

SEO Report for <https://soufianeodf.github.io>

67 / 100
SEO SCORE

33 / 48
PASSED CHECKS

13 / 48
FAILED CHECKS

2 / 48
WARNINGS

COMMON SEO ISSUES

Meta Title Test

✓ The meta title of your page has a length of 38 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters.

→ Soufiane OUDDAF | Full stack developer

Meta Description Test

✗ 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 Test

i [Soufiane OUDDAF | Full stack developer](https://soufianeodf.github.io)
<https://soufianeodf.github.io>

Most Common Keywords Test	<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/> <p>→ soufiane - 7 times → projects - 5 times → ouddaf - 4 times → skills - 3 times → mobile - 3 times</p>
Keywords Usage Test	<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/> <p>→ Keyword(s) included in Title tag → Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Description tag</p> <hr/> <p>HOW TO FIX</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>
Keywords Cloud Test	<p> abstractly ajax android apple apps beautifully bootstrap break client code company complete computer contact craft database days deadlines deliverables design developer development discovered edition enjoy enterprise especially fallen feedback firebase general good great greatest hello hibernate home hugo java javascript journey jquery json latest learning level love make manage mobile moving multiplatform mysql native navigation oracle organise organising ouddaf parts passion present problem problems programing programming programs projects putting react redux requirements resume science self server simple skills solutions solving soufiane special spend spring stack started steps structured student systems taking technologies testimonial things thinking toggle vague websites wordpress work</p>

Heading Tags Test

- ✖ Your webpage 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.

H2 headings

- Hello, my name is Soufiane I Programing
 - Who Am I
 - Skills
 - Projects
 - Testimonial
 - Get In Touch
-

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must indentify the most important topics from your page and insert those topics between `<h1>...</h1>` tags.

Example:

```
<h1>Important topic goes here</h1>
...
<h1>Another topic</h1>
```

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>
```

SEO Friendly URL Test



- ✔ Congratulations! All links from your webpage are SEO friendly.

Image Alt Test	<div>  Your webpage is using "img" tags with empty or missing "alt" attribute. </div> <hr/> <div> HOW TO FIX </div> <p>In order to pass this test you must add an alt attribute to every tag used into your webpage.</p> <p>An image with an alternate text specified is inserted using the following HTML line:</p> <div> <pre></pre> </div> <p>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.</p> <p>Learn more about optimizing images for SEO.</p>
Inline CSS Test	<div>  Your webpage is using inline CSS styles! </div> <hr/> <div> HOW TO FIX </div> <p>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.</p> <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 attribute <p>For example:</p> <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 Test	<div>  Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags. </div>
Google Analytics Test	<div>  Congratulations! Your webpage is using Google Analytics. </div>
Favicon Test	<div>  Congratulations! Your website appears to have a favicon. </div> 
JS Error Test	<div>  Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your webpage. </div>
Social Media Test	<div>  Congratulations! Your website is connected successfully with social media using: Twitter </div>

HTML Page Size Test	 Congratulations! The size of your webpage's HTML is 5.55 Kb and is under the average webpage's HTML size of 33 Kb . Faster loading websites result in a better user experience, higher conversion rates, and generally better search engine rankings.
HTML Compression/GZIP Test	 Congratulations! Your webpage is successfully compressed using gzip compression on your code. Your HTML is compressed from 21.32 Kb to 5.55 Kb (74% size savings) . This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.
Site Loading Speed Test	 Your website loading time is around 2.85 seconds and this is under the average loading speed which is 5 seconds .
Page Objects Test	 Your page uses more than 20 http requests , which can slow down page loading and negatively impact user experience. <hr/> HTML Pages: 2; CSS Files: 8; Scripts: 15; Images: 10; Flash Files: 0;
Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)	 Congratulations, you have a caching mechanism on your website. Caching helps speed page loading times as well as reduces server load.
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.
CDN Usage Test	 Your webpage is not serving all resources (images, javascript and css) from CDNs. <hr/> HOW TO FIX 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving website loading times • Reducing bandwidth costs • Increasing content availability and redundancy • Improving website security
Image Caching Test	 Congratulations! Your website is using cache headers for your images and the browsers will display these images from the cache.
JavaScript Caching Test	 Congratulations! Your website is using cache headers for all JavaScript resources.
CSS Caching Test	 Congratulations! Your website is using cache headers for all CSS resources.
JavaScript Minification Test	 Some of your website's JavaScript files are not minified! <hr/> HOW TO FIX 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 JSCompress , Closure Compiler or JSMIn .

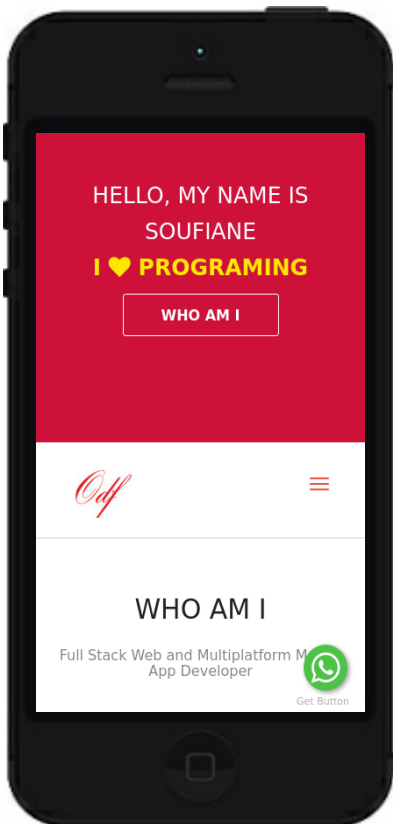
CSS Minification Test	 Some of your webpage's CSS resources are not minified. <hr/> HOW TO FIX In order to pass this test you must minify all of your external CSS files. For this task you can use an online CSS minifier like YUI Compressor or cssmin.js .
Nested Tables Test	 Congratulations, your page 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 Test	 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	 https://soufianeodf.github.io and https://www.soufianeodf.github.io should resolve to the same URL, but currently do not. <hr/> HOW TO FIX In order to pass this test you must consider using a 301 re-write rule in your .htaccess file so that both addresses (http://example.com and http://www.example.com) resolve to the same URL. - If you want to redirect http://www.example.com to http://example.com , 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 http://example.com to http://www.example.com , 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 RewriteEngine On line.
HTTPS Test	 Your website is successfully using HTTPS, a secure communication protocol over the Internet. <hr/> → Security state: secure <hr/> → Certificate issuer: DigiCert SHA2 High Assurance Server CA <hr/> → Valid until: Apr 14, 2022

Safe Browsing Test	<p>✓ This site is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).</p>
Server Signature Test	<p>✓ Congratulations, your server signature is off.</p>
Directory Browsing Test	<p>✓ Congratulations! Your server has disabled directory browsing.</p>
Plaintext Emails Test	<p>✗ We've found 1 email addresses in your page code. We advise you to protect email links in a way that hides them from the spam harvesters.</p> <hr/> <p>HOW TO FIX</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.</p> <p>Other solutions are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replace the at (@) and dot (.) characters • replace text with images • use email obfuscators • hide email addresses using JavaScript or CSS trick

MOBILE USABILITY

Media Query Responsive Test	<p>✓ Congratulations, your website uses media query technique, which is the base for responsive design functionalities.</p>
Mobile Snapshot Test	

Structured Data Test

- ✗ 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](#).

HOW TO FIX

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 itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">
  <span itemprop="name">Joe Doe</span>
  <span itemprop="company">The Example Company</span>
  <span itemprop="tel">604-555-1234</span>
  <a itemprop="email" href="mailto:joe.doe@example.com">joe.doe@example.co
m</a>
</div>
```

Custom 404 Error Page Test

- ✓ Congratulations, your website is using a custom 404 error page. By creating a custom 404 error page, you can improve your website's user experience by letting users know that only a specific page is missing/broken (and not your entire site), providing them helpful links, the opportunity to report bugs, and potentially [track the source of broken links in your site](#).

Noindex Tag Test

- ✓ Your webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that your webpage will be read and indexed by search engines.

Canonical Tag Test

- ✓ Your webpage does not use the canonical link tag.

Nofollow Tag Test

- ✓ Your webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from your webpage.

Disallow Directive Test

- ✓ 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.

SPF Records Test

- ✖ 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.