LEARNING MADE EASY



7th Edition





Develop an SEO-friendly website

Understand the secrets to ranking #1

Analyze results with improved analytics tools

Peter Kent

E-commerce and digital marketing consultant

SEO





SEO

7th Edition

by Peter Kent



SEO For Dummies®, 7th Edition

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Introduction

elcome to *SEO For Dummies*, 7th Edition. What on earth would you want this book for? Can't you just build a website and let your web designer get the site into the search engines? All web designers and web design firms say they can do that for you, after all. Or can't you simply pay someone to do a little SEO work for you? SEO firms and consultants are as common as beer vendors at a baseball game. If you have a website and you're not getting emails from SEO companies, you're in a tiny minority!

Well, unfortunately, it's not that simple. (Okay, fortunately for me, because if it were simple, Wiley wouldn't pay me to write this book.) The fact is that search engine optimization is a little complicated. Not brain surgery complicated, but not as easy as "Sure, we'll do the SEO when we build your site." (No, you can't trust your web developer to do this for you; they all offer the service, but very few understand SEO! In fact, web designers and developers hate it and only offer the service because all the competition claims to provide it.)

The vast majority of websites don't have a chance in the search engines. Why? Because of simple mistakes. Because they trust firms that shouldn't be trusted. Because the people creating the sites don't have a clue what they should do to make the site easy for search engines to work with. Because they don't understand the role of links pointing to their site, and because they've never thought about keywords. Because, because, because. This book helps you deal with those because and gets you not just one, but dozens, of steps ahead of the average website Joe.

About This Book

This book demystifies the world of search engines. You find out what you need to do to give your site the best possible chance to rank well in the search engines.

In this book, I show you how to

- >> Make sure that you're using the right keywords in your web pages.
- Create pages that search engines can read and will index the way you want them to.

- Avoid techniques that search engines hate things that can get your website penalized (knocked down low in search engine rankings).
- >> Build pages that give your site greater visibility in search engines.
- Get search engines and directories to include your site in their indexes and lists.
- Turn up the search engines' Local search results (you know, on the little map that often appears).
- >> Get into the product and shopping indexes.
- >> Encourage other websites to link to yours.
- >> Make the most of social networking and video.
- >> Keep track of how your site is doing.
- And plenty more!

Foolish Assumptions

I don't want to assume anything, but I have to believe that if you're reading this book, you already know a few things about the Internet and search engines. I presume that you

- >> Have access to a computer that has access to the Internet.
- >> Know how to use a web browser to get around the Internet.
- Know how to carry out searches at the web's major search engines, such as Google and Yahoo!

Of course, for a book like this, I *have* to assume a little. This is a book about how to get your website to rank well in the search engines. I have to assume that you know how to create and work with a site or at least know someone who can create and work with a site. In particular, you (or the other person) must know how to

- >> Set up a website.
- >> Create web pages.
- >> Load those pages onto your web server.
- Understand a little (not a lot) of HTML (HyperText Markup Language), the coding used to create web pages.

There are many ways to create websites these days. You may be creating the site by hand, writing the HTML directly—but probably not. These days, you're more likely to be using some kind of *content management* tool, a system that manages page creation for you, insulating you from the underlying HTML to a great degree; a tool such as WordPress or another "blogging" system, or Drupal, or an ecommerce system, such as X-Cart, Volusion, or BigCommerce.

That's fine. Most such systems these days take SEO into consideration and provide tools to help you optimize your site (though not all do!). Still, you need to know at least a little about HTML; when I refer to a <TITLE> tag or meta tags, or whatever, you'll understand what I'm talking about. I don't go into a lot of complicated code in this book; this isn't a primer on HTML. But to do search engine work, you (or someone on your team) need to know what a <TITLE> tag is, for instance, and how to insert it into a page, either directly or using the content-management system's tools; how to recognize JavaScript (though not how to create or modify it); perhaps, depending on the tools you are using, how to open a web page in a text editor and modify it; and so on. So a little basic HTML knowledge is handy to optimize a site for the search engines. If you need more information about HTML, take a look at *Beginning HTML5 and CSS3 For Dummies*, 5th Edition, by Ed Tittel and Chris Minnick (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.).

Icons Used in This Book

This book, like all *For Dummies* books, uses icons to highlight certain paragraphs and to alert you to particularly useful information. Here's a rundown of what those icons mean:



A Tip icon means I'm giving you an extra snippet of information that may help you on your way or provide some additional insight into the concepts being discussed.



The Remember icon points out information that is worth committing to memory.



The Technical Stuff icon indicates geeky stuff that you can skip if you really want to, although you may want to read it if you're the kind of person who likes to have the background info.



The Warning icon helps you stay out of trouble. It's intended to grab your attention to help you avoid a pitfall that may harm your website or business.

Beyond the Book

In addition to what you're reading right now, this product also comes with a free access-anywhere Cheat Sheet with fingertip facts about search engine optimization. To get this Cheat Sheet, simply go to www.dummies.com and search for "SEO For Dummies Cheat Sheet" in the Search box.

At www.SearchEngineBulletin.com, you find all the links in this book (so that you don't have to type them!). You'll also find additional useful information that didn't make it into the book.

Getting Started with SEO

IN THIS PART . . .

Understanding how search engines work

Deciphering search results

Connecting your pages to search engines

Evaluating your competition

Making your site friendly for visitors and search engines

- » Discovering where people search
- » Understanding the difference between search sites and search systems
- » Distilling thousands of search sites down to three search systems
- » Understanding how search engines work
- » Gathering tools and basic knowledge

Chapter **1** Surveying the Search Engine Landscape

ou've got a problem. You want people to visit your website; that's the purpose, after all — to bring people to your site to buy your product, or find out about your service, or hear about the cause you support, or for whatever other purpose you've built the site. So you've decided you need to get traffic from the search engines — not an unreasonable conclusion, as you find out in this chapter.

So where do you start? You know you want to have your site appear in Google, of course. . . but as big as Google is, it isn't everything. A lot of searches are carried out at sites *other than* Google. But when you start to consider other search options, the field starts to get crowded. There's AOL.com, Yahoo.com, and Bing.com, of course. But there's more; what about DuckDuckGo (a search site focused on privacy), DogPile.com, Ask.com, Baidu.com, Yandex.com, StartPage.com, and SwissCows.com?

And don't forget the nontraditional "search engines." Many searches are carried out at Amazon, Craigslist, eBay, and other shopping-related sites. Then there's sites such as YouTube, Twitter, and Facebook. So where do you direct your attention? Well, I've got some good news. While you definitely need to consider more than just Google, the overall picture of search engine "targets" can be simplified. The point of this chapter is to take a complicated landscape of scores, maybe hundreds, of search sites and whittle it down into the small group of search engines that really matter. (Search sites? Search systems? Don't worry; I explain the distinction.)

Investigating Search Engines and Directories

The term *search engine* has become the predominant term for *search system* or *search site*, but you need to understand the different types of search, um, thingies that you're going to run across.

Although out on the Interwebs you will hear the term *search engine* a *lot*, perhaps almost exclusively, I like to sometimes use the term *search site*. Why? Because many search sites don't have their own search engines; rather, they partner with a search engine to provide their site visitors with search results.

Take, for instance, AOL.com (www.aol.com). One may be forgiven for thinking that AOL.com is a search engine; after all, it has a big search box right at the top, and if you enter a phrase and press Enter, or click a colored SEARCH button, you get search results.

INDEX ENVY

A few years ago, Yahoo! and Google used to compete to see who had the largest index; Google used to even publish the number of indexed pages on its home page; at one point the statement under the search box said that Google had indexed 15 billion pages.

Oh, the good old days . . . how things have changed. Now Yahoo! no longer has its own index (it gets search results from Bing), and forget billions of pages; now Google has found *trillions* of pages! In 2015, Google reported that it had discovered 60 trillion pages, though not all were indexed; today Google's How Search Works page (www.google.com/search/howsearchworks) states that the index itself contains "hundreds of billions of pages," and contains about 100 million gigabytes of data. (It's been saying that for a couple of years at least, so we're getting into fuzzy number territory. The bottom line? The index is *yuge*!)

However, AOL doesn't own a search engine, despite the fact that you can search at the AOL site. (Indeed, *many* people *do* search at AOL, around a couple of hundred million times a month). Rather, AOL gets its search results from the Bing search engine. Another example is EarthLink.net; this site (owned by an Internet Service Provider that used to be one of the top companies back in the 1990s) has a search box, but the search results come from Google. Hence my desire to differentiate between search *sites* (places where you can search) and search *engines* (the systems that actually do all the work). It's an important distinction.

Search sites, indexes, and engines

Let me quickly give you a few simple definitions:

- >> Search site: A website where you can search for information on the web.
- Search engine: A system that collects pages from the web, saves them in a massive database, indexes the information, and provides a mechanism for people to search through the data.
- Search index: The index containing all the information that the engine collected and searches.
- Search directory: A system that contains some basic information about websites, rather than about collected and indexed web *pages*.



Large search-index companies own thousands of computers that use software known as *spiders, searchbots,* or *robots* (or just plain *bots*) to grab web pages and read the information stored in them. These systems use complex *algorithms* — calculations based on complicated formulae — to index that information and rank it in search results when people search. Google, shown in Figure 1-1, is the world's most popular search site.

Search directories

Before there were search engines, there were search directories. A *directory* is a categorized collection of information about websites. Rather than containing information *from* web *pages*, it contains information *about* websites. In fact, before Google was even a twinkle in its fathers' eyes, Yahoo! directory was America's dominant search site; "The Google of the 1990s," as I've seen it described.

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Directories are not created using spiders or bots to download and index pages on the websites in the directory; rather, for each website, the directory contains information, such as a title, description, and category, submitted by the site owner. The most significant search directories in recent years were owned by Yahoo! (http://dir.yahoo.com) and the Open Directory Project, affectionately known as DMOZ (pronounced "dee-moz") due to its original name — Directory Mozilla — and its domain name, www.dmoz.org; see Figure 1-2; the Open Directory Project was actually a volunteer-managed directory owned by AOL. (You can see an archived version at https://dmoz-odp.org/ if you're interested.) Google used to have a directory, based on DMOZ data, at http://dir.google.com, but that's long gone.

These directories had staff members who examined all the sites in the directory to make sure they were placed into the correct categories and met certain quality criteria; Yahoo! charged \$299 a year for the privilege of being listed in their directory.

However, search directories are simply nowhere near as important today as in the past. Yahoo! directory has gone, Google stopped using DMOZ data, and not long after that DMOZ itself closed its doors.

These directories became irrelevant to average users; most users didn't even know they existed . . . and now they don't.

However, directories *may* still be useful to your SEO efforts. There are still thousands of small, specialized directories, focusing on particular industries, hobbies, jobs, sports, cities, and so on, and these directories can be an important way to get traffic to your site. Chapter 16 addresses this topic.

FIGURE 1-1: Google, the world's most popular search engine, produced these results