Training Day18 Report:

09 July 2024

Keys Takeways:

**1. Creating a Sitemap**

* **Purpose**:
  + Helps search engines index the site more effectively.
  + Enhances navigation for users and search engines.
* **Types**:
  + XML Sitemap: For search engines.
  + HTML Sitemap: For users.
* **Creation Steps**:
  + List all URLs on the website.
  + Use tools like XML-Sitemaps.com, Screaming Frog, or Yoast SEO (for WordPress) to generate an XML sitemap.
  + Ensure the sitemap adheres to the Sitemap Protocol.
* **Location**:
  + Save the XML sitemap as sitemap.xml in the root directory.
  + Example: abc.com/sitemap.xml.
* **Submission**:
  + Submit the sitemap to search engines via tools like Google Search Console and Bing Webmaster Tools.

**2. Creating a 404 Page**

* **Purpose**:
  + Informs users that the requested page does not exist.
  + Maintains a consistent user experience.
* **Design Considerations**:
  + Simple and clear message indicating the page is not found.
  + A friendly and helpful tone.
  + Links to navigate back to the homepage or other useful pages.
* **HTML Example**:

html

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<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>404 Not Found</title>

<style>

body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; text-align: center; background-color: #f8f8f8; color: #333; }

.container { max-width: 600px; margin: 100px auto; }

h1 { font-size: 48px; }

p { font-size: 18px; }

a { color: #007BFF; text-decoration: none; }

a:hover { text-decoration: underline; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="container">

<h1>404</h1>

<p>Oops! The page you're looking for doesn't exist.</p>

<p>It might have been removed, renamed, or did not exist in the first place.</p>

<p><a href="/">Go back to the homepage</a></p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

* **Implementation**:
  + Save the HTML file as 404.html in the root directory.
  + Configure the web server to serve this file when a 404 error occurs.

**3. Creating Robots.txt**

* **Purpose**:
  + Provides instructions to web crawlers about which pages to index or not.
* **Syntax**:
  + User-agent: Specifies the web crawler.
  + Disallow: Blocks crawlers from accessing specified paths.
  + Allow: Grants access to specific paths (overrides disallow rules).
  + Sitemap: Specifies the location of the sitemap.
* **Example**:

txt

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User-agent: \*

Disallow: /private/

Allow: /public/

Sitemap: https://abc.com/sitemap.xml

* **Creation Steps**:
  + Open a text editor and create the robots.txt file with the appropriate rules.
  + Save the file as robots.txt.
  + Place the file in the root directory of the website.
* **Validation**:
  + Use tools like Google’s Robots.txt Tester to ensure the syntax is correct.