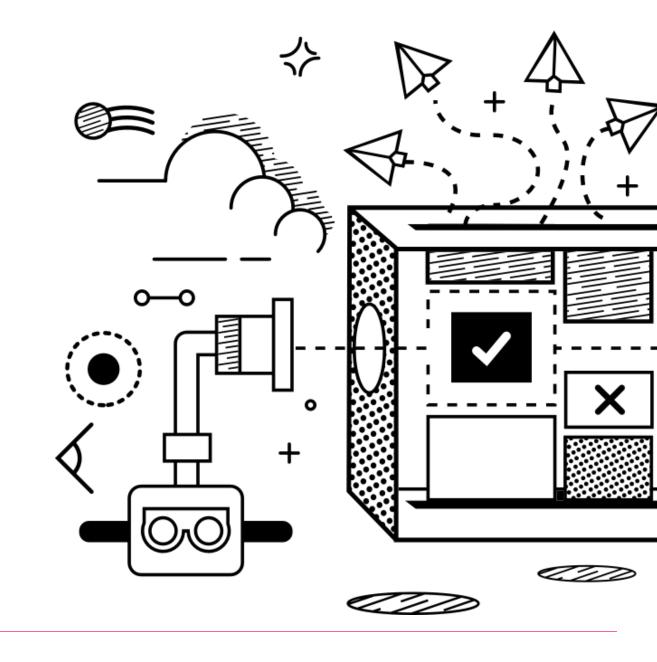
#### candour

### Safe browsing

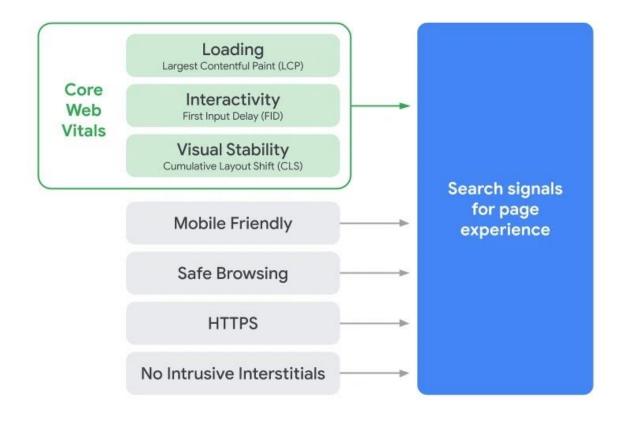


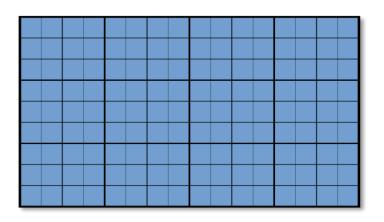
**Trainer:** 

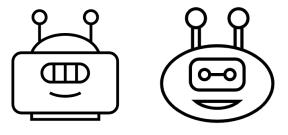
Mark Williams-Cook Candour

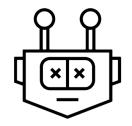


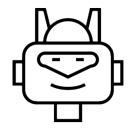
### Safe browsing





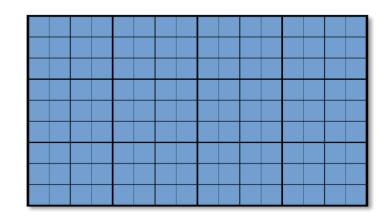


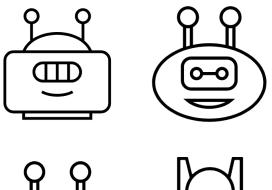


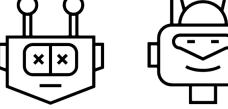


### Safe browsing

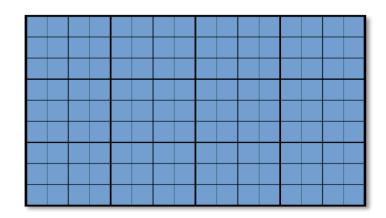
The page doesn't contain malicious (for example, malware) or deceptive (for example, social engineering) content. Check to see if your site has any safe-browsing issues with the Security Issues report.







#### What will happen

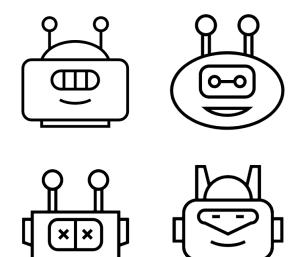


#### **Example Domain**

www.example.com/ ▼

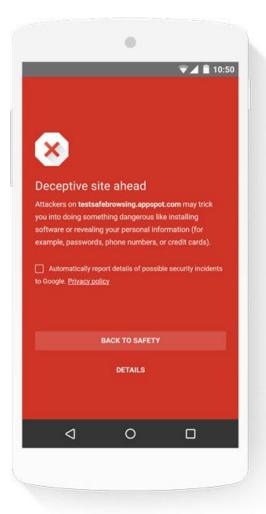
This site may be hacked.

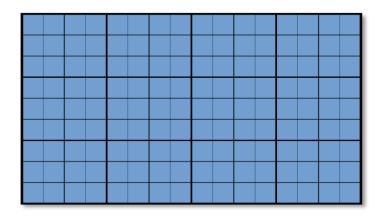
Example Domain. This domain is established to be used for illustrative examples in documents. You may use this domain in examples without prior coordination or asking for permission. More information...

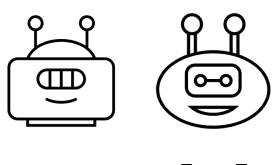


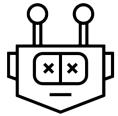
#### What will happen

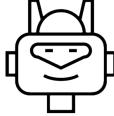
Users will also be presented with a warning in their browser when they attempt to visit the site.









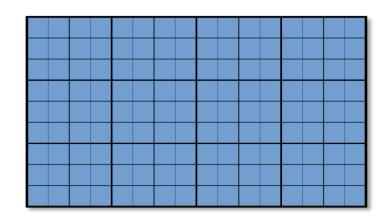


## Challenge



When the webmaster visits their website with a "may be hacked" warning, everything appears normal – what could be happening here?

### Key concept



Hacked sites are usually cloaked which means the hacked version is only visible to Google, the site appears normal to regular visitors

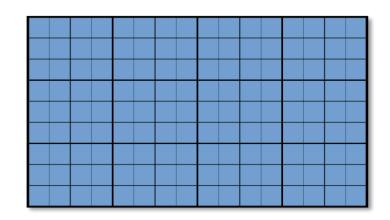


# Challenge



How can we see if the site is cloaking and showing different content to Google?

### Key concept



Changing your browser **user agent** is one way to see if your site is serving different content to search engine robots (cloaking)

