

# Website Health Checklist



## Performance

### 1. Is your website mobile friendly?

Any web page on your website can be tested for its mobile friendliness using this free tool from Google - <https://search.google.com/test/mobile-friendly>

### 2. Can people contact you?

If you have contact forms on your website these should be checked regularly to ensure they are working and you are receiving all enquiries.

### 3. Do you have any broken links?

Links can often become broken and display a '404 page not found' error to your users. Regularly check for broken links and update them to the correct URL or apply a redirect to redirect users to the correct page.

### 4. Is your website running slow?

The load speed of each page on your website can be analysed using this free tool from Google - <https://developers.google.com/speed>

### 5. Is your website code minified?

Minification of all HTML, JavaScript and CSS code is the practice of removing all unnecessary characters in the code. This reduces the overall length of code and therefore loads quicker.

### 6. Are your images optimised?

All images should be named descriptively and compressed to their lowest possible file size without compromising the quality. Images can often contain a lot of data which can be removed in order to reduce the file size.



## Security

### 1. Do you need any updates and patches?

Security updates and patches are released regularly to help keep websites secure from cyber-attacks. If your website has security patches and updates available, they should be applied as soon as possible.

(Please note: any updates should be applied in a development environment first to ensure any bugs or issues caused by the updates can be resolved first).

### 2. Do you have spam protection?

Do you have sufficient protection against spam or cyber-attacks? Google's reCAPTCHA tool helps prevent spam form submissions and there are tools available to block suspicious IP addresses attempting to hack your website.

### 3. Are your user accounts secure?

Passwords for all user accounts should be changed regularly and always use a secure format to prevent credentials becoming compromised.

### 4. Does your site have an SSL Certificate?

Installing an SSL certificate on your website ensures a secure connection between the web server and a user's browser. Once installed the https protocol will be used to display a 'Secure Connection' to any visitor to your website.

### 5. Is your site backed up?

Regular backups of your website should be taken in case anything ever goes wrong. If you're not sure if you have a regular back up or if backups are being taken at all, check with your hosting provider.

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