SEO Report for https://timona.edu.vn

71 / 100	**34 / 47**	**13 / 47**	**0 / 47**
SEO SCORE	PASSED CHECKS	FAILED CHECKS	WARNINGS

COMMON SEO ISSUES

Meta Title Test	✔	The meta title of your page has a length of 26 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters.
	→	Trang chủ - Timona Academy
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	ⓘ	[Trang chủ - Timona Academy](https://timona.edu.vn) https://timona.edu.vn

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.
	→ khóa - 30 times → thức - 22 times → kiến - 21 times → điều - 18 times → chăm - 17 times
Keywords Usage Test	❌ 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.
	→ Keyword(s) not included in Title tag → Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Description tag
	HOW TO FIX First of all, you must make sure that your page is using the title and meta-description tags. Second, you must adjust these tags content in order to include some of the primary keywords displayed above.
Keywords Cloud Test	ⓘ academy biết botox bằng bệnh chuyên chính chăm chọn chức cung cách công cùng căng doanh dung dụng email facial filler giúp giảng giỏi giới hiểu hotline hoàn hoạt hành hình hướng khoá khóa kinh kiến liên loại lông massage muốn mình ngay nghiệm nghiệp nghề nghệ nguồn ngành ngày nhang nhiều nhân nhất nhận nhập năng năng pháp phân phương phẩm protected quan sinh sách sạch theo thiệu thuật thành tháng thấy thẩm thức thực timona tiêm toàn trang triệt trong truyền trên trình trắng tuyển tuổi tượng tổng viên việc viện vline vùng điều đăng được định động
Heading Tags Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage contains headings tags.
	H1 headings
	→ CAM KẾT TỪ TIMONA ACADEMY → CÁC NGÀNH ĐÀO TẠO → HÌNH ẢNH VỀ TIMONA ACADEMY → ĐÁNH GIÁ TỪ HỌC VIÊN → ĐỐI TÁC CỦA CHÚNG TÔI

Robots.txt Test	✔ Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file: https://timona.edu.vn/robots.txt
Sitemap Test	✔ Congratulations! Your website has a sitemap file.
	→ https://timona.edu.vn/sitemap.xml → https://timona.edu.vn/sitemap_index.xml
SEO Friendly URL Test	✔ Congratulations! All links from your webpage are SEO friendly.
Image Alt Test	✖ Your webpage is using "img" tags with empty or missing "alt" attribute. **HOW TO FIX** In order to pass this test you must add an **alt** attribute to every **<img>** tag used into your webpage. An image with an alternate text specified is inserted using the following HTML line: `<img src="image.png" alt="text_to_describe_your_image">` 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. Learn more about optimizing images for SEO.

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	❌ We found some HTML deprecated tags. You are advised to change these old tags with equivalent tags or proper CSS rules. → \<center>: used 1 time **HOW TO FIX** In order to pass this test you must identify into your code all deprecated HTML tags listed above and replace them with proper tags or CSS rules. Some examples are given below: • for \<applet> tag, the equivalent tag is \<object> • for \<center> tag, the alternative CSS property is text-align • for \<font> tag, the alternative CSS properties are font-family and font-size • for \<s> , \<strike> and \<u> tags, the alternative CSS property is text-decoration
Google Analytics Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage is using Google Analytics.
Favicon Test	❌ Your site either doesn't have a favicon or this has not been referenced correctly. **HOW TO FIX** 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: ``` <head> <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="url_to_my_favicon" /> <title>My Title</title> </head> ``` In the example above the "url_to_my_favicon" refers to the actual location of your favicon file.
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: Facebook

SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS	
HTML Page Size Test	✔ Congratulations! The size of your webpage's HTML is **15.88 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 **79.62 Kb** to **15.88 Kb** (**80% size savings**). This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.

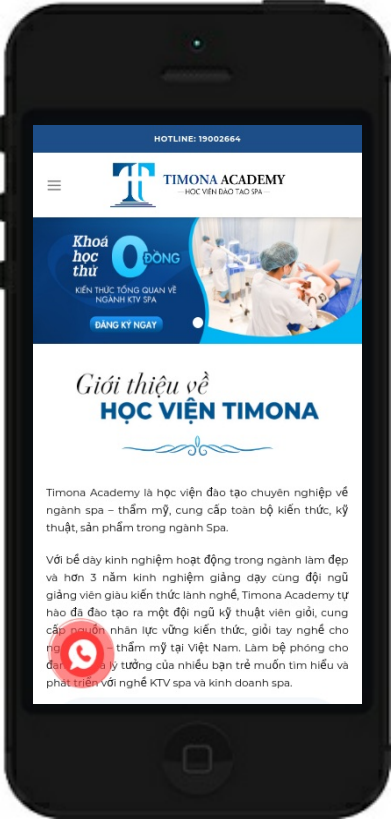|		
Site Loading Speed Test	❌	Your website loading time is around **8.36 seconds** and is over the average loading speed which is **5 seconds**.
		HOW TO FIX In order to resolve this problem you are advised to: - Minimize HTTP requests - Use Gzip compression - Use HTTP caching - Move all CSS style rules into a single, external and minified CSS file - Minify all JS files and, if possible, try combining them into a single external JS file - Include external CSS files before external JS files - Place your JS scripts at the bottom of your page - Optimize images - Reduce redirects - Reduce the number of plug-ins
Page Objects Test	❌	Your page uses more than **20 http requests**, which can slow down page loading and negatively impact user experience. HTML Pages: 5; CSS Files: 20; Scripts: 62; Images: 59; Flash Files: 0;
Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)	❌	It does not appear that you are caching your pages. 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 Alternative PHP Cache, Quickcache, and WP Super Cache (for Wordpress sites). Caching mechanisms also typically compress HTML, further reducing page size and load time. **HOW TO FIX** 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: 1. **Alternative PHP caching** - Alternative PHP Cache (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. 2. **Quickcache** - Quickcache is a lightweight page caching solution which was formerly known as jpcache. 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%. 3. **WP Super Cache** - If you have a Wordpress website, WP Super Cache can be installed within seconds and without no programming knowledge.
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 serving all images, javascript and css resources from CDNs.
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.
Frameset Test	✔ Congratulations! Your webpage does not use frames.
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://timona.edu.vn and https://www.timona.edu.vn resolve to the same URL.
HTTPS Test	✔ Your website is successfully using HTTPS, a secure communication protocol over the Internet. → Security state: secure → Certificate issuer: CloudFlare Inc ECC CA-2 → Valid until: May 12, 2020

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.
Mobile Snapshot Test	

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"> Joe Doe The Example Company 604-555-1234 joe.doe@example.com </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 is using the canonical link tag. This tag specifies that the URL: https://timona.edu.vn is preferred to be used in search results. Please ensure that this specification is correct, as canonical tags are often hard-coded and may not always reflect the latest changes in a site's URL structure. → <link href="https://timona.edu.vn/" rel="canonical"/>
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 robots.txt file disallow the search engines access to some parts of your website. You are advised to check carefully if the access to these resources or pages must be blocked. → Disallow: /wp-admin/