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

82 / 100	35 / 45	9 / 45	1 / 45
SEO SCORE	PASSED CHECKS	FAILED CHECKS	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 of your page has a length of 115 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta descriptions to 160 characters. → Soufiane OUDDAF, Full Stack Web and Mobile App Developer. You can checkout Some of my greatest and latest projects.
Google Search Results Preview Test	ⓘ Soufiane OUDDAF | Full stack developer https://soufianeodf.github.io Soufiane OUDDAF, Full Stack Web and Mobile App Developer. You can checkout Some of my greatest and latest projects.
Most Common Keywords Test	ⓘ 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. → soufiane - 7 times → ouddaf - 6 times → projects - 5 times → code - 5 times → visit - 4 times
Keywords Usage Test	✔ Congratulations! You are using your keywords in your meta-tags, which help search engines to properly identify the topic of your page. → Keyword(s) included in Title tag → Keyword(s) included in Meta-Description tag

Keywords Cloud Test	abstractly ajax angular beautifully boot bootstrap break code company complete computer contact core craft data database days deadlines deliverables design developer development discovered enjoy especially fallen firebase general good hello hibernate home hugo java javascript journey jquery json laravel learning level love make manage mobile moving multiplatform mysql navigation oracle organise organising ouddaf parts passion present problem problems programing programming programs project projects putting react redux requirements rest resume science security self server simple skills solutions solving soufiane special spend spring stack started steps structured struts student systems taking technologies testimonial things thinking toggle typescript vague view visit wordpress work
Heading Tags Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage contains headings tags. **H1 headings** → Hello, my name is Soufiane ouddaf I Programing **H2 headings** → Who Am I → Skills → Projects → Testimonial → Get In Touch

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.
SEO Friendly URL Test	Congratulations! All links from your webpage are SEO friendly.
Image Alt Test	All of your webpage's "img" tags have the required "alt" attribute.

Inline CSS Test	✗ Your webpage is using inline CSS styles!
	
	HOW TO FIX
	
	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.
	
	• 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
	
	For example:
	
	`<!--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}`

Deprecated HTML Tags Test	✓ Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags.
Google Analytics Test	✓ Congratulations! Your webpage is using Google Analytics.
Favicon Test	✓ Congratulations! Your website appears to have a favicon. 
JS Error Test	✓ Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your webpage.
Social Media Test	✓ Congratulations! Your website is connected successfully with social media using: Twitter

SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS

HTML Page Size Test	✓ Congratulations! The size of your webpage's HTML is **5.36 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 **19.4 Kb** to **5.36 Kb** (**72% size savings**). This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.
Site Loading Speed Test	✓ Your website loading time is around **2.68 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. 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. **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: • 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! **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. **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.

Doctype Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website has a doctype declaration: → <!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.
	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:
	`RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.example\.com$`
	`RewriteRule ^/?$ "http\:\/\/example\.com\/" [R=301,L]`
	- If you want to redirect **http://example.com** to **http://www.example.com**, you can use this:
	`RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www.example.com$ [NC]`
	`RewriteRule ^(.*)$ http://www.example.com/$1 [L,R=301]`
	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. → Security state: secure → Certificate issuer: DigiCert SHA2 High Assurance Server CA → Valid until: Apr 14, 2022
Safe Browsing Test	✔ This site is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).
Server Signature Test	✔ Congratulations, your server signature is off.
Directory Browsing Test	✔ Congratulations! Your server has disabled directory browsing.

Plaintext Emails Test	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. **HOW TO FIX** 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: • 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	Congratulations, your website uses media query technique, which is the base for responsive design functionalities.

ADVANCED SEO

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.com</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-authorised 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 authorised. 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-authorised email to be handled.