Task:	Status:
Page Size: The heavier the site page, the slower the load. For optimal performance, try to keep page size below 4MB.	
Page Requests: The more HTTP requests your website makes, the slower it becomes. Combining files can help reduce the number of requests.	
Page Speed: Webpages should become interactive within 5.3 seconds. Any slower and visitors will abandon your site.	
Browser Caching: Browser caching speeds up your website by storing frequently used content in local memory.	
Minimal Page Redirects: Multiple redirects can make your site load slower. Aim for no more than one redirect.	
Image Size: Use responsive images or SVGs to optimize your images for different screen sizes.	
Minified JavaScript: When your JavaScript is properly compressed, it makes your website run much faster.	
Minified CSS: When CSS is properly compressed, your website runs faster.	
Legible Font Size: Visitors may have difficulty reading small text, especially on mobile. We recommend at least 12px.	
Tap Targets: Mobile-friendly pages perform better in search results. Make sure interactive elements like buttons and links are not too small or close together.	
Responsive: Responsive design gives you a bump in search rankings for searches on mobile devices.	
HTTPS: HTTPS protects websites from attacks and gives visitors confidence that your site is authentic and trustworthy.	
Secure JavaScript Libraries: Intruders can exploit outdated JavaScript libraries. Using the latest version of each library and updating it regularly will help keep you safe.	
Permission to Index: For a page to appear on a SERP, search engines must have permission to store it in their index. If they can't, no other changes matter.	
Meta Description: These tell people what your page is about in search results. **Content Plugins:** Search engines can't always understand content that relies on browser plugins, such as Flash.	
Descriptive Link Text: Descriptive link text helps visitors know what they'll see if they click the link. "Click here" won't cut it.	