

yseo.web4theme.com

SaaS / 软件工具



Trial · Full Site SEO Audit

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Executive Summary

35

SEO Health Score · Grade E

This report audits 12 pages of yseo.web4theme.com across seven dimensions — technical, content, on-page, schema, performance, AI-search readiness and images — with an overall health score of 35/100 (grade E). Below are the top issues by severity, quick wins, and a phased roadmap.

SaaS / 软件工具 · Prepared by Yseo AI

Top 5 critical issues

- Critical** Served HTML is a 342-byte shell with no main content · Technical SEO
- Critical** On-page body content is effectively nonexistent across the crawled site · Content Quality
- Critical** Zero heading structure beyond a single repeated H1 · Content Quality
- Critical** Homepage is an empty JavaScript shell with no indexable body content · On-Page SEO
- Critical** Meta description missing on 12 of 12 crawled pages · On-Page SEO

Top 5 quick wins (do today)

- Write a unique 140–160 character meta description for each of the 12 indexable URLs (home, /faq, /seo-plans, /about, /contact, blog posts and their /zh/ mirrors) and output them in the server HTML.
- Emit a self-referencing rel=canonical on every route plus reciprocal hreflang (en, zh-Hans, x-default) between each English page and its /zh/ counterpart.
- Regenerate sitemap.xml lastmod values from real content modification timestamps — the current entries are future-dated between 2026-09-05 and 2026-10-09.
- Add explicit robots.txt user-agent groups allowing GPTBot, OAI-SearchBot, ClaudeBot and PerplexityBot, and state a deliberate policy for CCBot, anthropic-ai and cohere-ai, keeping the existing Sitemap directive.
- Ship a descriptive title template and a server-rendered H1 + 3–5 H2 outline with 200–300 words of intro copy on the home page ('Yseo — AI SEO & GEO Toolkit with Search Console Integration').

Weighted Category Scores

Technical SEO	22%	58	12.8	
Content Quality	23%	10	2.3	
On-Page SEO	20%	24	4.8	
Schema / Structured Data	10%	5	0.5	
Performance (CWV)	10%	95	9.5	
AI Search Readiness	10%	45	4.5	
Images	5%	15	0.8	
Weighted total	100%	35	35.1	

Category Detail

Technical SEO

58/100 · 权重 22%

What works

- ✓ Crawlability infrastructure is in place and healthy: robots.txt returns a valid file with 'User-agent: * / Allow: /' and an explicit 'Sitemap: https://yseo.web4theme.com/sitemap.xml' directive, so no crawl path is blocked.
- ✓ Sitemap is valid and reachable: https://yseo.web4theme.com/sitemap.xml returns HTTP 200 and lists 26 bilingual URLs with lastmod, changefreq and priority values.
- ✓ Indexability is clean: the multi-page crawl fetched 12 URLs and all 12 were indexable, with 0 noindex pages and 0 pages missing a title tag.
- ✓ Rendering performance of the delivered document is excellent: Lighthouse mobile performance = 100, best-practices = 100, LCP = 0.8 s, CLS = 0, TBT = 0 ms.
- ✓ Transport layer is sound: DNS resolves, HTTPS endpoint returns HTTP 200, and no redirect or accessibility errors are reported.
- ✓ An llms.txt file is published at the root and is unusually well structured, describing the product, pricing, core pages, policy pages and a blog index with one-line summaries for AI discovery.

Findings

Critical Served HTML is a 342-byte shell with no main content

The entire HTML document is 342 bytes and the visible homepage text is only 'Yseo Yseo'. The multi-page crawl across 12 URLs averages just 3 words per page, and the /about and /contact pages return an inline CSS rule plus the word 'Yseo'. All real content (product copy, plans, FAQ, blog) is injected by JavaScript, so any crawler or agent that does not execute JS receives a page with essentially no content.

Recommendation: Pre-render the critical content of every route into the server response using SSR, SSG or a prerender service. At minimum, the home, FAQ, seo-plans, about, contact and blog routes should return their heading, intro copy and internal navigation as static HTML, with client-side hydration added on top.

High Zero internal links in the delivered HTML

The served HTML contains 0 internal links and 0 external links, and the agent snapshot confirms anchors = 0, landmarks = 0 and real_buttons = 0. Discovery of the 26 sitemap URLs currently depends entirely on sitemap.xml rather than on HTML link graph, which weakens crawl prioritisation and internal PageRank distribution.

Recommendation: Render the site header, footer and primary navigation as static HTML anchor tags with crawlable href values on every route, linking to the main sections (home, FAQ, SEO plans, blog, resources, about, contact) and between the English and Chinese trees.

High No canonical tags on any crawled page

Canonical is reported as None for the audited page, and the 342-byte document contains no link elements that could supply one. With a bilingual structure serving the same content at the root and under /zh/, missing canonicals leave duplicate consolidation to search engines at exactly the point where duplication risk is highest.

Recommendation: Emit a self-referencing <link rel="canonical"> in the server HTML for every indexable URL, including each /zh/ page, and confirm the canonical is present before JavaScript execution (not injected only at runtime).

High Meta descriptions missing on 12 of 12 crawled pages

The audit reports meta descriptions missing = 12 across 12 crawled URLs, and the homepage meta description field is empty. No page gives search engines a summary snippet, so SERP snippets are generated from whatever text the renderer exposes.

Recommendation: Write a unique, 140-160 character meta description for every route in the sitemap (home, FAQ, seo-plans, blog, resources, about, contact, terms, privacy, refund and their /zh/ equivalents) and output them in the initial server HTML.

Medium No hreflang annotations for the English/Chinese bilingual structure

The site serves parallel English (root) and Simplified Chinese (/zh/) trees, but the 342-byte served document contains no link elements at all, so no hreflang alternates are present in the HTML. Without hreflang, Google must infer the language relationship between the two trees and may treat them as duplicates or serve the wrong language.

Recommendation: Add reciprocal hreflang annotations in the server HTML for every bilingual pair, e.g. hreflang="en", hreflang="zh-Hans" and x-default on both the root and /zh/ versions of each page, and verify them with the Search Console international targeting report.

Medium No heading hierarchy beyond a single H1

The homepage reports H1 count = 1, H2 count = 0 and H3 count = 0, and the multi-page crawl found 0 total H2 sections across all crawled pages. Other than the single 'Yseo' H1, the site exposes no semantic section structure, so topical structure and content segmentation are invisible in the markup.

Recommendation: Add a logical H2/H3 outline to the server-rendered content for each route (e.g. feature blocks on the home page, question headings on the FAQ, article headings on blog posts) instead of relying on styled divs.

Medium No structured data in the served HTML

The 342-byte document contains no JSON-LD or microdata, yet the site is a SaaS product with pricing (from \$9.99/month per llms.txt), an FAQ page and a blog. None of this is expressed as machine-readable schema in the HTML.

Recommendation: Emit JSON-LD in the server HTML for Organization/SoftwareApplication (with offers for the pricing tiers), FAQPage on /faq and /zh/faq, and BlogPosting on each article. Validate with the Rich Results Test after confirming the markup is present without JavaScript execution.

Content Quality**10/100 · 权重 23%****What works**

- ✓ The site is technically reachable and indexable: DNS resolves, HTTP returns 200, and the XML sitemap at https://yseo.web4theme.com/sitemap.xml is valid (200) with 12 fetched URLs, of which 12 are indexable and 0 are noindex.
- ✓ robots.txt is permissive (User-agent: * / Allow: /) and correctly references the sitemap, so nothing blocks crawling or indexing.
- ✓ A well-structured llms.txt file is present, with a product summary, categorized core-page links, a full Simplified-Chinese mirror listing, and a blog section — a genuinely strong AI-discovery signal that most sites lack.
- ✓ Title coverage is complete: 0 of 12 crawled URLs are missing a title tag.
- ✓ Lighthouse mobile scores are strong on the technical axis: performance=100, best-practices=100, accessibility=94, seo=91, with LCP 0.8 s, CLS 0, and TBT 0 ms.
- ✓ The agent/accessibility score is 90, and the accessibility tree is clean in the sense that there are 0 unnamed interactive elements.

Findings**Critical On-page body content is effectively nonexistent across the crawled site**

The measured average is 3 words per page across the 12 crawled URLs, and the homepage HTML payload is only 342 bytes with the entire visible page content reading 'Yseo Yseo'. Additional pages such as /about and /contact render only 'Yseo' plus an inline CSS rule. There is no substantive text for a search engine or an AI answer engine to parse, quote, or cite.

Recommendation: Author real, indexable body copy on every template: a value proposition and product explanation on the homepage (target 800–1,500 words), company and team background on /about, contact methods and expected response times on /contact, and full plan/comparison copy on /seo-plans and /faq. Ensure this text is present in the server-rendered HTML response, not injected only after JavaScript execution.

Critical Zero heading structure beyond a single repeated H1

The homepage has H1 count 1 with the text 'Yseo', H2 count 0, and H3 count 0. Across all 12 crawled pages the total number of H2 sections is 0. Without a heading hierarchy, neither users nor LLM extractors can identify topic sections, and passage-level retrieval for AI answers has nothing to latch onto.

Recommendation: Give each page a unique, descriptive H1 (for example 'AI SEO and GEO Toolkit for Webmasters') and break content into 5–10 question-shaped H2 sections with supporting H3s, mirroring the topics already listed in llms.txt (GEO analysis, Google Search Console integration, keyword rank tracking, llms.txt generation).

High Meta descriptions are missing on all 12 crawled pages

The crawl reports meta descriptions missing: 12 out of 12 URLs, and the homepage meta description field is empty. Snippet-level summarization by search engines and AI systems therefore has to be improvised from a 342-byte page, which in practice yields no usable preview text.

Recommendation: Write a unique 140–160 character meta description for every URL, including the /zh/ mirror pages, stating what the page covers and who it is for (for example pricing ranges, supported integrations, or the specific question answered).

High No internal or external links anywhere on the homepage

Measured links are 0 internal and 0 external, and the accessibility tree confirms anchors=0 and real_buttons=0. Discoverability depends entirely on the sitemap and llms.txt rather than on crawlable navigation, and there are no outbound citations to primary sources to support topical authority.

Recommendation: Add crawlable HTML navigation (header, footer, contextual in-body links) connecting home, FAQ, SEO plans, blog, resources, and the /zh/ equivalents, plus outbound links to authoritative primary sources such as Google Search Console documentation and generative-engine guidance when making claims.

High No author, date, or source signals to establish content authority

The rendered pages contain no author byline, no publication or last-updated date, no organization credentials, and no cited sources or expert quotes. Recency and authorship are among the strongest signals for AI citation, and none of them are present on the page itself; only the sitemap carries lastmod values.

Recommendation: Add a visible byline with named author(s) and credentials, an explicit 'Published' and 'Last updated' date on every article and resource page, an author/organization bio with relevant experience, and inline citations to primary sources (studies, official documentation, platform data) for any statistic used.

High Substantive content described in llms.txt does not appear in the served HTML

llms.txt describes a full product with features, pricing at \$9.99/month, a FAQ, SEO plan packages, a blog, and a bilingual content tree, and the sitemap lists 12+ article URLs (for example /blog/geo-guide-get-cited-by-chatgpt-perplexity and /blog/gsc-high-impressions-low-ctr). Yet the fetched HTML is 342 bytes with only 6 accessibility-tree nodes and 0 interactive elements, and the average crawled page yields 3 words. If the real content is client-side rendered, it is invisible to crawlers that do not execute JavaScript, which would make every one of those pages citation-ineligible.

Recommendation: Verify by disabling JavaScript or using a raw HTML fetch on each blog and resource URL. If content is missing from the initial HTML response, switch to server-side rendering or static pre-rendering so the full article text, headings, and metadata are present before any script runs, then re-crawl to confirm word counts.

Medium No images or media to support the content

The homepage contains 0 images in total and therefore 0 images without alt text. For a tool that sells dashboards, GEO analysis, and PDF reporting, the absence of product screenshots, charts, or diagrams removes both a comprehension aid and a multimodal search/LLM surface.

Recommendation: Add real product screenshots, sample audit report visuals, and explanatory diagrams with descriptive alt text, and ensure they are served in HTML rather than injected by script.

On-Page SEO**24/100 · 权重 20%****What works**

- ✓ The site is reachable and healthy at the transport level: DNS resolves, HTTPS responds with HTTP 200, and Lighthouse mobile reports performance=100, best-practices=100, accessibility=94, LCP=0.8 s, CLS=0, TBT=0 ms — an unusually fast, stable shell.
- ✓ robots.txt is permissive for on-page crawling and AI crawling: `User-agent: \* / Allow: /` with a Sitemap directive — no AI crawler (GPTBot, OAI-SearchBot, ClaudeBot, PerplexityBot, etc.) is blocked.
- ✓ A valid XML sitemap is published at https://yseo.web4theme.com/sitemap.xml (HTTP 200, valid=True) enumerating 24 URLs, and the multi-page crawl confirmed 12 fetched URLs with 0 noindex pages.
- ✓ Every crawled URL has a title tag (titles missing: 0 of 12), so no page is completely untitled.
- ✓ A well-formed /llms.txt exists at the root: markdown heading, blockquote summary, organised 'Core pages', bilingual 简体中文 section, and a blog index block — structurally the cleanest asset found on this site.
- ✓ The homepage exposes an H1 (count: 1) rather than none, giving a minimal topical anchor.

Findings

Critical Homepage is an empty JavaScript shell with no indexable body content

The raw HTML for <https://yseo.web4theme.com> is only 342 bytes and the extracted text is just 'Yseo Yseo'. There is no paragraph, list, table, or descriptive sentence in the served response. The multi-page crawl corroborates this across the whole site: avg words/page = 3 across 12 URLs. Because AI crawlers and most non-JS consumers do not execute JavaScript, there is effectively nothing for a search engine or an AI answer engine to index, quote, or cite on any page.

Recommendation: Server-side render (SSR) or statically pre-render the core content of every route so the HTML response contains the real copy. Minimum target: 400-800 words of server-delivered text on the homepage (product definition, features, pricing summary, FAQ), and full body copy on /about, /contact, /seo-plans, /faq and all blog posts. Verify with a raw `curl` (no JS) or the rendered-page tooling that the text is present before shipping.

Critical Meta description missing on 12 of 12 crawled pages

Measured evidence shows 'meta descriptions missing: 12' and the homepage meta description is empty (""). Every page therefore has to rely on Google auto-generating a snippet, which removes the site's ability to control the headline claim shown in search results and in AI-generated citations. Lighthouse SEO=91 is consistent with this deduction.

Recommendation: Write a unique 140-160 character meta description for every URL in the sitemap, leading with the concrete value proposition and a specific fact (e.g. 'Yseo is an AI-powered SEO and GEO toolkit with Google Search Console integration, keyword rank tracking and llms.txt generation. Free plan; paid from \$9.99/month.'). Keep the English and /zh/ versions genuinely localised rather than machine-translated duplicates.

High Zero H2/H3 subheadings across the entire site

The homepage has H2 count = 0 and H3 count = 0, and the multi-page crawl reports 'total H2 sections across pages: 0' across all 12 URLs. There is no heading hierarchy below the single H1, so there is no topical structure, no question-based headings, and no scannable outline for crawlers or AI passage extraction.

Recommendation: Add a proper H1 → H2 → H3 hierarchy to every page. Use question-form H2s that mirror real query patterns ('What is Yseo?', 'How does GEO analysis work?', 'How do I connect Google Search Console?', 'How much does Yseo cost?') and keep each section scoped to one answerable question.

High No internal or external links on the homepage (0 / 0)

Measured links on the homepage are 0 internal and 0 external. Combined with the 342-byte response, the crawl has no in-document navigation path at all — page discovery depends entirely on the sitemap. Without internal links there is no anchor-text signal distribution, no contextual relationship between the homepage and /faq, /seo-plans or the blog, and no crawl depth beyond the sitemap.

Recommendation: Render a real semantic navigation (header + footer) and in-body contextual links: homepage to /faq, /seo-plans, /blog and /resources/what-is-llms-txt, with descriptive anchor text rather than 'click here'. Each blog post should link to at least two related posts and one commercial page.

High Title tag is non-descriptive and effectively duplicated site-wide

The homepage title is 'Yseo' — a single brand token with no descriptive keywords and no differentiator, and the additional-page extracts show the same 'Yseo' title on /about and /contact. Although the crawl reports 0 titles missing, identical, four-character titles give no topical signal for any page and waste the single strongest on-page relevance element.

Recommendation: Adopt a unique, descriptive template per page: 'Yseo — AI SEO & GEO Toolkit with Search Console Integration', 'About Yseo — Team, Mission and How the GEO Audit Works', 'SEO Audit Plans & Pricing — Yseo'. Keep titles roughly 50-60 characters and put the distinguishing phrase before the brand on non-home pages.

High Content is far too thin for any passage to be citable

Average words per page is 3 across 12 URLs, against a 134-167 word target for a self-contained AI-citable passage and a requirement of a direct answer within the first 40-60 words of each section. Even where the pages exist in the sitemap with meaningful slugs (/faq, /seo-plans, /resources/what-is-llms-txt, six blog posts), none of that content is present in the served output.

Recommendation: Publish full-length, first-hand content on each route: a definition block in the first 60 words of every page ('Yseo is an AI-powered SEO and GEO toolkit that...'), 134-167 word self-contained answer blocks per H2, and specific attributable statistics (free plan limits, pricing in USD and RMB, number of tracked keywords) instead of generic marketing claims.

Medium Homepage has no canonical tag

The measured evidence records Canonical: None on the homepage. With an English tree at `/` and a Simplified Chinese tree at `/zh/` carrying 'the same content in full' per llms.txt, the absence of canonical (and of any observed hreflang annotation) risks duplicate-cluster dilution between the two language trees.

Recommendation: Add a self-referencing canonical on every page and reciprocal hreflang annotations (`en` ↔ `zh-Hans` ↔ `x-default`) between the root and /zh/ equivalents so the two trees are treated as language variants rather than duplicates.

Schema / Structured Data**5/100 · 权重 10%****What works**

- ✓ Page is reachable and returns HTTP 200 with DNS resolving correctly, so any structured data added would be crawlable and indexable.
- ✓ robots.txt uses a permissive global rule (`User-agent: \*` / `Allow: /`) with no AI crawler blocked, so GPTBot, OAI-SearchBot, ClaudeBot and PerplexityBot can all fetch structured data once it exists.
- ✓ sitemap.xml returns 200 and is valid, listing 12+ indexable URLs across English and Simplified Chinese trees — a usable crawl map for associating entities and URLs.
- ✓ A well-formed /llms.txt exists with a title, a blockquote summary, and a curated 'Core pages' list that already documents the site's entity (product description, pricing starting at \$9.99/month, iOS app 'ySEO Rank', bilingual structure). This machine-readable summary can be reused almost verbatim as the description/sameAs content for Organization schema (note: Google Search ignores llms.txt for ranking/citation purposes).
- ✓ Lighthouse best-practices = 100 and performance = 100 (LCP 0.8 s, CLS 0, TBT 0 ms), meaning there is no technical obstacle to injecting and rendering JSON-LD.
- ✓ 12 of 12 crawled URLs are indexable with 0 noindex pages and 0 missing titles, so schema markup on those URLs would be eligible for rich-result and AI-grounding surfaces.

Findings**Critical** No structured data of any kind detected on the site

The measured HTML for the homepage is only 342 bytes and contains the single H1 'Yseo' with zero links, zero images, zero H2 and zero H3 elements. A 342-byte document of that shape cannot contain meaningful JSON-LD, Microdata or RDFa, and no schema.org types (Organization, WebSite, SoftwareApplication, FAQPage, Article, BreadcrumbList, Product, Offer) were found anywhere in the crawled output. Because the site describes itself as an AI SEO/GEO SaaS tool with pricing, an FAQ page, SEO plan packages and a blog, it is missing every high-value schema opportunity that matches its actual content types.

Recommendation: Implement JSON-LD as the primary format (Google's recommended format) and ship at minimum: (1) Organization on the homepage with name, url, logo, description, foundingDate, sameAs links (Wikipedia/Wikidata if available, LinkedIn, YouTube, X, App Store listing for 'ySEO Rank'), and contactPoint; (2) WebSite on the homepage with name, url, inLanguage, and a SearchAction if an internal search exists; (3) SoftwareApplication (applicationCategory: BusinessApplication) with name, operatingSystem, offers (price 0 for free plan, \$9.99/month paid) and aggregateRating only if genuine review data exists. Validate every block with the Rich Results Test and Schema Markup Validator before deployment.

Critical No schema for the content types that already exist (FAQ, blog articles, plans/pricing, guide)

The sitemap exposes /faq, /blog, multiple blog article URLs, /seo-plans (described in llms.txt as Trial/Standard/Pro audit packages with a sample report), and /resources/what-is-llms-txt (a definitional guide). None of these page types carries the schema that matches its purpose, so the site forfeits FAQ rich results, article rich results, product/offer eligibility and the machine-readable definitions that AI grounding systems rely on.

Recommendation: Add page-type-specific JSON-LD: FAQPage on /faq and /zh/faq with each question as a Question/Answer pair (the answers must be visible on-page, not schema-only); Article or BlogPosting on every blog URL with headline, description, datePublished, dateModified, author, publisher and mainEntityOfPage; Product + Offer (or Service + Offer) on /seo-plans for the Trial/Standard/Pro packages with price, priceCurrency and availability; BreadcrumbList on every page including both language trees. Keep only one canonical schema block per entity per page.

High No author/Person or publisher markup — authorship is entirely machine-invisible

All 12 crawled pages average only 3 words of content and none carries author markup. With no Person entities, no author byline schema and no publisher linkage from Article markup, there is nothing tying the blog content to a credentialed human or to the organization behind 'Yseo'. Author and organization entities are among the strongest inputs for AI answer grounding and for E-E-A-T evaluation.

Recommendation: Create a real author bio page for each writer, then mark it up with Person schema (name, jobTitle, description, url, sameAs to LinkedIn/X/Wikipedia and, if applicable, knowsAbout). Reference that Person by @id from every BlogPosting/Article as the author, and reference the Organization by @id as the publisher. Use consistent @id URIs (e.g. <https://yseo.web4theme.com/#organization>) across all JSON-LD blocks so the entities form one graph rather than isolated islands.

High No hreflang annotations for the bilingual English/Chinese structure

The sitemap lists 12 mirrored pairs such as /faq and /zh/faq, /blog/<slug> and /zh/blog/<slug>, with no canonical tags present on the homepage either. Without reciprocal hreflang link elements, search and AI systems cannot reliably resolve the language relationship between the two trees, and near-duplicate English/Chinese URLs compete against each other for the same entity.

Recommendation: Add reciprocal hreflang link elements (or an equivalent XML sitemap hreflang set) declaring en and zh-Hans for every URL pair, plus x-default pointing at the English version. Pair this with a self-referencing rel=canonical on each page. This does not need to be schema.org markup, but it is the structured metadata that makes the two language trees machine-resolvable as one entity.

High Pages are effectively content-empty, so schema would have almost nothing to describe

Measured evidence shows the homepage HTML at 342 bytes with body content resolving to 'Yseo Yseo', 0 H2, 0 H3, 0 images and 0 links. The multi-page crawl reports an average of 3 words per page across 12 URLs and 0 H2 sections site-wide. Schema markup is a description layer over real content; with this little visible content there are no headings, answers, prices, images or dates to encode, and any JSON-LD added today would describe a page that does not substantively exist. Google's AI optimization guidance is explicit that structured data is not a substitute for unique, first-hand content.

Recommendation: Treat content as the prerequisite: publish the real body copy, headings and images for the homepage, /faq, /seo-plans, /about and each blog article first, then layer JSON-LD that mirrors that visible content. Prioritize the homepage (what Yseo is, in the first 40-60 words), the FAQ (question-based H2s matching real queries), and the pricing page (plan names, prices, currency, what is included).

Medium No Open Graph or Twitter Card metadata

The 342-byte homepage head contains no Open Graph or Twitter Card tags, and no meta description is present (meta descriptions are missing on all 12 crawled pages). This removes the entity, title, description and image context that social platforms and many AI summarization pipelines use when resolving a URL, and it weakens the image/logo association that Organization schema depends on.

Recommendation: Add og:type, og:title, og:description, og:url, og:image, og:site_name, og:locale (en_US and zh_CN variants) and the matching twitter:card/twitter:title/twitter:description/twitter:image tags to every template. Reuse the same Organization logo URL that you declare in the Organization schema so the brand image is consistent across surfaces.

Medium Missing meta descriptions across the entire site

Evidence shows 12 of 12 crawled pages have no meta description. While meta description is not schema markup, it is structured page-level metadata that feeds entity and snippet context; combined with a 342-byte homepage and 3-word average page content, the site gives search and AI systems almost no machine-readable description of what each URL is about.

Recommendation: Write a unique 140-160 character meta description for each of the 12 indexable URLs (English at root, Simplified Chinese under /zh/), each stating the page's subject and its key differentiator. Where rich-result snippets can then be produced, let the FAQPage and Article schema supply structured data instead of duplicating content.

Performance (CWV)**95/100 · 权重 10%****What works**

- ✓ Lighthouse mobile performance score is a perfect 100/100, measured on the actual home page (<https://yseo.web4theme.com>).
- ✓ Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) is 0.8 s, far inside Google's 2.5 s 'good' threshold and close to the ~0.8 s instant-paint band.
- ✓ Cumulative Layout Shift (CLS) is exactly 0, well under the 0.1 'good' threshold, so no visible layout instability was recorded.
- ✓ Total Blocking Time (TBT) is 0 ms, indicating no long tasks blocking the main thread; this is a strong positive proxy for Interaction to Next Paint (INP).

- ✓ The HTML document is only 342 bytes, so the critical rendering path is minimal and the page paints almost immediately.
- ✓ Styling is delivered inline in the document (visible in the fetched page content), so there is no render-blocking external stylesheet request in the critical path.

Findings

Low Perfect lab scores are measured on an almost empty document and will not survive real content

The audited home page ships only 342 bytes of HTML and the multi-page crawl shows an average of 3 words per page across 12 URLs (0 H2 sections site-wide). LCP 0.8 s, CLS 0 and TBT 0 ms are therefore measured against an essentially blank document, not against a representative page with hero imagery, product screenshots, web fonts or client-side JavaScript. These numbers describe current state, not the performance the site will have once templates are populated.

Recommendation: Define a performance budget before adding content (for example: LCP under 2.0 s on mobile, CLS under 0.05, TBT under 200 ms, total page weight under 1 MB) and re-run Lighthouse plus real-user measurement after each template is filled in. Treat the current 100/100 as a baseline reference point, not as a guarantee.

Info No real-user (field) Core Web Vitals monitoring is configured

This run captured lab data only (Lighthouse mobile: performance=100, LCP 0.8 s, CLS 0, TBT 0 ms). Note that the absence of field/CrUX data in this audit run is a limitation of the audit, not a defect of the site; however, no evidence of a real-user monitoring setup appears in the page output, and lab scores alone do not reveal how the site performs for actual visitors on slower devices and networks.

Recommendation: Once the site has traffic, enable the Core Web Vitals report in Google Search Console and, if available, a CrUX-based dashboard. Consider lightweight RUM (for example the web-vitals JS library reporting to your analytics endpoint) so regressions are detected from real devices rather than only from synthetic tests.

Low No guardrails yet to protect the current 0 ms TBT and 0 CLS when scripts and media are added

The page currently loads no analytics, tag managers, chat widgets or third-party embeds, which is why TBT is 0 ms and CLS is 0. Adding any of these (analytics, consent banners, CRM chat, A/B testing) is the most common cause of TBT inflation and layout shift, and there is no visible mechanism (budget, deferral policy, reserved space for embeds) that would prevent a regression.

Recommendation: Adopt a loading policy now: load all non-critical scripts with defer/async or after user interaction, self-host or preconnect to third-party origins, reserve fixed dimensions for every embed, banner and ad slot, and review the third-party inventory each quarter. Re-check TBT and CLS after each new script is deployed.

Info No image delivery strategy is in place for the media the product pages will need

The audited page contains 0 images, so no image bytes, decoding cost or missing-dimension shifts affect the current metrics. For a product site (SEO/GEO tool with plans, FAQ and blog pages referenced in the sitemap), screenshots, illustrations and blog imagery will inevitably be added to these templates, and unoptimized images are the most frequent cause of LCP and CLS regressions.

Recommendation: Before shipping imagery, set the standard: serve WebP/AVIF with responsive srcset and sizes, set explicit width and height (or aspect-ratio) on every image, lazy-load everything below the fold, preload only the single LCP hero image, and compress to a sensible quality target. Verify with Lighthouse after the first image-heavy template goes live.

Info Font and critical-CSS strategy is undefined while the site is still unstyled-by-default

The current page relies on inline CSS and a system font stack (font-family: sans-serif), which contributes to the fast 0.8 s LCP and 0 CLS. Introducing a custom web font later without a loading strategy (FOIT/FOUT, late swap, no size-adjust fallback) is a classic source of LCP delay and layout shift on this kind of template.

Recommendation: If a brand font is introduced, self-host it in WOFF2, subset to the Latin and Simplified Chinese character sets actually used, preload the primary weight, and set font-display: swap with a metrically similar fallback (or size-adjust) so text metrics do not change after the swap.

AI Search Readiness

45/100 · 权重 10%

What works

- ✓ llms.txt is present and unusually thorough: it defines the product, states pricing (\$9.99/month with a free plan), declares the bilingual structure (English at `/`, Simplified Chinese under `/zh/`), and links every core page (Home, FAQ, SEO plans, Blog, llms.txt guide, About, Contact, Terms, Privacy, Refund).
- ✓ robots.txt is permissive for AI crawlers — `User-agent: \*` with `Allow: /` and an explicit `Sitemap:` directive — so GPTBot, PerplexityBot, ClaudeBot and similar agents are not blocked.

- ✓ Sitemap is valid and returns HTTP 200, listing 30+ URLs across both language trees with lastmod dates and priority values, including blog and resource articles.
- ✓ Multi-page crawl: 12 URLs fetched and 12 indexable (0 noindex pages), and 0 missing titles across those pages.
- ✓ Lighthouse mobile scores are strong where they can be measured: performance 100, best-practices 100, accessibility 94, SEO 91, with LCP 0.8 s, CLS 0 and total-blocking-time 0 ms.
- ✓ Agent/accessibility rendering is clean in what it exposes: 0 unnamed interactive elements, 0 anchors and 0 real buttons flagged, a11y tree of 6 nodes.

Findings

Critical Delivered HTML contains almost no extractable content for AI crawlers

The server-delivered HTML is only 342 bytes and the measured page body text is effectively 'Yseo Yseo'. The multi-page crawl confirms this across the whole site: average words per page is 3, with 0 H2 sections across all 12 fetched pages. AI crawlers and answer engines that do not execute client-side JavaScript (the common case for GPTBot, PerplexityBot and AI Overviews ingestion) receive no product description, no feature copy, no FAQ text and no pricing — even though llms.txt describes all of that content as existing.

Recommendation: Server-render (SSR/SSG) or pre-render the real content into the initial HTML response for every route — headline, feature descriptions, pricing, FAQ answers, article bodies. Verify with `curl` that the raw response, before any JavaScript runs, contains at least 300–800 words of unique, quotable prose per page.

Critical No meta description on any of the 12 crawled pages

The measured evidence shows `meta` descriptions missing: 12` out of 12 indexable URLs (the homepage meta description is also empty). Because the HTML body text is also absent, there is no summary signal at all for a search or AI system to use when deciding what the page is about or how to summarise it.

Recommendation: Write a unique 140–160 character meta description for every URL in the sitemap — homepage, `/faq`, `/seo-plans`, `/blog` and each article — and mirror them for the `/zh/` pages. Lead each one with the primary entity and the user benefit so it can be reused verbatim as an AI answer snippet.

High No heading structure beyond a single H1 per page

Measured heading data: H1 count is 1 (the single word 'Yseo'), H2 count is 0 and H3 count is 0; across the whole 12-page crawl there are 0 H2 sections. Question-and-answer and topical chunking — the format AI answer engines extract from — depends on H2/H3 headings that map to discrete questions or subtopics.

Recommendation: Restructure each page with descriptive H2s and H3s written as the questions users ask (for example 'What is GEO?', 'How does Yseo connect to Search Console?', 'How much does Yseo cost?'), and make the H1 more specific than the brand name alone.

High Zero internal and zero external links in the rendered HTML

Measured link counts are 0 internal and 0 external, and the accessibility/agent scan found 0 anchors. The site therefore presents no crawl paths between the homepage, FAQ, SEO plans, blog and policy pages in the delivered markup, and provides no outbound citations that would support entity association for AI systems.

Recommendation: Render navigation and in-body links as real `` elements in the server response, linking the homepage to FAQ, plans, blog and key resource pages, and adding contextual outbound links to authoritative sources where relevant.

Medium No canonical tags detected

The measured canonical value is `None`. Because the site runs parallel English (`/`) and Simplified Chinese (`/zh/`) trees with matching content in full, the absence of canonical and reciprocal language annotations makes it ambiguous which URL is the canonical version of each topic.

Recommendation: Add self-referencing `

Medium No structured data in the delivered markup

The measured HTML is 342 bytes and no structured data was detected in the delivered output, despite llms.txt describing a product with defined pricing (\$9.99/month plus a free plan), an iOS app ('ySEO Rank'), an FAQ page and a blog. Machine-readable entity and pricing markup is a strong input to knowledge-graph and AI answer selection.

Recommendation: Emit JSON-LD in the initial HTML for `Organization`/`SoftwareApplication` (with `offers` and `priceCurrency`), `FAQPage` on `/faq`, `BlogPosting` on each article, and `BreadcrumbList` sitewide.

Low No images or media on any audited page

Measured image count is 0 total with 0 missing alt attributes. There is no alt-text failure, but also no visual assets, product screenshots, sample-report imagery or captioned media that could earn image and video citations.

Recommendation: Add meaningful, captioned visuals — product screenshots, dashboard views, the sample SEO report referenced in llms.txt — with descriptive alt text, and consider short explainer video, since video mentions correlate most strongly with AI citation.

Images**15/100 · 权重 5%****What works**

- ✓ Zero-images means zero alt-text violations: the measured result is 0 images total and 0 images without alt text, so the page currently incurs no image-based accessibility failure (Lighthouse accessibility = 94, with no image-related penalties deducted).
- ✓ No image-induced layout instability: cumulative-layout-shift = 0 and there is no unsized or unoptimized imagery reserving layout space.
- ✓ Fastest-possible visual payload: largest-contentful-paint = 0.8 s and performance = 100, because the 342-byte document ships no image bytes, no hero image, and no oversized media.
- ✓ Crawl path for media is open: robots.txt is 'User-agent: * / Allow: /' with a valid sitemap (200, valid=True), so any image assets added at the domain root would be crawlable by both search and multimodal crawlers.
- ✓ A valid XML sitemap already exists at <https://yseo.web4theme.com/sitemap.xml>, which is the correct place to attach <image:image> extensions once real imagery is published.

Findings**Critical** Zero images on the entire site — no multimodal content for AI or classic search surfaces

The measured evidence reports 0 total images on the audited page, and the full multi-page crawl of 12 indexable URLs (including /about, /contact, /blog, /seo-plans, /faq) returned no image inventory either. Content that pairs text with relevant media sees substantially higher selection rates in AI answer surfaces, and images are also a primary discovery path in Google Images and Google Lens. A commercial SaaS/GEO-tool site shipping with literally no imagery forfeits every one of those surfaces.

Recommendation: Add a minimum viable image set in server-rendered HTML: (1) a product/UI screenshot on the home page showing the GEO analysis and Search Console dashboards, (2) an architecture or workflow diagram, (3) a sample PDF report preview on /seo-plans, (4) a real author or team photo on /about, and (5) a chart or data visual in each blog post. Use descriptive filenames (e.g. yseo-geo-analysis-dashboard.png) and publish at 2x resolution with width/height attributes set.

High Alt-text coverage is undefined because no elements exist to carry alt attributes

The '0 images without alt text' figure is arithmetically correct but semantically empty: it is 0 of 0. There is no alt text on the site, because there is no imagery. Any AI or accessibility system evaluating the site has no textual description of visual content to index, and the agent/a11y score of 90 comes from an accessibility tree with only 6 nodes and 0 interactive elements — the visual layer of the page is effectively absent.

Recommendation: When images are added, make alt text part of the publishing checklist, not an afterthought: every content image gets a descriptive alt describing what the image shows in context (not a keyword string), decorative images get alt="", and screenshots get alt text that names the screen and the metric shown. Add an automated alt-text check to the build so coverage stays at 100% by count, not by absence.

High No image entries in the XML sitemap — image discovery is not signposted

The sitemap at <https://yseo.web4theme.com/sitemap.xml> is valid (HTTP 200) but lists only 26 plain <url> entries with lastmod/changefreq/priority. There are no <image:image> extensions, no <image:loc>, and no image namespace declaration. Even once images ship, image search engines and multimodal crawlers will have to infer them from page markup alone, slowing discovery and removing the ability to attach image titles and captions for each asset.

Recommendation: Once real imagery exists, extend the sitemap with the image namespace: declare xmlns:image="http://www.google.com/schemas/sitemap-image/1.1" on <urlset> and add <image:image> blocks with <image:loc>, <image:title> and <image:caption> for each page's primary image. Keep entries in sync with the page's canonical image set and revalidate the sitemap after each content update.

Medium No social/preview image metadata (og:image, twitter:image) in the served HTML

Meta description is empty, and the entire document is only 342 bytes of HTML, leaving no room for Open Graph or Twitter Card image tags. Without an og:image, every share of yseo.web4theme.com on LinkedIn, X, Reddit or Slack renders as a bare text card — and those are exactly the community surfaces whose brand mentions correlate most strongly with AI citation. The same gap hurts link previews inside AI Search results.

Recommendation: Add og:image (1200x630), og:image:alt, og:image:width/height, twitter:card=summary_large_image and twitter:image to the server-rendered <head> of every page, ideally with a per-template default and per-article overrides for the blog. Serve them from the same CDN as the content images and keep them under 300 KB.

Medium Page content is a 342-byte client-side shell, so any JS-injected imagery is invisible to non-rendering crawlers

The served HTML is 342 bytes containing only the title 'Yseo', one H1 'Yseo' and the string 'Yseo Yseo'; the /about and /contact pages return raw CSS plus the word 'Yseo'. Average words per page across the crawl is 3, with 0 H2 sections site-wide. AI crawlers do not execute JavaScript, so if the visual UI (and any images) are injected client-side, they are undiscoverable regardless of how good the assets are.

Recommendation: Render images and their alt text in the initial server response, not through client-side hydration. Confirm by disabling JavaScript and reloading each template: every content plus its alt attribute must be present in the raw HTML. Add a build-time assertion or a headless check that the raw (non-rendered) response contains the expected image count.

Low No structured data describing images (ImageObject / primaryImageOfPage)

With zero images there is naturally no ImageObject, no primaryImageOfPage, and no logo reference in any JSON-LD or microdata. Even the Organization/Article entity graph, which would normally anchor a logo and a representative image, has nothing to point at, weakening entity clarity for AI systems that resolve brands visually.

Recommendation: Add an Organization node with a logo ImageObject, and Article/BlogPosting nodes on the blog carrying image and primaryImageOfPage properties that reference the same URLs used in the og:image and sitemap. Keep the three references (schema, OG tags, sitemap) pointing at identical absolute URLs to avoid conflicting image signals.

Low No content-bearing imagery on any of the 12 crawled pages, including the blog

The crawl covered 12 URLs — home, /about, /contact, /faq, /seo-plans, /blog plus blog posts on Google ranking, GEO citation strategy, Search Console CTR and llms.txt — and none carries a single image. The blog posts in particular are the highest-value places for diagrams, screenshots and charts, and currently offer only text (average 3 words per page in the fetched output), capping both dwell time and image-search entry points.

Recommendation: Prioritise the blog: give every article one lead image and one in-body diagram or annotated screenshot illustrating the step being described (for example, a Search Console performance chart for the CTR article, a citation-flow diagram for the GEO guide). Add a caption under each figure — captions are highly extractable passage content and reinforce the surrounding text for AI answer generation.

AI Search Platform Readiness

Google AI Overviews

22%

Key limitation: Although the site is fully crawlable and indexable (12/12 URLs indexable, valid sitemap, permissive robots.txt), there is virtually no extractable content to ground an AI Overview: pages average 3 words, there are 0 H2 sections, 0 internal links, an empty meta description, no canonical, and no structured data, so Google has almost no passages to quote or cite.

Google AI Mode

20%

Key limitation: Zero structured data (schema score 5) and no entity markup means Google cannot confidently attribute the 'Yseo' entity, while 3-word average pages and 0 H2 sections provide no multi-step or comparison content for AI Mode's conversational answers, despite perfect performance (Lighthouse 100) and clean indexability.

ChatGPT Web Search

34%

Key limitation: The unusually thorough llms.txt, permissive robots.txt for OAI-SearchBot, and valid bilingual sitemap give a genuine discovery advantage, but with only ~3 words per page, 0 H2 headings and a single H1, ChatGPT has no substantive passages to retrieve or cite, capping grounding quality regardless of the excellent machine-readable summary.

Perplexity AI

32%

Key limitation: PerplexityBot is not blocked and the site ships a strong llms.txt plus a valid sitemap covering both language trees, but the crawl sample shows 12 pages averaging 3 words with no H2 sub-sections and no meta descriptions, leaving Perplexity nothing meaningful to quote or link as a source.

Bing Copilot

24%

Key limitation: Bing indexing is unobstructed and the site is fast (LCP 0.8 s, TBT 0 ms), but all 12 crawled URLs are missing meta descriptions, there is no structured data or entity markup, and body content is nearly non-existent (avg 3 words/page, 0 H2 sections), giving Copilot no descriptive or factual material to synthesize answers from.

Phased Action Plan

Phase 1: 阻断性问题

第 1 周

- Pre-render the critical content of every route into the server response using SSR, SSG or a prerender service. At minimum, the home, FAQ, seo-plans, about, contact and blog routes should return their heading, intro copy and internal navigation as static HTML, with client-side hydration added on top.
- Author real, indexable body copy on every template: a value proposition and product explanation on the homepage (target 800–1,500 words), company and team background on /about, contact methods and expected response times on /contact, and full plan/comparison copy on /seo-plans and /faq. Ensure this text is present in the server-rendered HTML response, not injected only after JavaScript execution.
- Give each page a unique, descriptive H1 (for example 'AI SEO and GEO Toolkit for Webmasters') and break content into 5–10 question-shaped H2 sections with supporting H3s, mirroring the topics already listed in llms.txt (GEO analysis, Google Search Console integration, keyword rank tracking, llms.txt generation).
- Server-side render (SSR) or statically pre-render the core content of every route so the HTML response contains the real copy. Minimum target: 400-800 words of server-delivered text on the homepage (product definition, features, pricing summary, FAQ), and full body copy on /about, /contact, /seo-plans, /faq and all blog posts. Verify with a raw `curl` (no JS) or the rendered-page tooling that the text is present before shipping.
- Write a unique 140-160 character meta description for every URL in the sitemap, leading with the concrete value proposition and a specific fact (e.g. 'Yseo is an AI-powered SEO and GEO toolkit with Google Search Console integration, keyword rank tracking and llms.txt generation. Free plan; paid from \$9.99/month.'). Keep the English and /zh/ versions genuinely localised rather than machine-translated duplicates.
- Implement JSON-LD as the primary format (Google's recommended format) and ship at minimum: (1) Organization on the homepage with name, url, logo, description, foundingDate, sameAs links (Wikipedia/Wikidata if available, LinkedIn, YouTube, X, App Store listing for 'YSEO Rank'), and contactPoint; (2) WebSite on the homepage with name, url, inLanguage, and a SearchAction if an internal search exists; (3) SoftwareApplication (applicationCategory: BusinessApplication) with name, operatingSystem, offers (price 0 for free plan, \$9.99/month paid) and aggregateRating only if genuine review data exists. Validate every block with the Rich Results Test and Schema Markup Validator before deployment.
- Add page-type-specific JSON-LD: FAQPage on /faq and /zh/faq with each question as a Question/Answer pair (the answers must be visible on-page, not schema-only); Article or BlogPosting on every blog URL with headline, description, datePublished, dateModified, author, publisher and mainEntityOfPage; Product + Offer (or Service + Offer) on /seo-plans for the Trial/Standard/Pro packages with price, priceCurrency and availability; BreadcrumbList on every page including both language trees. Keep only one canonical schema block per entity per page.
- Server-render (SSR/SSG) or pre-render the real content into the initial HTML response for every route — headline, feature descriptions, pricing, FAQ answers, article bodies. Verify with `curl` that the raw response, before any JavaScript runs, contains at least 300–800 words of unique, quotable prose per page.

Phase 2: 高优先级

第 2–3 周

- Render the site header, footer and primary navigation as static HTML anchor tags with crawlable href values on every route, linking to the main sections (home, FAQ, SEO plans, blog, resources, about, contact) and between the English and Chinese trees.
- Emit a self-referencing <link rel="canonical"> in the server HTML for every indexable URL, including each /zh/ page, and confirm the canonical is present before JavaScript execution (not injected only at runtime).

- Write a unique, 140-160 character meta description for every route in the sitemap (home, FAQ, seo-plans, blog, resources, about, contact, terms, privacy, refund and their /zh/ equivalents) and output them in the initial server HTML.
- Write a unique 140–160 character meta description for every URL, including the /zh/ mirror pages, stating what the page covers and who it is for (for example pricing ranges, supported integrations, or the specific question answered).
- Add crawlable HTML navigation (header, footer, contextual in-body links) connecting home, FAQ, SEO plans, blog, resources, and the /zh/ equivalents, plus outbound links to authoritative primary sources such as Google Search Console documentation and generative-engine guidance when making claims.
- Add a visible byline with named author(s) and credentials, an explicit 'Published' and 'Last updated' date on every article and resource page, an author/organization bio with relevant experience, and inline citations to primary sources (studies, official documentation, platform data) for any statistic used.
- Verify by disabling JavaScript or using a raw HTML fetch on each blog and resource URL. If content is missing from the initial HTML response, switch to server-side rendering or static pre-rendering so the full article text, headings, and metadata are present before any script runs, then re-crawl to confirm word counts.
- Add a proper H1 → H2 → H3 hierarchy to every page. Use question-form H2s that mirror real query patterns ('What is Yseo?', 'How does GEO analysis work?', 'How do I connect Google Search Console?', 'How much does Yseo cost?') and keep each section scoped to one answerable question.

Phase 3: 中优先级

第 4–6 周

- Add reciprocal hreflang annotations in the server HTML for every bilingual pair, e.g. hreflang="en", hreflang="zh-Hans" and x-default on both the root and /zh/ versions of each page, and verify them with the Search Console international targeting report.
- Add a logical H2/H3 outline to the server-rendered content for each route (e.g. feature blocks on the home page, question headings on the FAQ, article headings on blog posts) instead of relying on styled divs.
- Emit JSON-LD in the server HTML for Organization/SoftwareApplication (with offers for the pricing tiers), FAQPage on /faq and /zh/faq, and BlogPosting on each article. Validate with the Rich Results Test after confirming the markup is present without JavaScript execution.
- Add real product screenshots, sample audit report visuals, and explanatory diagrams with descriptive alt text, and ensure they are served in HTML rather than injected by script.
- Add a self-referencing rel=canonical to every page in both language trees, add reciprocal hreflang annotations between the English and /zh/ versions, and set an explicit meta robots value (for example 'index, follow') on pages intended for indexing.
- Add a self-referencing canonical on every page and reciprocal hreflang annotations ('en' ↔ 'zh-Hans' ↔ 'x-default') between the root and /zh/ equivalents so the two trees are treated as language variants rather than duplicates.
- Add real assets with descriptive alt text and filenames: a product dashboard screenshot, a sample GEO audit report, a Search Console / rank-tracking chart, and an annotated diagram of the llms.txt workflow. Where charts contain data, mirror the figures in an adjacent HTML table so the numbers remain machine-readable.
- Wrap the page in real <header>, <nav>, <main> and <footer> landmarks, use <a> for navigation and <button> for actions rather than divs with click handlers, and ensure focus order and the accessibility tree expose the same structure. Re-test the interactive-element count to confirm it is non-zero.

Phase 4: 优化与长期

持续

- Generate lastmod from the actual last content modification timestamp and ensure it never exceeds the current date. Automate this from the build/CMS so dates cannot drift.

- Add explicit, human-readable user-agent groups: allow GPTBot, OAI-SearchBot, ClaudeBot and PerplexityBot to keep the site citable in AI answers, and state a deliberate policy for CCBot, anthropic-ai and cohere-ai (typically disallow if you do not want content reused for training). Keep the Sitemap directive.
- Emit lastmod values from the real content-editing timestamps in the CMS, and establish a scheduled refresh cadence (for example a quarterly review of key pages) so freshness reflects genuine updates rather than bulk regeneration.
- Regenerate the sitemap from actual file modification times or deployment timestamps, and refresh lastmod only when the page body genuinely changes. Pair this with a visible 'Last updated' date on each page.
- If you intend to permit AI use, publish an explicit RSL 1.0 (or equivalent) licensing statement so the terms are machine-readable rather than implied. This is optional and low priority relative to core schema work — do not expect it to influence Google rankings or citations.
- Define a performance budget before adding content (for example: LCP under 2.0 s on mobile, CLS under 0.05, TBT under 200 ms, total page weight under 1 MB) and re-run Lighthouse plus real-user measurement after each template is filled in. Treat the current 100/100 as a baseline reference point, not as a guarantee.
- Adopt a loading policy now: load all non-critical scripts with defer/async or after user interaction, self-host or preconnect to third-party origins, reserve fixed dimensions for every embed, banner and ad slot, and review the third-party inventory each quarter. Re-check TBT and CLS after each new script is deployed.
- Add meaningful, captioned visuals — product screenshots, dashboard views, the sample SEO report referenced in llms.txt — with descriptive alt text, and consider short explainer video, since video mentions correlate most strongly with AI citation.

Yseo · SEO Audit · report generated 2026-10-09 22:14

This report is generated from an automated crawl and AI analysis of publicly available pages. It guides optimization decisions; it does not promise rankings and does not replace human review.