

General Analysis Report

for http://nanotejarat.com/products.php?mainpro_name=??????? ?
[???????&subpro_name=???????&main=7&sub=49](http://nanotejarat.com/products.php?mainpro_name=??????? ?&subpro_name=???????&main=7&sub=49)

53

SEO SCORE

23

PASSED

0

WARNINGS

24

FAILED

0

UNRESOLVED

COMMON SEO ISSUES

FAILED

Website title

WHAT'S THIS?

The **<title>** tag is required in all HTML documents and it defines the title of the document. This tag displays the page title in browsers toolbar and in the search-engine results (SERPs). It also provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites. A descriptive **<title>** tag is important in helping search engines determine your web page's relevancy for certain keywords.

The title tag is missing from your page. A missing or poor title tag (that does not target important keywords or phrases) will make it difficult for your page to rank well in search engines.

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must include a **<title>** tag in your page header (**<head>** section):

```
<head>
  <title>This is the title of my page</title>
</head>
```

You can't have more than one **<title>** element in your page and if you skip this tag, the document will not validate as HTML.

Note that search engines generally truncate titles longer than 70 characters.

FAILED

Website description

WHAT'S THIS?

The meta description tag is meant to be a short and accurate summary of your page content. This description

can affect your search engine rankings and can also show up directly in search engine results (and affect whether or not the user clicks through to your site).

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 or directories.

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_here_your_description">
</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 up to 160 characters (search engines generally truncate snippets longer than this value).

N/A

Most Common Keywords Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check the most common keywords & their usage (number of times used) on your web page.

It appears that you can further optimize the density of your keywords above. [Various sources](#) indicate that a safe keyword density should range between 2-4% for your targeted keywords.

FAILED - syntax - 2 times - 14.29%

FAILED - right - 1 times - 7.14%

FAILED - version - 1 times - 7.14%

FAILED - use - 1 times - 7.14%

FAILED - near - 1 times - 7.14%

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test, you must optimize the density of your primary keywords displayed above.

If the density of a specific keyword is below 2% you must increase it and if the density is over 4% you must decrease it.

WHAT'S THIS?

This describes if your most common keywords are used in your page title and meta-description.

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.

FAILED - Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Title

FAILED - Keyword(s) not included in Meta-Description

HOW TO FIX

First of all, you must make sure that your page is using the title, meta-description and meta-keywords tags.

Second, you must adjust these tags content in order to include some of the primary keywords displayed above.

FAILED

<h1> Headings Status

WHAT'S THIS?

This indicates if any H1 headings are used in your page. H1 headings are HTML tags than can help emphasize important topics and keywords within a page.

Your page 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.

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>
```

FAILED

<h2> Headings Status

WHAT'S THIS?

This indicates if any H2 headings are used in your page. H2 headings can be helpful for describing the sub-topics of a page.

Your page does not contain any H2 headings. H2 headings help describe the sub-topics of your webpage to search engines. While less important than good meta-titles and descriptions, H1 and H2 headings may still help define the topics of your page to search engines.

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must indentify the most important sub-topics from your page and insert those sub-topics between `<h2>...</h2>` tags.

Example:

```
<h2>First sub-topic goes here</h2>
...
<h2>Another sub-topic</h2>
```

FAILED

Robots.txt Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Search engines send out tiny programs called spiders or robots to search your site and bring information back so that your pages can be indexed in the search results and found by web users. If there are files and directories you do not want indexed by search engines, you can use the "robots.txt" file to define where the robots should not go.

?These files are very simple text files that are placed on the root folder of your website:

www.yourwebsite.com/robots.txt.

There are two important considerations when using "robots.txt":

- the "robots.txt" file is a publicly available file, so anyone can see what sections of your server you don't want robots to use;*
- robots can ignore your "robots.txt", especially malware robots that scan the web for security vulnerabilities;*

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. 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 proper 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 expression 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.

PASSED

Sitemap Test

WHAT'S THIS?

This test check if your website is using a "sitemap" file: sitemap.xml, sitemap.xml.gz or sitemapindex.xml. Sitemaps are an easy way for webmasters to inform search engines about pages on their sites that are available for crawling. In its simplest form, a sitemap is an XML file that lists URLs for a site along with additional metadata about each URL (when it was last updated, how often it usually changes, and how important it is, relative to other URLs in the site) so that search engines can more intelligently crawl the site.

Congratulations! We've found 1 sitemap file for your website:

FAILED

Favicon Test and Validator

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your site is using and correctly implementing a favicon. Favicons are small icons that appear in your browser's URL navigation bar. They are also saved next to your URL's title when bookmarking that page. They can help [brand your site](#) and make it easy for users to navigate to your site among a list of bookmarks.

Your site either does'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.

PASSED

Page Objects

WHAT'S THIS?

Check the full list of objects requested by your page.

Total: 1; Html pages: 1; Images: 0; Css files: 0; Scripts: 0; Css images: 0; Video files: 0;
Your page has more than 20 http requests, which can slow down page loading. You can try [reducing http requests through various methods](#) such as using text instead of images, using css sprites, [using data URIs instead of images](#), or combining several external files together into one.

1 Html files

- http://nanotejarat.com/products.php?mainpro_name=

PASSED

Code To Text Ratio

WHAT'S THIS?

Check your webpage source code in order to measure the size of text content compared to the structure (HTML code). This percent is not a direct ranking factor for search engines but there are other factors that depend on it such as site loading speed and user experience.

Your page size (source code) is **0.42 Kb** and your content text size is **0.14 Kb**. Your content text represents **33.33%** from your webpage source code. This is a good text to HTML code ratio!

FAILED

URL SEO Friendly Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your website URL and all links from inside are SEO friendly

Your site url is NOT SEO friendly but all links from inside your page are

FAILED

Google Analytics Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your website is connected with google analytics

Your website does not include Google Analytics tracker script or this script is not properly installed. You are advised to use Google Analytics (and properly install the tracker script) in order to get detailed statistics about your website's traffic and traffic sources.

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must create an account on [Google Analytics site](#) and insert into your page a small javascript tracking code.

Example:

```
<!-- Google Analytics --><script>
(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');
</script>
<!-- End Google Analytics -->
```

Note that you have to change the 'UA-XXXX-Y' with the proper id which you'll find into your analytics account.

FAILED

Underscores in Links Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check your URL and in-page URLs for underscore characters. The [general advise](#) is to use hyphens or dashes (-) rather than underscores (_). Google treats hyphens as separators between words in a URL – unlike underscores.

We have found underscores in 1 links!

- http://nanotejarat.com/products.php?mainpro_name=

HOW TO FIX

If your website is new and is not indexed by search engines you can replace underscores with

hyphens or redirect those links to URLs that use hyphens. BUT, if your website is ranked well by search engines you do not need to do this (probably you have other ranking factors working very well).

The general advice remains: build links that contain hyphens rather than underscores.

PASSED

Image Alt Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check all images from your webpage for alt attributes.

If an image cannot be displayed (wrong src, slow connection, etc), the alt attribute provides alternative information. Using keywords and human-readable captions in the alt attributes is a good SEO practice because search engines cannot really see the images. For images with a decorative role (bullets, round corners, etc) you are advised to use an empty alt or a CSS background image.

Your website doesn't use `` tags.

PASSED

Inline CSS Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check your webpage HTML tags for inline CSS properties.

An inline CSS property is added by using the style attribute for a specific tag. By mixing content with presentation you might lose some advantages of the style sheets. Is a good practice to move all the inlines CSS rules into an external file in order to make your page "lighter" in weight and decreasing the code to text ratio.

Congratulations! Your webpage doesn't use inline CSS styles.

FAILED

Media Print Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your webpage is using media print CSS property for custom printability.

Your webpage doesn't take the advantages of media print CSS rule! [Here](#) are some tips on how to set up a print style sheet.

HOW TO FIX

For printing your webpage in a user-friendly format you can use one of these methods:

Use a `@media print { ... }` rule at the end of your CSS file (note that specificity and precedence rules still apply!)

Example:


```
@media print {  
  /* your print styles go here */  
  #header, #footer, #menu { display: none; }  
  body { font: 12pt georgia, serif; }  
  h1 { font-size: 18pt; }  
  h2 { font-size: 16pt; color: #000; }  
}
```

Create and use a print stylesheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="print.css" type="text/css" media="print" />
```

The file, **print.css** is the print stylesheet, and the **media="print"** command means that this CSS file only gets called up when your page is printed. The only CSS rules you need to put in the print stylesheet are ones to override the CSS rules in the main stylesheet (you don't need to repeat any colour or branding CSS commands as they'll already be taken from the main stylesheet).

In order to decrease the HTTP requests, we recommend method 1 for creating your print styles.

PASSED

Google Preview

WHAT'S THIS?

This allows you to see how your webpage might look into a Google search results page. A Google search result use your webpage title, url and meta-description in order to display the information. If these elements are too long, Google will truncate their content. You are advised to set your webpage title up to 70 characters and your webpage description up to 160 characters.

http://nanotejarat.com/products.php?mainpro_name=

PASSED

Keywords Cloud

WHAT'S THIS?

The Keyword Cloud is a visual representation of keywords used on your website. This will show you which words are frequently used in the content of your webpage. Keywords having higher density are presented in larger fonts and displayed in alphabetic order.

check corresponds error line manual mysql near right server sql syntax use version

PASSED

Deprecated HTML Tags

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your webpage is using old, deprecated HTML tags. These tags will eventually lose browser support and your web pages will render differently. Check this [list](#) with all HTML tags.

Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags.

SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS

PASSED

HTML Page Size Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check your page's HTML size. HTML size is the size of all the HTML code on your web page - this size does not include images, external javascripts or external CSS files.

Congratulations! Your HTML size is **0.27 Kb** and this is under the average web page size of **33 Kb**.

This leads to a faster page loading time than average.

PASSED

HTML Compression/GZIP Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your page is correctly using HTML compression as it is sent from your server.

Congratulations! Your page is successfully compressed using **gzip compression** on your code.

Your HTML is compressed from **0.42 Kb** to **0.27 Kb (36 % size savings)**. This helps ensure a faster loading web page and improved user experience.

PASSED

Page Cache Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your site is serving cached pages. Caches reduce server-load (since pages are generated less often) and speeds up page display (by caching page output vs compiling the php-page). Caches also reduces bandwidth requirements by up to 80%. Caching makes most sense for high traffic pages whose content does not change on every page view. Common caching methods are [Quickcache](#) and [jpcache](#).

Congratulations, you have a caching mechanism on your website. [Caching](#) helps speed

page loading times as well as reduce server load.

PASSED

Flash Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Test if your website is using flash objects.

Your website does not include flash objects

PASSED

Nested Tables Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your site is using nested tables, which can slow down page rendering in the user's browser.

Congratulations, your page does not use nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.

FAILED

Image Expires Tag Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Checks if your page is using an image expires tag, which specifies a future expiration date for your images. Browsers will see this tag and caches the image in the user's browser until the specified date (so that it does not keep re-fetching the unchanged image from your server). This speeds up your site the next time that user visits your site and requires the same image.

Your site is not using expires headers for your images. An expires tag can help speed up the serving of your webpages for users that regularly visit your site and see the same images. Learn more about [how to add expires headers to your images](#).

HOW TO FIX

*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 **.htaccess** file:*

```
<IfModule mod_expires.c>
    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"
```

```
</IfModule>
```

PASSED

Doctype Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check for doctype declaration. A document type declaration, or DOCTYPE, defines which version of (X)HTML your webpage is actually using and this is essential to a proper rendering and functioning of web documents in compliant browsers.

Congratulations! Your website has a doctype declaration:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

PASSED

Frameset Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your website use frames. Frames are used by programmers to display a number of HTML documents at the same time. The user gets to see a complete web page, but visiting spiders just see a bunch of unrelated pages.

Congratulations! Your webpage does not use frames.

PASSED

Site Loading Speed Test

WHAT'S THIS?

It calculates the total load time of your site.

Your site loading time is around 0.434 seconds and this is under the average loading speed which is 5 seconds.

N/A

JS Minification Test

WHAT'S THIS?

This checks if any of external javascript files used in your page is minified

PASSED

Your website does not use external javascripts.

N/A

CSS Minification Test

WHAT'S THIS?

This checks if any of external css files used in your page is minified

PASSED

Your website does not use external CSS stylesheets.

SERVER AND SECURITY

PASSED

URL Canonicalization Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Test your site for potential URL canonicalization issues. Canonicalization describes how a site can use slightly different URLs for the same page (for example, if <http://www.example.com> and <http://example.com> displays the same page but do not resolve to the same URL). If this happens, search engines may be unsure as to which URL is the correct one to index. [Learn more about canonicalization issues](#).

http://nanotejarat.com/products.php?mainpro_name= \&subpro\;_name=\&main=7\&sub=49 and http://www.nanotejarat.com/products.php\\?mainpro_name=\\&subpro\\;_name=\\&main=7\\&sub=49 resolve to the same URL.

PASSED

Directory Browsing Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your server allows directory browsing. If directory browsing is disabled, visitors will not be able to browse your directory by accessing the directory directly (if there is no index.html file). This will protect your files from being exposed to the public. Apache web server allows directory browsing by default. Disabling directory browsing is generally a good idea from a security standpoint.

Congratulations! Your server has disabled directory browsing.

FAILED

Libwww-perl Access Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your server allows access from User-agent Libwww-perl. Botnet scripts that automatically look for vulnerabilities in your software are sometimes identified as User-Agent libwww-perl. By blocking access from libwww-perl you can eliminate many simpler attacks.

Your server appears to allow access from User-agent Libwww-perl. Botnet scripts that automatically look for vulnerabilities in your software are sometimes identified as User-Agent libwww-perl. By blocking access from libwww-perl you can eliminate many simpler attacks. Read more on [blocking Libwww-perl access](#) and [improving your website's security](#).

HOW TO FIX

*In order to pass this test you must block the libwww-perl user-agent in your **.htaccess** file. If your site is running on apache server, you could put these lines in your **.htaccess** after **RewriteEngine** on line:*

```
RewriteCond %{HTTP_USER_AGENT} libwww-perl.*  
RewriteRule .* - [F,L]
```

FAILED

Server Signature Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your server signature is on. Turning off your server signature is generally a good idea from a security standpoint.

Your server signature is on. Turning off your server signature is generally a good idea from a security standpoint. Read more on how to [turn off server signature](#) and [improve your website's security](#).

Server: Apache/2

HOW TO FIX

By default, the Apache webserver sends HTTP headers with some information about your server version, operating system, modules installed, etc. These informations can be used by hackers in order to exploit vulnerabilities (specially if you are running an older version). These information can be hidden or changed with very basic configurations.

*Open Apache's configuration file (**httpd.conf** or **apache.conf**) and search for **ServerSignature**. If you find it, edit it to:*

```
ServerSignature Off  
ServerTokens Prod
```

If you don't find it, just add these two lines at the end of the file.

Note that, after you modify the configuration file, you must restart the Apache server.

PASSED

Plaintext Emails Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check your webpage for plaintext email addresses. Any e-mail address posted in public is likely to be automatically collected by computer software used by bulk emailers (a process known as [e-mail address harvesting](#)). A spam harvester can read through the pages in your site and extract email addresses which are then added to bulk marketing databases and the result is more spam in your inbox.

Congratulations! Your webpage does not include email addresses in plaintext.

FAILED

IP Canonicalization Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Test your site for potential IP canonicalization issues. Canonicalization describes how a site can use slightly different URLs for the same page (for example, if your site's IP address and domain name display the same page but do not resolve to the same URL). If this happens, search engines may be unsure as to which URL is the correct one to index. [Learn more about canonicalization issues](#).

Your site's IP [217.66.216.78](#) does not redirect to your site's domain name. This could cause duplicate content problems if a search engine indexes your site under both its IP and domain name.

HOW TO FIX

In order to pass this test you must consider using a 301 re-write rule in your **.htaccess** file so that your site's IP points to your domain name.

If your site is running on apache server, you could put these lines in your **.htaccess** after **RewriteEngine on** line:

```
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^XXX\.\XXX\.\XXX\.\XXXRewriteRule (.* )  
http://www.yourdomain.com/$1 [R=301,L]
```

Note that you must proper format the first line using your IP (replace X characters with proper digits from your IP) and the second line using your domain name.

PASSED

Safe Browsing Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Check if your website is listed with malware or phishing activity.

This site is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).

FAILED

Media Query Responsive Test

WHAT'S THIS?

Test if your website implements responsive design functionalities using media query technique

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;  
  }  
}
```

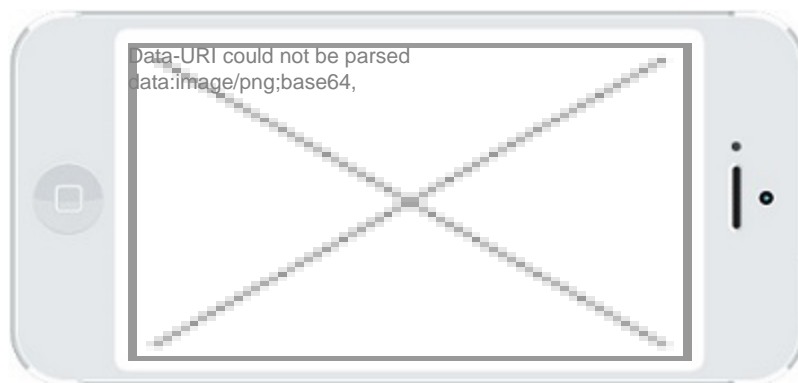
An **@media** rule specifies the target media types of a set of statements. In the example above, we are specifying the media type **screen**. The **max-width** and **min-width** features are telling the browser that at any screen size larger than 480px, but smaller than 960px, hide any elements with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

PASSED

Mobile Snapshot

WHAT'S THIS?

See how your website renders on a mobile device.



SOCIAL MEDIA

FAILED

Social Media Check

WHAT'S THIS?

Test if your website connects to at least one of the most important social networks.

Your website is not connected with social media using the API's provided by Facebook, Google +, Twitter, Pinterest, or using addthis.com

HOW TO FIX

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: [Facebook Like Button](#), [Facebook Share Button](#), [Facebook Comments](#), [Twitter Button](#), [Google +1 Button](#), [Pinterest Button](#) or [AddThis Widget](#)

FAILED

Social Media Activity

WHAT'S THIS?

Check the activity on social media networks of your website or URL. This activity is measured in total number of shares, likes, comments, tweets, plusOnes and pins and this activity covers only your URL and not social media accounts linked with your webpage.

Your website doesn't have any [social media activity](#). Search engines are increasingly using [social media activity](#) to determine which pages are most relevant for keyword searches. In order to increase your page rank and to increase revenue generated through organic search you are advised to increase your website [social media engagement](#).

- Facebook Likes: 0, Facebook Shares: 1, Facebook Comments: 0

- No activity on Twitter!

- Google PlusOnes: 49

- No activity on Pinterest!

HOW TO FIX

In order to increase the social media activity for your site you are advised to use some social networks plugins within your page:

[Facebook Like Button](#), [Facebook Share Button](#), [Facebook Comments](#), [Twitter Button](#), [Google +1 Button](#), [Pinterest Button](#) or [AddThis Widget](#)