

# SEO Report for <http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio>

**44 / 100**  
SEO SCORE

**24 / 48**  
PASSED CHECKS

**22 / 48**  
FAILED CHECKS

**2 / 48**  
WARNINGS

## COMMON SEO ISSUES

### Meta Title

✓ The meta title of your page has a length of 31 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters.

→ Portfolio van Quinten Rodrigues

### 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

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

ⓘ [Portfolio van Quinten Rodrigues](http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio)  
<http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio>

<b>Most Common Keywords Test</b>	<p> 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.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ mijn - 9 times</li> <li>→ portfolio - 4 times</li> <li>→ contact - 3 times</li> <li>→ project - 3 times</li> <li>→ werken - 3 times</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords Usage Test</b>	<p> 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.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Keyword(s) included in Title tag</li> <li>→ Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Description tag</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>First of all, you must make sure that your page is using the title and meta-description tags.</p> <p>Second, you must adjust these tags content in order to include some of the primary keywords displayed above.</p>
<b>Keywords Cloud</b>	<p> altijd amsterdam bang beetje behoefte <b>contact</b> daar deadlines design development deze dingen doen door download downloaden echt ergens files gaat gene geven gevoel github goed graag groeien hallo heeft hieronder informatie jaars jongenman klikken komen komt kunt leuk lijkt link links maar maken media mediacollege <b>meer</b> mening <b>mijn</b> mijzelf mobile moet mogelijk mooie naam naar nooit onder persoonlijk planning <b>portfolio</b> prettig probeer professioneel <b>project</b> projecten <b>quinten</b> readme redelijk repository <b>rodrigues</b> rustige <b>skills</b> stress student teamverband terecht uiterlijk vakgebied verbeteren verder <b>verdiepen</b> verdieping vinden <b>voor</b> voorkeur <b>waar</b> waarin waneer websites weet <b>werk</b> <b>werken</b> weten willen zakelijk zelf zelfstandig ziet zijn zowel</p>
<b>Heading Tags Test</b>	<p> Your page contains too many H1 tags. H1 tags should re-inforce the intended topic of your page to search engines - too many tags may make the topic less clear, or look like spam tactics. Consider using less than 5 H1 tags.</p> <hr/> <p><b>H1 headings</b></p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Over mij</li> <li>→ Zakelijk</li> <li>→ Waarin wil ik verder groeien?</li> <li>→ Mijn werk</li> <li>→ My Skills</li> <li>→ Contact</li> </ul>

## Robots.txt Test

- ✖ Your site lacks a "robots.txt" file. This file can protect private content from appearing online, save bandwidth, and lower load time on your server. A missing "robots.txt" file also generates additional errors in your apache log whenever robots request one. Read more about the [robots.txt file](#), and how to create one for your site.

### HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must create and properly install a **robots.txt** file. For this, you can use any program that produces a text file or you can use an online tool (Google Webmaster Tools has this feature).

Remember to use all lower case for the filename: **robots.txt**, not **ROBOTS.TXT**.

A simple **robots.txt** file looks like this:

```
User-agent: *  
Disallow: /cgi-bin/  
Disallow: /images/  
Disallow: /pages/thankyou.html
```

This would block all search engine robots from visiting "cgi-bin" and "images" directories and the page "http://www.yoursite.com/pages/thankyou.html"

### TIPS:

- You need a separate **Disallow** line for every URL prefix you want to exclude
- You may not have blank lines in a record because they are used to delimit multiple records
- Notice that before the **Disallow** command, you have the command: **User-agent:** \*. The **User-agent:** part specifies which robot you want to block. Major known crawlers are: Googlebot (Google), Googlebot-Image (Google Image Search), Baiduspider (Baidu), Bingbot (Bing)
- One important thing to know if you are creating your own **robots.txt** file is that although the wildcard (\*) is used in the **User-agent** line (meaning "any robot"), it is not allowed in the **Disallow** line.
- Regular expressions are not supported in either the **User-agent** or **Disallow** lines

Once you have your **robots.txt** file, you can upload it in the top-level directory of your web server. After that, make sure you set the permissions on the file so that visitors (like search engines) can read it.

## Sitemap Test

- ✖ Your website 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](#).







### HOW TO FIX




In order to pass this test you must create a `sitemap.xml` file for your website. Some of the best practices are listed below:


- 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




#### sitemap.xml example:

```
<?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>
```

<b>Broken Links Test</b>	<div>  We've checked <b>9 links</b> on your page - <b>1</b> of them appear to be <b>broken</b>. </div> <hr/> <div> → <a href="http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/media\CVQuintenRodrigues.docx">http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/media\CVQuintenRodrigues.docx</a> </div> <hr/> <div> <b>HOW TO FIX</b>  In order to pass this test you must identify within your page all the reported broken links and replace the content of the <b>href</b> attribute with a proper URL. </div>
<b>SEO Friendly URL Test</b>	<div>  Congratulations! All links from your webpage are SEO friendly. </div>
<b>Image Alt Test</b>	<div>  All of your webpage's "img" tags have the required "alt" attribute. </div>
<b>Inline CSS Test</b>	<div>  Congratulations! Your webpage is not using any inline CSS styles. </div>
<b>Deprecated HTML Tags</b>	<div>  Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags. </div>
<b>Google Analytics Test</b>	<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> <b>HOW TO FIX</b>  In order to pass this test you must create an account on <a href="#">Google Analytics site</a> and insert into your page a small javascript tracking code.  <b>Example:</b> </div> <div> <pre> &lt;!-- Google Analytics --&gt; &lt;script&gt; (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');  &lt;/script&gt; &lt;!-- End Google Analytics --&gt; </pre> </div> <div> Note that you have to change the 'UA-XXXX-Y' with the proper id which you'll find in your analytics account. </div>

<b>Favicon Test</b>	<div> Your site either doesn't have a favicon or this has not been referenced correctly.</div> <div><b>HOW TO FIX</b> To add a favicon to your site, you need to have your logo created in a 16x16 PNG, GIF or ICO image and uploaded to your web server. Then it's simply a matter of adding the following code into the header of your HTML code for your web pages:<pre>&lt;head&gt; &lt;link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="url_to_my_favicon" /&gt; &lt;title&gt;My Title&lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt;</pre>In the example above the "url_to_my_favicon" refers to the actual location of your favicon file.</div>
<b>JS Error Checker</b>	<div> Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your webpage.</div>
<b>Social Media Check</b>	<div> Your website is not connected with social media using the API's provided by Facebook, Google +, Twitter, Pinterest, or using <a href="#">addthis.com</a></div> <div><b>HOW TO FIX</b> In order to pass this test you must connect your website with at least one major social network. To do that, you must insert into your page some social networks plugins: <a href="#">Facebook Like Button</a>, <a href="#">Facebook Share Button</a>, <a href="#">Facebook Comments</a>, <a href="#">Twitter Button</a>, <a href="#">Google +1 Button</a>, <a href="#">Pinterest Button</a> or <a href="#">AddThis Widget</a></div>






SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS	
<b>HTML Page Size Test</b>	<div> Congratulations! The size of your webpage's HTML is <b>9.19 Kb</b> and is under the average webpage's HTML size of <b>33 Kb</b>. Faster loading websites result in a better user experience, higher conversion rates, and generally better search engine rankings.</div>

<b>HTML Compression/GZIP Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 62 1528 203"> Your webpage doesn't use any HTML compression! You should <a href="#">compress your HTML</a> to reduce your page size and page loading times - this will help your site retain visitors and increase page views. If you were using compression, you could be compressing your HTML size by <b>78%</b> - from <b>9.19 Kb</b> to <b>2.02 Kb</b> .</div> <div data-bbox="426 248 596 275"><b>HOW TO FIX</b></div> <div data-bbox="426 286 1181 313"><p>Your two options for file compression are <b>Deflate</b> and <b>GZIP</b>.</p></div> <div data-bbox="454 324 1528 533"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deflate is an option which comes automatically with the Apache server and which is simple to set up.</li><li>• GZIP on the other hand needs to be installed and requires a bit more work to install. However, GZIP does achieve a higher compression rate and therefore might be a better choice if your website uses pages which have a lot of images or large file sizes.</li></ul></div> <div data-bbox="426 544 1528 645"><p>Setting up file compression for your website will depend on which type of server you're using for your website. Most likely, you'll be using Apache, which means you can enable compression by adding a few deflate codes to your <b>.htaccess</b> file.</p></div> <div data-bbox="448 685 1157 1046"><pre># compress text, html, javascript, css, xml: AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/plain AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/html AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/xml AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/css AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/xml AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/xhtml+xml AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/rss+xml AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/javascript AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/x-javascript</pre></div> <div data-bbox="426 1084 1378 1146"><p>For more advanced information regarding deflate you can check this <a href="#">Apache documentation</a>.</p></div>
<b>Site Loading Speed Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 1200 1437 1265"> Your website loading time is around <b>3.33 seconds</b> and this is under the average loading speed which is <b>5 seconds</b>.</div>
<b>Page Objects</b>	<div data-bbox="368 1326 1516 1431"> Congratulations, your page has fewer than <b>20 http requests</b>. A higher number of http requests results in a user's browser needing to request a large number of objects from your server, which will ultimately slow down the loading of your web page.</div> <div data-bbox="426 1476 1394 1507"><hr/><p>HTML Pages: 1; CSS Files: 4; Scripts: 1; Images: 1; Flash Files: 0;</p></div>


<b>Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)</b>	<p>✖ It does not appear that you are <a href="#">caching your pages</a>. 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 <a href="#">Alternative PHP Cache</a>, <a href="#">Quickcache</a>, and <a href="#">WP Super Cache</a> (for Wordpress sites). Caching mechanisms also typically compress HTML, further reducing page size and load time.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Alternative PHP caching</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">Alternative PHP Cache</a> (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.</li></ul></li><li>2. <b>Quickcache</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">Quickcache</a> is a lightweight page caching solution which was formerly known as <a href="#">jpcache</a>. 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%.</li></ul></li><li>3. <b>WP Super Cache</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- If you have a Wordpress website, <a href="#">WP Super Cache</a> can be installed within seconds and without no programming knowledge.</li></ul></li></ol>
<b>Flash Test</b>	<p>✔ 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.</p>
<b>CDN Usage Test</b>	<p>✖ Your webpage is not serving resources (images, javascript and css) from CDNs.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you are advised to use a CDN service. A Content Delivery Network (CDN) is a globally distributed network of web servers that allows a quick transfer of assets and provides high availability and high performance. The primary benefits of using a CDN service are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improving website loading times</li><li>• Reducing bandwidth costs</li><li>• Increasing content availability and redundancy</li><li>• Improving website security</li></ul>








<b>Image Caching Test</b>	<p>✖ Your website is not using cache headers for your images. Setting cache headers can help speed up the serving of your webpages for users that regularly visit your site and see the same images. Learn more about <a href="#">how to add expires headers to your images</a>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>In order to reduce the number of HTTP requests, you can use the HTTP Expires header to set an expiration time for your images or any other content type. You can add the following lines into your <b>.htaccess</b> file:</p> <pre>&lt;IfModule mod_expires.c&gt;     ExpiresActive on      ExpiresByType image/jpg "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType image/jpeg "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType image/gif "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType image/png "access plus 1 month" &lt;/IfModule&gt;</pre>
<b>JavaScript Caching Test</b>	<p>✖ Your website is not using cache headers for your JavaScript resources. Setting cache headers can help speed up the serving of your webpages for users that regularly visit your site.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>In order to reduce the number of HTTP requests, you can use the HTTP Expires header to set an expiration time for your JavaScript resources or any other content type. You can add the following lines into your <b>.htaccess</b> file:</p> <pre>&lt;IfModule mod_expires.c&gt;     ExpiresActive on      ExpiresByType text/javascript "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType application/javascript "access plus 1 month" &lt;/IfModule&gt;</pre>
<b>CSS Caching Test</b>	<p>✖ Your website is not using cache headers for your CSS resources. Setting cache headers can help speed up the serving of your webpages for users that regularly visit your site.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>In order to reduce the number of HTTP requests, you can use the HTTP Expires header to set an expiration time for your CSS resources or any other content type. You can add the following lines into your <b>.htaccess</b> file:</p> <pre>&lt;IfModule mod_expires.c&gt;     ExpiresActive on      ExpiresByType text/css "access plus 1 month" &lt;/IfModule&gt;</pre>
<b>JavaScript Minification Test</b>	<p>✖ Some of your website's JavaScript files are not minified!</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you must minify all of your external JavaScript files. For this task you can use an online JS minifier like <a href="#">JSCompress</a>, <a href="#">Closure Compiler</a> or <a href="#">JSMIn</a>.</p>

<b>CSS Minification Test</b>	 Some of your webpage's CSS resources are not minified. <hr/> <b>HOW TO FIX</b> 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 <a href="#">YUI Compressor</a> or <a href="#">cssmin.js</a> .
<b>Nested Tables Test</b>	 Congratulations, your page does not use nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.
<b>Frameset Test</b>	 Congratulations! Your webpage does not use frames.
<b>Doctype Test</b>	 Congratulations! Your website has a doctype declaration: <hr/> → <code>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;</code>
<b>URL Redirects Checker</b>	 Your URL performed 1 redirects! While redirects are typically not advisable (as they can affect search engine indexing issues and adversely affect site loading time), one redirect may be acceptable, particularly if the URL is redirecting from a non-www version to its www version, or vice-versa. <hr/> → from: <a href="http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio">http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio</a> to: <a href="http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio/">http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio/</a>

## SERVER AND SECURITY

<b>URL Canonicalization Test</b>	 <a href="http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio">http://24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio</a> and <a href="http://www.24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio">http://www.24935.hosts1.ma-cloud.nl/bewijzenmap/portfolio</a> should resolve to the same URL, but currently do not. <hr/> <b>HOW TO FIX</b> In order to pass this test you must consider using a 301 re-write rule in your <b>.htaccess</b> file so that both addresses ( <b><a href="http://example.com">http://example.com</a></b> and <b><a href="http://www.example.com">http://www.example.com</a></b> ) resolve to the same URL. - If you want to redirect <b><a href="http://www.example.com">http://www.example.com</a></b> to <b><a href="http://example.com">http://example.com</a></b> , you can use this: <div style="background-color: #f9f9f9; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.example\.com\$ RewriteRule ^/?\$ "http://example.com/" [R=301,L]</pre> </div> - If you want to redirect <b><a href="http://example.com">http://example.com</a></b> to <b><a href="http://www.example.com">http://www.example.com</a></b> , you can use this: <div style="background-color: #f9f9f9; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www\.example\.com\$ [NC] RewriteRule ^(.*)\$ http://www.example.com/\$1 [L,R=301]</pre> </div> Note that you must put the above lines somewhere after <b>RewriteEngine On</b> line.
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<b>HTTPS Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 58 405 98"></div> <p>Your website is not using https, a secure communication protocol. Even for sites that do not collect sensitive customer information, search engines suggest that <a href="#">switching to https is an increasingly good idea and may help improve rankings</a>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>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. <a href="#">HERE</a> is a "step by step" guide to purchase and install an SSL certificate.</p>
<b>Safe Browsing Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 405 405 445"></div> <p>This site is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).</p>
<b>Server Signature Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 533 405 573"></div> <p>Congratulations, your server signature is off.</p>
<b>Directory Browsing Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 660 405 701"></div> <p>Congratulations! Your server has disabled directory browsing.</p>
<b>Plaintext Emails Test</b>	<div data-bbox="368 786 405 826"></div> <p>We've found 1 email addresses in your page code. We advise you <a href="#">to protect email links</a> in a way that hides them from the spam harvesters.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you must make your email addresses invisible to email spiders. Note that the best option is to replace your entire contact mechanism with a contact form and using the POST method while submitting the form. Other solutions are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• replace the at (@) and dot (.) characters</li> <li>• replace text with images</li> <li>• use email obfuscators</li> <li>• hide email addresses using JavaScript or CSS trick</li> </ul>

## Media Query Responsive Test

- ✖ Your website is not using media queries. You should consider using this technique in order to implement responsive design functionalities.

### HOW TO FIX

Media queries allow you to style elements for specific devices (smartphones, tablets, desktop computers) by using attributes like width, height, resolution, aspect ratio, orientation or color. By using media queries, presentations can be tailored to a specific range of output devices without changing the content itself.

#### Example:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" media="screen and (min-width: 480px) and (max-width: 960px)"
href="480-960.css" />

<!-- OR -->
@media screen and (min-width: 480px) and (max-width: 960px) {
  #header {
    display: none;
  }
}
```

An **@media** rule specifies the target media types of a set of statements. In the example above, we are specifying the media type **screen**. The **max-width** and **min-width** features are telling the browser that at any screen size larger than 480px, but smaller than 960px, hide any elements with **id="header"**.

## Mobile Snapshot



<b>Microdata Schema Test</b>	<p>✗ Your webpage doesn't take the advantages of HTML Microdata specifications in order to markup structured data. View Google's guide for <a href="#">getting started with microdata</a>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Here is a simple example of how to use HTML5 microdata in your contact web page:</p> <pre>&lt;div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person"&gt;   &lt;span itemprop="name"&gt;Joe Doe&lt;/span&gt;   &lt;span itemprop="company"&gt;The Example Company&lt;/span&gt;   &lt;span itemprop="tel"&gt;604-555-1234&lt;/span&gt;   &lt;a itemprop="email" href="mailto:joe.doe@example.com"&gt;joe.doe@example.co m&lt;/a&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>
<b>Noindex Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that your webpage will be read and indexed by search engines.</p>
<b>Canonical Tag Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your webpage does not use the canonical link tag.</p>
<b>Nofollow Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from your webpage.</p>
<b>Disallow Directive Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your site lacks a "robots.txt" file. This file can protect private content from appearing online, save bandwidth, and lower load on your server. A missing "robots.txt" file also generates additional errors in your apache log whenever robots request one.</p>

- ✖ Your DNS server is not using an SPF record. SPF (Sender Policy Framework) allows administrators to specify which hosts are allowed to send mail from a given domain by creating a specific SPF record or TXT record in the Domain Name System (DNS). You can find more information about SPF records [here](#).

### HOW TO FIX

An **SPF record** is a type of **Domain Name Service (DNS)** record that allows email systems to check if the sender of a message comes from a legitimate source and refuse an email if the source is not legitimate. Adding an SPF record is as easy as adding CNAME, MX or A records in your DNS zone. You can find more information [here](#).

Before creating the SPF record for your domain, it is important to have access at your domain's DNS zone and to know what mail servers your domain is likely to use and plan how you want any non-authorized email to be handled.

#### Example:

Let's say that you are planning to send emails using Google Apps and you also want to ensure that no other mail servers are authorized. You can use an SPF record like this:

```
v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com -all
```

"**v=spf1**" - This sets the SPF version

"**include:\_spf.google.com**" - This includes Google mail servers in your list of authorized sending servers

"**-all**" - This means that any server not previously listed is not authorized

If you are using your own VPS to send email and not any other service like Mandrill, Google Apps, etc. then you can create an SPF record like this:

```
v=spf1 mx -all
```

#### Note:

Setting an SPF record for your domain can help in reducing the chances of a spammer using your domain name in unsolicited emails. Research carefully what mail servers your domain is likely to use and plan how you want any non-authorized email to be handled.