Your webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from your webpage.
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. <hr/> → Disallow: /wp-admin/
SPF records checker	 Congratulations! Your DNS server is using an SPF record. This SPF record is listed below: <hr/> → v=spf1 +a +mx +ip4:50.116.72.243 ~all