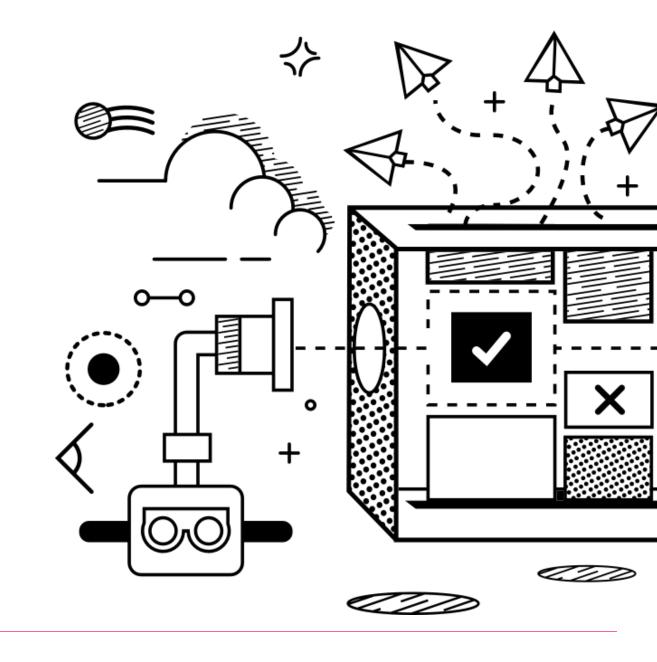
candour

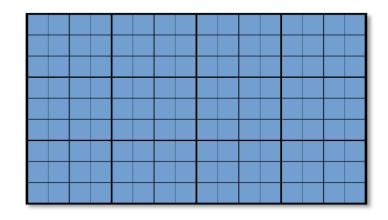
User-agents



Trainer:

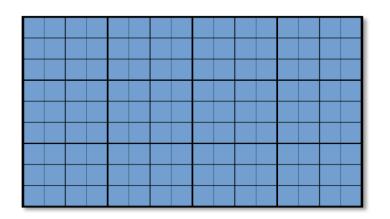
Mark Williams-Cook Candour







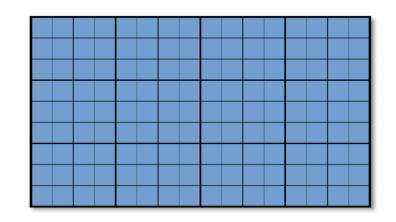
A user-agent is simply a text string that identifies 'who' is making the request to the web server.

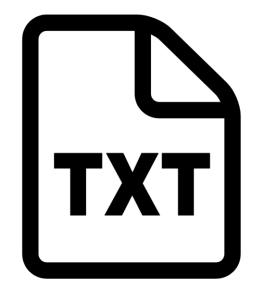




The format is usually:

oduct> / <comment>





The format is usually:

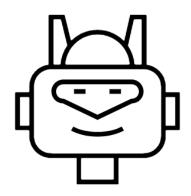
oduct> / <comment>

Googlebot/2.1 (+http://www.google.com/bot.html)

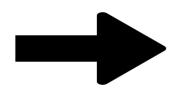


User-agents in requests

A robot



"I'm Googlebot"

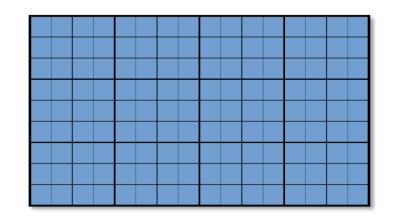


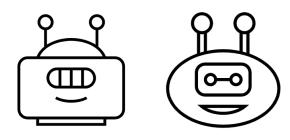
Can I have this web page?

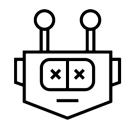
Web server

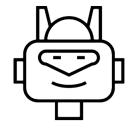


Sure! I found it, it's here!



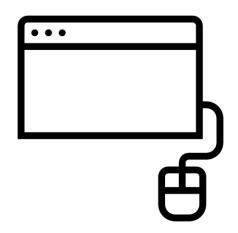






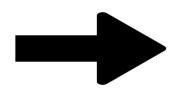
User-agents in requests





Can I have this web page?

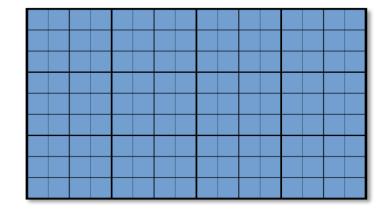
"I'm using Safari browser on iOS"

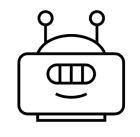


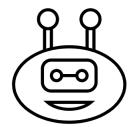
Sure! I found it, it's here!

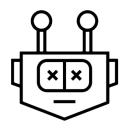


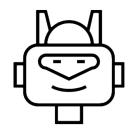














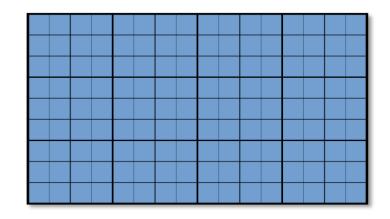
Browsers pass lots of information!

This is the user-agent string for Chrome 60 on Windows:

Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.90 Safari/537.36



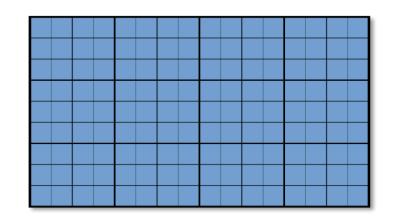
Why are they useful for SEO?





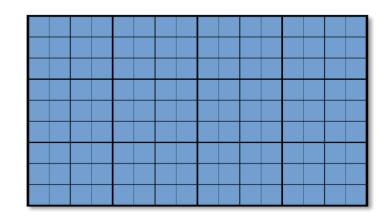
Why are they useful for SEO?

1) We need to know user-agents so we can specify rules in our robots.txt file





Key concept

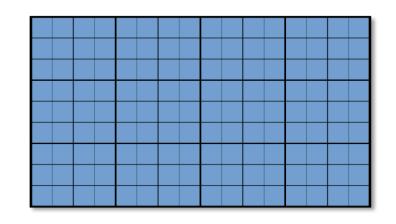


Only 'good' robots will obey robots.txt!



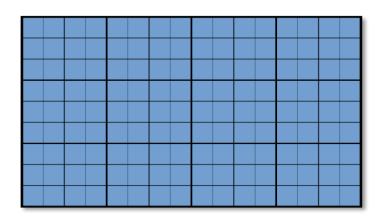
Why are they useful for SEO?

- 1) We need to know user-agents so we can specify rules in our robots.txt file
- 2) Some websites serve different content depending on user-agent. It is not uncommon to have a "robot version" of a website.





Key concept



You can change the entire website you are serving based on the user-agent requesting it!

