

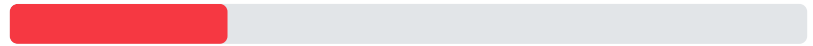


https://www.akiktour.com

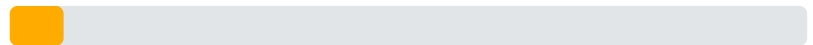
Report generated on Mar 10, 2024



20 Failed



5 Warnings



48 Passed



Common SEO issues

10 Failed

2 Warnings

13 Passed

✔ Meta Title Test

This webpage is using a title tag.

Text: Akik Tour – 20 years of experience..

Length: 36 characters



✖ Meta Description Test

This webpage is not using a meta description tag! 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 pass this test?

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

Desktop version

```
https://akiktour.com/wp/  
Akik Tour – 20 years of experience..
```

Mobile version

```
https://akiktour.com/wp/  
Akik Tour – 20 years of  
experience..
```



✖ Social Media Meta Tags Test

This webpage is not using social media meta tags! While this type of meta tags don't affect what people see when they visit the webpage, they exist to provide information about it to search engines and social media platforms.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you'll have to add social media meta tags into your webpage's "head" section. Social media meta tags are snippets of HTML code that control how URLs are displayed when shared on social media. Facebook and Twitter are, by far, the most popular social media platforms, so let's focus on those two.

Facebook uses meta tags leveraging the Open Graph protocol, which enables any web page to become a rich object in a social graph. A complete list of meta tags available can be found in the [Open Graph](#) website. You'll find there multiple tags and how to use them, but only four are required for Facebook to understand the basics of your page:

```
<meta property="og:title" content="Add title here">
<meta property="og:description" content="Add description here">
<meta property="og:image" content="https://your-website.com/og-image.png">
<meta property="og:url" content="https://your-website.com">
```

Twitter has its own meta tags that are similar to the Open Graph protocol, but uses the "twitter" prefix instead of "og". As with Facebook, only a few are required:

```
<meta name="twitter:title" content="Add title here">
<meta name="twitter:description" content="Add description here">
<meta name="twitter:url" content="https://your-website.com/twitter-image.png">
<meta name="twitter:card" content="summary">
```

🕒 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.

6 services

4 manager

3 contact

3 istanbul

2 turkish



✖ Keywords Usage Test

The most common keywords of this webpage are not distributed across the important HTML tags! Primary keywords should appear in title tag, meta description and heading tags to help Search Engines to properly identify the topic of this webpage.

Keyword	Title tag	Meta description	Headings
services	✗	✗	✓
manager	✗	✗	✗
contact	✗	✗	✗
istanbul	✗	✗	✗
turkish	✗	✗	✓

🕒 Keywords Cloud Test



🕒 Related Keywords Test

There are no indexed keywords for this domain!



🕒 Competitor Domains Test

There are no indexed competitors for this domain!

✖ Heading Tags Test

This webpage does not contain 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 tags

Hotels & Resorts Reservations

Our Other Popular Services

Some of Our Partner Hotels

"Among all of the nations, the most honorable and the most friendly people are only the Turks. If you go to a Turkish village you will see and learn what true hospitality is in fact."

Countless Experiences

Our Team is Ready to Help You!

We Record Memories

Let's Explore Turkey Together!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test you must identify 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

This website 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 pass this test?

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

This 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 pass this test?

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, pingging 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

All links from this webpage are SEO friendly.

! Image Alt Test

This webpage is using "img" tags with empty or missing "alt" attribute!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test you must add an **alt** attribute to every `` tag used into your webpage.

An image with an alternate text specified is inserted using the following HTML line:

```

```

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](#).

✗ Responsive Image Test

Not all images in this webpage are properly sized! This webpage is serving images that are larger than needed for the size of the user's viewport.

How to pass this test?

This issue can be fixed by using responsive images, which relies on creating multiple versions of each image, that are served via CSS media queries depending on the user's viewport dimensions.

Another solution can be to use vector-based image formats like SVG. SVG images scale appropriately to any size, without wasting unnecessary bandwidth. Also consider image CDNs that can help serve responsive images.

✓ Image Aspect Ratio Test

All image display dimensions match the natural aspect ratio.



Inline CSS Test

This webpage is using inline CSS styles!

How to pass this test?

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

This webpage does not use HTML deprecated tags.

Google Analytics Test

This webpage is using Google Analytics.

Favicon Test

 This website appears to have a favicon.



🕒 Backlinks Test

This domain has an Authority Score of 2/100 while the Average Authority Score of top 100 sites is 89.5. Also, this domain has 30 backlinks from 19 referring domains and some recently found backlinks are listed below:

MAR 10, 2024 https://fb.yandex.com.tr/harita/org/akik_tour/1030704156/

MAR 8, 2024 <https://thailandsocialmedia.directory/akik-tour/>

MAR 5, 2024 <https://worldtravelinfluencer.directory/akik-tour/>

MAR 1, 2024 <https://copsocialmedia.directory/akik-tour/>

FEB 27, 2024 <https://worldfootball.social/akik-tour/>

FEB 22, 2024 <http://www.websitescrawl.com/domain-list-5677>

FEB 19, 2024 <https://worldculinary.directory/akik-tour/>

FEB 19, 2024 <https://www.worldfootball.social/akik-tour/>

FEB 18, 2024 <https://worldsocialmedia.directory/akik-tour/>

FEB 7, 2024 <https://www.worldinfluencers.social/akik-tour/>

✅ JS Error Test

There are no severe JavaScript errors on this webpage.

⚠️ Console Errors Test

This webpage has some warnings caught by the Chrome DevTools Console!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you have to fix all the warnings reported in Chrome DevTools console. You can also visit Google's documentation for further troubleshooting support:

<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/devtools/issues/>

✅ Charset Declaration Test

This webpage has a character encoding declaration.

```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```



✘ Social Media Test

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

How to pass this test?

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](#)

Speed optimizations

8 Failed

2 Warnings

15 Passed

✔ HTML Page Size Test

The size of this webpage's HTML is **19.07 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.

✔ DOM Size Test

The Document Object Model (DOM) of this webpage has **536 nodes** which is less than the recommended value of **1,500 nodes**.

✔ HTML Compression/GZIP Test

This webpage is successfully compressed using **br compression** on your code. The HTML code is compressed from **120.92 Kb** to **19.07 Kb** (**84% size savings**). This helps ensure a faster loading webpage and improved user experience.



Site Loading Speed Test

The loading time of this webpage (measured from N. Virginia, US) is around **11.86 seconds** and is greater than the average loading speed which is **5 seconds**!

How to pass this test?

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

JS Execution Time Test

The JavaScript code used by this webpage is executed in less than **2 seconds**.



✖ Page Objects Test

This webpage is using more than 20 http requests, which can slow down page loading and negatively impact user experience!

Content size by content type

Content type	Percent	Size
Other	54.6 %	8.44 Mb
Image	31.2 %	4.82 Mb
Javascript	7.4 %	1.15 Mb
Font	4.9 %	770.51 Kb
Css	1.4 %	216.65 Kb
Html	0.6 %	93.82 Kb
TOTAL	100%	15.47 Mb

Requests by content type

Content type	Percent	Requests
Other	26.1 %	43
Javascript	21.2 %	35
Image	18.8 %	31
Css	18.2 %	30
Font	9.1 %	15
Html	6.7 %	11
TOTAL	100%	165

Content size by domain

Domain	Percent	Size
rr5---sn-p5qddn7r.googlevideo.com	33.0 %	5.11 Mb
akiktour.com	28.2 %	4.37 Mb
rr2---sn-p5qlsny6.googlevideo.com	20.6 %	3.19 Mb



i.ytimg.com	9.0 %	1.39 Mb
youtube.com	7.4 %	1.15 Mb
fonts.gstatic.com	0.7 %	111.11 Kb
jnn-pa.googleapis.com	0.5 %	79.69 Kb
yt3.ggpht.com	0.4 %	63.15 Kb
google.com	0.1 %	19.86 Kb
rr5---sn-vgqsrn6z.googlevideo.com	0.0 %	1.36 Kb
Other	0.0 %	2.05 Kb
TOTAL	100%	15.47 Mb

Requests by domain

Domain	Percent	Requests
akiktour.com	46.1 %	76
youtube.com	15.8 %	26
rr2---sn-p5qlsny6.googlevideo.com	9.1 %	15
rr5---sn-p5qddn7r.googlevideo.com	7.9 %	13
fonts.gstatic.com	7.3 %	12
i.ytimg.com	4.2 %	7
yt3.ggpht.com	3.6 %	6
jnn-pa.googleapis.com	2.4 %	4
googleads.g.doubleclick.net	1.2 %	2
fonts.googleapis.com	0.6 %	1
Other	1.8 %	3
TOTAL	100%	165

✓ Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)

This webpage is using a caching mechanism. [Caching](#) helps speed page loading times as well as reduces server load.



✓ Flash Test

This webpage 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

This webpage is not serving all resources (images, javascript and css) from CDNs!

How to pass this test?

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

✗ Modern Image Format Test

This webpage is not serving images in a modern format! Image formats like [JPEG 2000](#), [JPEG XR](#), and [WebP](#) often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, convert all the images listed in this report into a modern image format such as [JPEG 2000](#), [JPEG XR](#) or [WebP](#).

It's important to understand that the modern image formats, like WebP, are not yet widely supported across all devices and browsers. You can find [here](#) a full list of supported browsers and devices for the WebP format.

If your target audience falls within one of the unsupported browser/device categories, you should serve optimized fall-back images in the original JPEG/PNG format so that your users don't see a broken or badly designed page:

```
<!--Before:-->


<!--After:-->
<picture>
  <source type="image/webp" srcset="image.webp">
  
</picture>
```

The browser uses the first listed source that's in a format it supports. If the browser does not support any of the formats listed in the "source" tags, it falls back to loading the image specified by the "img" tag.



✔ Image Metadata Test

This webpage is not using images with large metadata.

✔ Image Caching Test

This website is using cache headers for images and the browsers will display these images from the cache.

✔ JavaScript Caching Test

This webpage is using cache headers for all JavaScript resources.

✔ CSS Caching Test

This webpage is using cache headers for all CSS resources.

✘ JavaScript Minification Test

This webpage is using JavaScript files that are not minified!

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test you must minify all JavaScript files. For this task you can use an online JS minifier like [JSCompress](#), [Closure Compiler](#) or [JSMIn](#).

✔ CSS Minification Test

All CSS resources used by this webpage are minified.



✘ Render Blocking Resources Test

This webpage is using render blocking resources! Eliminating render-blocking resources can help this webpage to load significantly faster and will improve the website experience for your visitors.

How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you have to reduce the impact of render-blocking resources.

First, you have to identify what's critical and what's not. You can use the [Chrome DevTools \(Coverage tab\)](#) to identify non-critical CSS and JS.

Once you've identified critical code, you can try the below methods to eliminate render-blocking resources:

- inline critical JS within a script tag in your HTML document
- inline critical CSS required for the first paint inside a style block in the head of the HTML document
- move the script and link tags at the end of the HTML document
- add async or defer attributes to non-critical script or link tags
- split CSS styles into different files, organized by media query
- compress and minify your text-based resources

✔ Nested Tables Test

This webpage is not using nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.

✔ Frameset Test

This webpage does not use frames.

✔ Doctype Test

This webpage has a doctype declaration.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

! URL Redirects Test

This URL performed 1 redirects! While redirects are typically not advisable (as they can affect search engine indexing issues and adversely affect site loading time), one redirect may be acceptable, particularly if the URL is redirecting from a non-www version to its www version, or vice-versa.

<https://www.akiktour.com/> → <https://akiktour.com/wp/>



✘ Largest Contentful Paint Test

The Largest Contentful Paint duration of this webpage is 7.18 seconds. To provide a good user experience, [Google recommends](#) that sites should strive to have Largest Contentful Paint of 2.5 seconds or less.

Largest Contentful Paint element within the viewport:

Text: *Welcome to Akik Tour, one of the super leading companies of Turkish Tourism with...*

Html:

*Welcome to **Akik Tour**, one of the super leading companies of Turkish Tourism with its 20 years of experience.*

How to pass this test?

The reason Google chose LCP as a relevant SEO metric is that it directly influences user experience. The loading of the biggest element on a page determines how quickly the user will be able to view its contents and interact with it. For most websites, you can improve the Largest Contentful Paint by sticking to a few guiding principles:

- Try to reduce the server response time.
- Eliminate as many render-blocking resources (CSS and JavaScript) as possible.
- Optimize the loading times for resources on the webpage.

✔ Cumulative Layout Shift Test

The CLS score of this webpage is 0.0077. To provide a good user experience, [Google recommends](#) that sites should strive to have a CLS score of 0.1 or less.

DOM element which contributes the most to CLS score:

Text: *Welcome to Akik Tour, one of the super leading companies of Turkish Tourism with...*

Html: `<div data-elementor-type="wp-page" data-elementor-id="199" class="elementor elementor-199" data-elementor-settings="[]">`

Score: 0.0075

Server and security

0 Failed

0 Warnings

10 Passed

✔ URL Canonicalization Test

<https://akiktour.com/wp/> and <https://www.akiktour.com/wp/> resolve to the same URL.



✔ SSL Checker and HTTPS Test

This website is successfully using HTTPS, a secure communication protocol over the Internet.

- ✔ The certificate is not used before the activation date.
- ✔ The certificate has not expired.
- ✔ The hostname "akiktour.com" is correctly listed in the certificate.
- ✔ The certificate should be trusted by all major web browsers.
- ✔ The certificate was not revoked.
- ✔ The certificate was signed with a secure hash.

Certificate Chain:

Server certificate	
Common Name	*.akiktour.com
Subject Alternative Names (SANs)	*.akiktour.com, akiktour.com
Not Valid Before	Tue, February 13th 2024, 7:05:26 am (UTC)
Not Valid After	Mon, May 13th 2024, 7:05:25 am (UTC)
Signature Algorithm	sha256WithRsaEncryption
Issuer	R3
Intermediate certificate	
Common Name	R3
Organization	Let's Encrypt
Location	US
Not Valid Before	Fri, September 4th 2020, 12:00:00 am (UTC)
Not Valid After	Mon, September 15th 2025, 4:00:00 pm (UTC)
Signature Algorithm	sha256WithRsaEncryption
Issuer	ISRG Root X1
Root certificate	
Common Name	ISRG Root X1
Organization	Internet Security Research Group



Location	US
Not Valid Before	Thu, June 4th 2015, 11:04:38 am (UTC)
Not Valid After	Mon, June 4th 2035, 11:04:38 am (UTC)
Signature Algorithm	sha256WithRsaEncryption
Issuer	ISRG Root X1

✓ Mixed Content Test (HTTP over HTTPS)

This webpage does not use mixed content - both the initial HTML and all other resources are loaded over HTTPS.

✓ HTTP2 Test

This webpage is using the HTTP/2 protocol.

✓ Safe Browsing Test

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

✓ Server Signature Test

The server signature is off for this webpage.

✓ Directory Browsing Test

Directory browsing is disabled for this website.

✓ Plaintext Emails Test

This webpage does not include email addresses in plaintext.

✓ Unsafe Cross-Origin Links Test

This webpage is not using `target="_blank"` links without `rel="noopener"` or `rel="noreferrer"` attribute.



Mobile usability

0 Failed

0 Warnings

3 Passed

✔ Meta Viewport Test

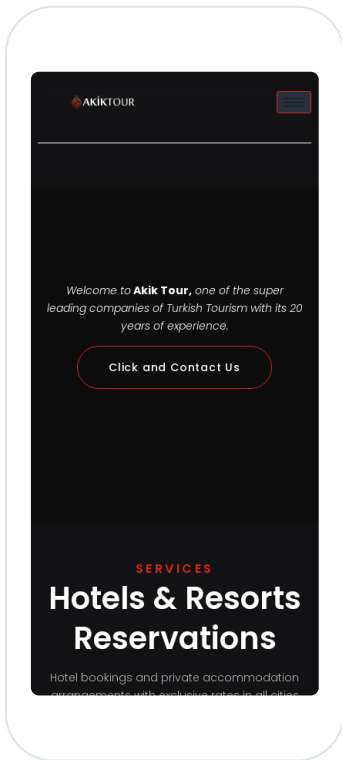
This webpage is using a viewport meta tag.

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
```

✔ Media Query Responsive Test

This webpage is using CSS media queries, which is the base for responsive design functionalities.

⊙ Mobile Snapshot Test





✘ Structured Data Test

This webpage doesn't take the advantages of HTML Microdata or JSON-LD specifications in order to use structured data! View Google's guide for [getting started with structured data](#).

How to pass this test?

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

This website is not using a custom 404 error page! Default 404 error pages result in a poor experience - it can mislead users into thinking an entire site is down or broken, greatly increases the chance they leave the website entirely, and looks unprofessional. We recommend to have a custom 404 error page in order to improve the website's user experience by letting users know that only a specific page is missing/broken (and not the entire site), providing them helpful links, the opportunity to report bugs, and potentially [track the source of broken links](#).

How to pass this test?

Creating a custom 404 error page can be relatively simple or more complicated, depending on what technologies were used to build your website (your web server, framework used, etc).

[Learn more about the basics of creating a custom 404 error page](#).

On your custom error page, you should provide relevant information to keep the user's attention so they remain on your website. Some steps to achieve this goal include:

- Adding links to your most important pages (your best articles/articles/content, latest posts, etc.)
- If you have an e-commerce business, you can display special offers, product recommendations, discounts, etc.
- Include a search box or a sitemap link to help users find the information they wanted.
- Use simple language (non-technical) to explain what went wrong.
- Add a contact form or provide an email address to allow users to get in touch with you for further help.

You can also use your custom 404 error page to [track the source of broken links in your site](#).



✓ Noindex Tag Test

This webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that it can be indexed by search engines.

✓ Canonical Tag Test

This webpage is using the canonical link tag. This tag specifies that the URL: <https://akiktour.com/wp/> 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://akiktour.com/wp/" rel="canonical"/>
```

⊙ Nofollow Tag Test

This webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from this webpage.

⊙ Disallow Directive Test

This website 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.

✓ Meta Refresh Test

This webpage is not using a meta refresh tag.

✓ SPF Records Test

This DNS server is using an SPF record.

```
v=spf1 ip4:141.136.39.1 include:mailchannels.net a mx ip4:141.136.39.52 include:relay.mailchannels.net ~all
```

! Ads.txt Validation Test

This website doesn't use an ads.txt file! Ads.txt is a text file that contains a list of Authorized Digital Sellers. The purpose of ads.txt files is to give advertisers and advertising networks the ability to verify who is allowed to sell advertising on your website.