

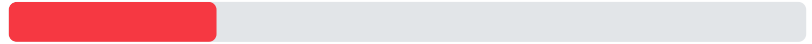


## https://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk

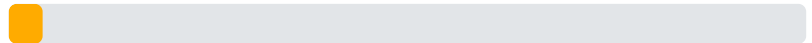
Report generated on Mar 10, 2024



19 Failed



3 Warnings



51 Passed



### Common SEO issues

7 Failed

2 Warnings

16 Passed

#### ✔ Meta Title Test

This webpage is using a title tag.

**Text:** Prestige Chauffeurs Limited – A Family Business, Est 1996

**Length:** 57 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://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/  
Prestige Chauffeurs Limited – A Family Business, Est 1996
```

### Mobile version

```
https://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/  
Prestige Chauffeurs Limited – A  
Family Business, Est 1996
```



## ✘ 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.

13 service 10 have 10 prestige 9 corporate 9 chauffeur



## ✘ 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 |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|
| service   | ✘         | ✘                | ✘        |
| have      | ✘         | ✘                | ✘        |
| prestige  | ✓         | ✘                | ✘        |
| corporate | ✘         | ✘                | ✘        |
| chauffeur | ✓         | ✘                | ✘        |

## 🕒 Keywords Cloud Test





## 🕒 Related Keywords Test

This URL is currently ranked in the top 20 organic Google listings for the search terms below:

- [prestige chauffeurs](#)
- [prestige chauffeur service](#)
- [prestige chauffeurs](#)
- [prestige chauffeurs](#)
- [mercedes vito mpv](#)
- [prestige chauffeurs](#)
- [prestige chauffeurs](#)
- [chauffeur license uk](#)
- [prestige chauffeurs](#)
- [1960s rolls royce](#)

## 🕒 Competitor Domains Test

This domain has an Authority Score of 10/100 while the Average Authority Score of top 100 sites is 89.5. Some of the most relevant competitors for this domain are listed below:

## ❌ 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.

### 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

Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file.

<https://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/robots.txt>



## ✔ Sitemap Test

This website has a sitemap file.

<https://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/wp-sitemap.xml>

## ✔ 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 `<img>` 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 **10/100** while the **Average Authority Score** of top 100 sites is **89.5**. Also, this domain has **78 backlinks** from **27 referring domains** and some recently found backlinks are listed below:

- FEB 19, 2024 <https://best-seo-domains.com/d566dce13cebfa2c17e16faf2d602be94b4e50d/eef3f2cb6815aea08...>
- FEB 19, 2024 <http://www.aq0.co.uk/prestige/index28.htm>
- FEB 15, 2024 <https://www.yell.com/s/classic+cars-m26.html>
- FEB 14, 2024 <https://www.myopeninghours.co.uk/Bury/page-16>
- FEB 10, 2024 <https://fangsforfantasy.blogspot.com/2021/07/voyager-credit-card-network-fleet-card.html>
- FEB 9, 2024 <https://www.bury.co.uk/listing/883027-Prestige-Chauffeurs/>
- FEB 8, 2024 <https://best-seo-domains.com/d566dce13cebfa2c17e16faf2d602be94b4e50d/eef3f2cb6815aea084...>
- JAN 21, 2024 <https://www.thomsonlocal.com/search/chauffeurs/oldham-lancashire>
- JAN 20, 2024 <https://www.thomsonlocal.com/search/chauffeurs/worsley-lancashire>
- JAN 14, 2024 <https://www.thomsonlocal.com/search/chauffeurs/leigh-lancashire>

## ✓ 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 connected successfully with social media using:

[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#)





## Speed optimizations

7 Failed

0 Warnings

18 Passed

### ✓ HTML Page Size Test

The size of this webpage's HTML is **24.32 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 **964 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 **114.04 Kb** to **24.32 Kb** (**79% 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 **5.09 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           |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Image        | 71.0 %      | 3.58 Mb        |
| Javascript   | 21.0 %      | 1.06 Mb        |
| Css          | 4.2 %       | 217.42 Kb      |
| Font         | 2.6 %       | 136.64 Kb      |
| Html         | 0.9 %       | 48.51 Kb       |
| Other        | 0.2 %       | 10.13 Kb       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>5.04 Mb</b> |

### Requests by content type

| Content type | Percent     | Requests   |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Javascript   | 57.7 %      | 79         |
| Css          | 19.7 %      | 27         |
| Image        | 12.4 %      | 17         |
| Font         | 6.6 %       | 9          |
| Other        | 2.2 %       | 3          |
| Html         | 1.5 %       | 2          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>137</b> |

### Content size by domain

| Domain                   | Percent | Size      |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|
| prestigechauffeurs.co.uk | 85.8 %  | 4.32 Mb   |
| maps.google.com          | 5.2 %   | 270.55 Kb |
| gstatic.com              | 4.3 %   | 221.28 Kb |



|                      |             |                |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| fonts.gstatic.com    | 1.9 %       | 99.22 Kb       |
| googletagmanager.com | 1.8 %       | 91.08 Kb       |
| google.com           | 0.9 %       | 45.08 Kb       |
| maps.gstatic.com     | 0.1 %       | 5.43 Kb        |
| fonts.googleapis.com | 0.0 %       | 1.53 Kb        |
| s.w.org              | 0.0 %       | 424 B          |
| google-analytics.com | 0.0 %       | 210 B          |
| Other                | 0.0 %       | 162 B          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>100%</b> | <b>5.04 Mb</b> |

## Requests by domain

| Domain                   | Percent     | Requests   |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|
| prestigechauffeurs.co.uk | 78.8 %      | 108        |
| maps.google.com          | 5.8 %       | 8          |
| google.com               | 3.6 %       | 5          |
| fonts.gstatic.com        | 3.6 %       | 5          |
| gstatic.com              | 2.2 %       | 3          |
| fonts.googleapis.com     | 1.5 %       | 2          |
| maps.gstatic.com         | 1.5 %       | 2          |
| googletagmanager.com     | 0.7 %       | 1          |
| google-analytics.com     | 0.7 %       | 1          |
| maps.googleapis.com      | 0.7 %       | 1          |
| Other                    | 0.7 %       | 1          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>100%</b> | <b>137</b> |

### ✓ 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 serving all images, javascript and css resources from CDNs.

## ✗ 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 using images with large metadata (**more than 16% of the image size**)! Stripping out unnecessary metadata tags can improve not only the loading time but also the security and privacy of a webpage.

### How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, you have to remove the unnecessary image metadata (additional information which is stored along with the image). There are literally hundreds of metadata tags, but most of them (like camera model and settings, exposure, creation date, etc) are useless to site visitors and isn't required by browsers to render images. However, a few metadata tags can still be useful and may help Search Engine bots to better understand your images:

- **GPS tags** - These define where the image was taken providing location information that might help with local SEO. If you have a location-based business, tag your image with the GPS coordinates of your premises.
- **Author/Owner Name** - Add your brand name (or your own name) here because it may influence the image being shown when someone searches your brand in Google Images.
- **Image Description** - Just like an ALT description, the image description metadata tag can provide information pertaining to what the content of the image is about.

## ✔ 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 doesn't have any redirects (which could potentially cause site indexation issues and site loading delays).



## ✘ Largest Contentful Paint Test

The Largest Contentful Paint duration of this webpage is 4.4 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:** *You have arrived. Let Prestige Chauffeurs solve all your travel needs. PICKUP DA...*

**Html:** `<div data-vc-full-width="true" data-vc-full-width-init="true" class="vc_row wpb_row vc_row-fluid vc_custom_166738373383..." style="position: relative; left: -350px; box-sizing: bord...">`

### 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 0.0363. 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:** Take a look at our chauffeur services to see how we can help you. Corporate Trav...

**Html:** `<div class="theme-page-content" style="padding-top:0px;padding-bottom:0px;">`

**Score:** 0.0335

Server and security

2 Failed

0 Warnings

8 Passed

## ✔ URL Canonicalization Test

<https://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/> and <https://prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/> 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 "www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk" 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                      | prestigechauffeurs.co.uk                             |
| Subject Alternative Names (SANs) | *.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk, prestigechauffeurs.co.uk |
| Not Valid Before                 | Wed, March 6th 2024, 11:49:38 am (UTC)               |
| Not Valid After                  | Tue, June 4th 2024, 11:49:37 am (UTC)                |
| Signature Algorithm              | ecdsaWithSha384                                      |
| Issuer                           | E1   |
| Intermediate certificate         |  |
| Common Name                      | E1   |
| 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              | ecdsaWithSha384                                      |
| Issuer                           | ISRG Root X2   |
| Intermediate certificate         |  |
| Common Name                      | ISRG Root X2   |
| Organization                     | Internet Security Research Group                     |





|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 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                               |
| <b>Root certificate</b> |  |
| 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

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 pass this test?

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

## ✔ 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.

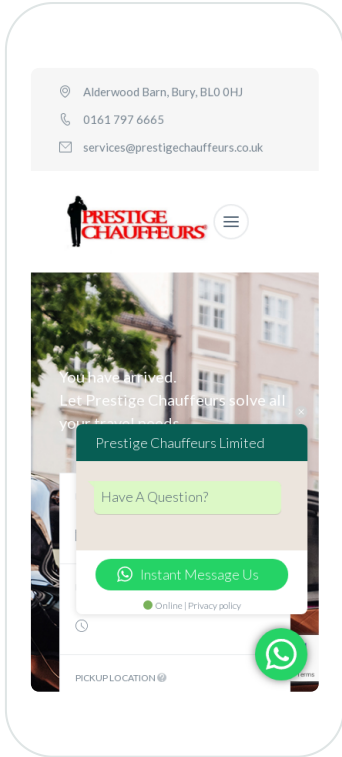
```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1" />
```

## ✔ 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://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/> 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://www.prestigechauffeurs.co.uk/" 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

Your robots.txt file includes a disallow command which instructs search engines to avoid certain parts of your website! You are advised to confirm if access to these resources or pages are intended to be blocked (e.g., if they contain internal-only content or sensitive information).

## 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 include:zoho.com ~all
```



## ✘ Ads.txt Validation Test

The request of ads.txt file has an unexpected Content-Type header: `text/html; charset=UTF-8`. In order for this resource to be easily accessed by the DSPs and advertisers, its Content-Type header should be `text/plain` or `text/plain; charset=utf-8`.

### How to pass this test?

In order to pass this test, the **ads.txt file** should be **publicly available** in the website's root domain and its content should be **properly formatted**.

The advertising systems will read the content of the ads.txt file only if the request will return a **200 OK** HTTP status code. The content of this file should be encoded as a formatted plain text and the HTTP Content-Type header should be `text/plain` (all other Content-Types are treated as an error and the content will be ignored).

As outlined in the [IAB Tech Lab specifications for ads.txt file](#), the format logically consists of three types of records: comments, data records and variables:

#### 1. Comments

Lines starting with `#` symbol are considered comments and are ignored.

#### 2. Data records

For each Exchange or Supply-Side Platform (SSP) that is authorized to sell your inventory you must add a data record. Each of these lines should contain 3 or 4 comma separated fields:

```
<FIELD #1>, <FIELD #2>, <FIELD #3>, <FIELD #4>
```

- #1 - The canonical domain name of the system where bidders connect (e.g. google.com, appnexus.com, etc)
- #2 - The publisher account ID
- #3 - The type of account or relationship (e.g. DIRECT or RESELLER)
- #4 - (Optional) An ID that uniquely identifies the advertising system within a certification authority

#### 3. Variables

Any line containing a pattern of `<VARIABLE>=<VALUE>` should be interpreted as a variable declaration. The `<VARIABLE>` is a string identifier without internal whitespace. The only supported separator is the equals sign `'='`. The `<VALUE>` is an open string that may contain arbitrary data.

For human readability it is recommended that variables be declared at the end of the file, but this is not a strict requirement.

Only the following variables are supported: **CONTACT**, **SUBDOMAIN** and **INVENTORYPARTNERDOMAIN**.