# Google Declares Consequences of SEO by HTTP Status Codes, Network Issues, and DNS Errors

# Suggested URL: <https://www.w3era.com/seo-http-status-codes-and-server-errors>

A new report from Google demonstrates how these server-related issues or responses impact your Google Search execution.

Google has announced a new guide that helps document explaining how HTTP status codes, network issues, and DNS errors impact your Google Search performance.

Let’s take a look at what is covered in Google’s new guide for site purchasers and developers.

Many of these may be simple to you already, but it couldn’t bother to refresh your knowledge of status codes with the most newly available information.

## How HTTP status codes affect Google Search?

Google’s new report comprises various status codes that Google-bot contacts online, the most common network and DNS errors.

HTTP status codes are formed by the server that's hosting the site when it acknowledges a request given by a client while crawling or browsing.

Each HTTP status code has an alternate importance; however, frequently the result of the request is something very similar. Likely, numerous status codes signal redirection, yet their result is something very similar.

For instance, if a browser requests content that’s no longer hosted on the server, then a 404 (not found) status code will be returned.

The first number of the status code shows what class it has a place with. All 2xx codes refer to a successful crawl, all 3xx codes refer to redirects, etc.

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**Here is the following class for HTTP status codes-**

### **HTTP 2xx (success)**

These codes indicate that Googlebot can crawl the content and feed it into the indexing pipeline. Google does a point of noting that an HTTP 2xx status code doesn’t support indexing, it means there were no errors detected.

The exception is a 204 status code, which implies the page was successfully accessed but no content was found.

Google may display a soft 404 in Search Console for pages serving a 204 code.

### **HTTP 3xx (redirects)**

An HTTP 301 status code sends a stronger signal than a 302, 303, or 307 code in terms of which URL should be analyzed as canonical.

A 304 status code indicates to Google that the content is the same as the last time it was crawled. It does not affect indexing, but may cause the signs for the URL to be recalculated.

**What occurs if the redirect doesn’t work?**

Google-bot follows up to 10 redirect bounces before it stops trying. If the content isn’t received within 10 bounces, Search Console will display a redirect error in the site’s Index Coverage report.

### **HTTP 4xx (client errors)**

Pages that return a 4xx status code are not recognized for indexing in Google’s search results.

All 4xx errors, except 429, are treated the same. They indicate to Google-bot that the content doesn’t exist. If the content earlier existed, the URL will be removed from Google’s search index.

A 429 status code signifies Googlebot couldn’t access a URL because the server is overloaded. Those URLs will be preserved in Google’s index.

### HTTP 5xx (server errors)

5xx server errors assist Google-bot to temporarily slow down with crawling.

Previously indexed URLs that now have a server error will ultimately be discarded if they continue to serve a 5xx status code.

For further details about these network issues and information on DNS and server errors, see the **full Google help document**.

URL:(<https://developers.google.com/search/docs/advanced/crawling/http-network-errors>)

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**Vinita Choubisa**

**(Digital Marketing Executive)**