Successful Online Strategies Explained – Part I

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February 2011 Study of Waterville Area Businesses

- Random Sample of Mid-Maine Chamber Members.
- Searched for Website.
- 7-Point Basic Usability Check (Possible score of 105)
 - Header and Logo
 - Navigation
 - Scale
 - Fonts
 - Links
 - Consistency
 - Valid code

February 2011 Study of Waterville Area Businesses

- 32% of Businesses had no website
- Among the business websites the average score was 67.2
 - 35% were under 60
 - 27% were between 60 and 79
 - 15% were between 80 and 89
 - 22% were between 90 and 100
 - 0% scored 105

Source: ACTGO360 2/11

New Environment Technologies

- Smart Phones / Mobile Web
- Social Media
- Facial Recognition
- HTML5
- CSS3
- Responsive Design (Mobile First RD)
- Internet of Things

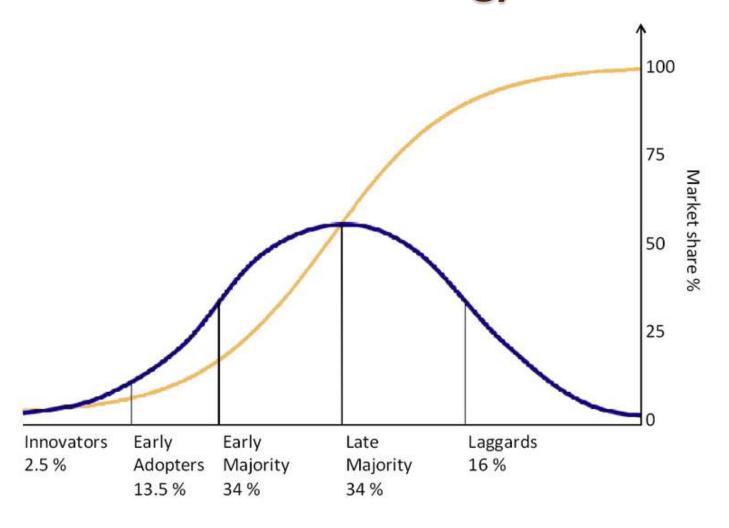
Outcomes

- Questions Answered
- Learn More About the New Environment
- Better Understand How to Build an Online Strategy
- Kick Start Your Project
- Know Your Next Steps
- Individual Consultation

Strategies and Techniques

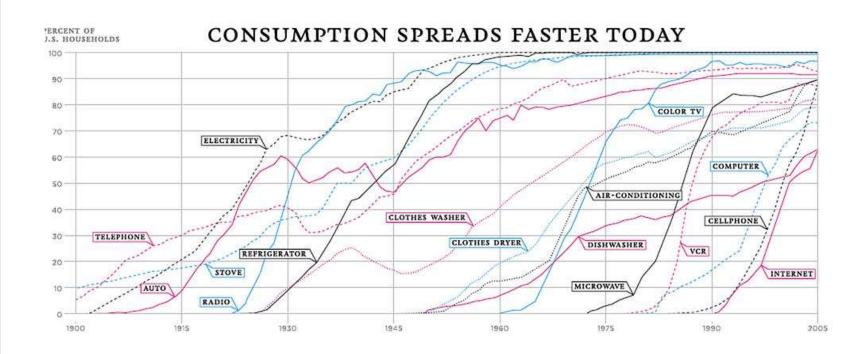
- Ecommerce Strategies
- Best Practices
- Selecting / Registering Domain
- SEO
- Branding
- Heat Maps
- Marketing in Social Media (FB, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest, Google+)

Diffusion of Technology



Source: based on Rogers, E. (1962) Diffusion of innovations

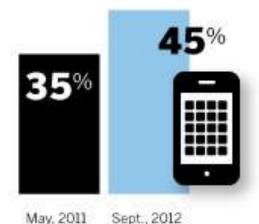
The New Environment



Source: Charlie Catlett, Argonne Nat'l Laboratory

Smartphone Ownership

Percent of U.S. adults who own a smarthone



Nearly half of smartphone owners said they have used their phone in the past 30 days to:



Look up something to settle an argument,

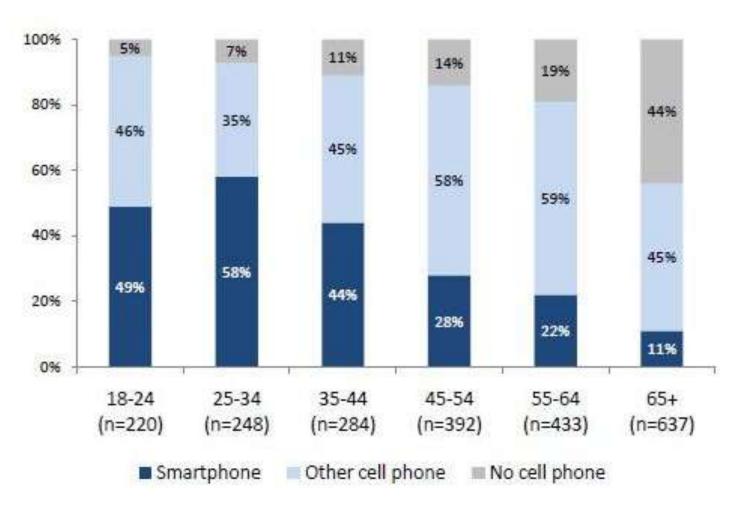


Decide whether to visit a business, such as a restaurant.



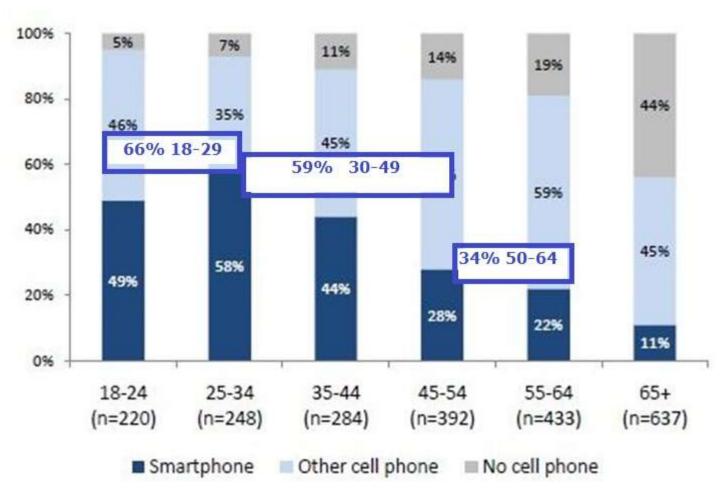
Source: Pew Research Smartphone Ownership Update 9/11/12

Smartphone Ownership by Age



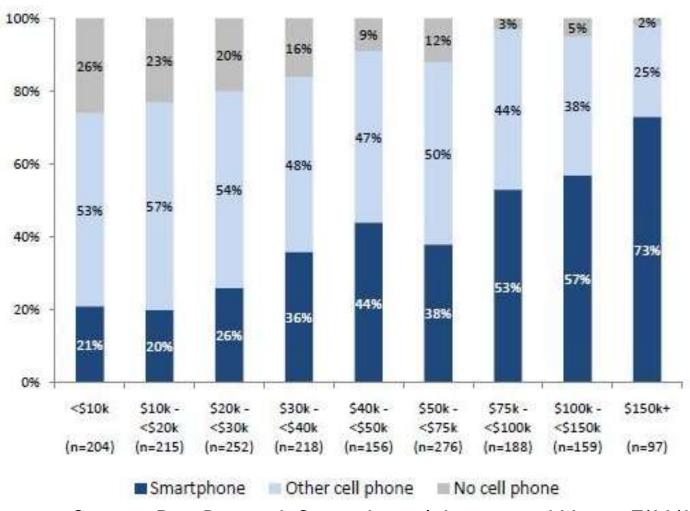
Source: Pew Research Smartphone Adoption and Usage 7/11/11

Smartphone Ownership by Age



Source: Pew Research Smartphone Ownership Update 9/11/12

Smartphone Ownership by Income



Source: Pew Research Smartphone Adoption and Usage 7/11/11

Smartphone Usage by Age

	18-29 (n=321)	30-49 (n=535)	50-64 (n=572)	65+ (n=430)
Send or receive text messages	95%	85%	58%	24%
Take a picture	91	81	60	37
Access the internet	64	54	26	10
Send a photo or video to someone	72	65	40	16
Send or receive email	51	46	26	10
Download an app	49	37	17	7
Play a game	53	44	18	7
Play music	58	39	16	4
Record a video	53	42	19	3
Access a social networking site	50	36	13	2
Watch a video	44	32	10	3
Post a photo or video online	37	26	9	5
Check your bank balance or do any online banking	29	22	10	6
Participate in a video call or video chat	14	5	2	2

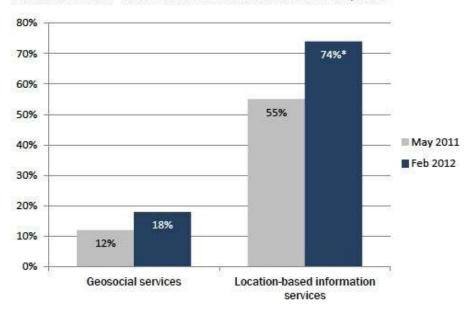
Source: Pew Research State of Social Media: 2011 12/14/11

Smartphone Location Services

Use of location-based information and geosocial services among smartphone owners, over time

For location services: % of smartphone owners who use their phone to get directions, recommendations, or other information related to their present location.

For geosocial services: % of smartphone owners who use a service such as Foursquare or Gowalla to "check in" to certain locations or share their location with friends.



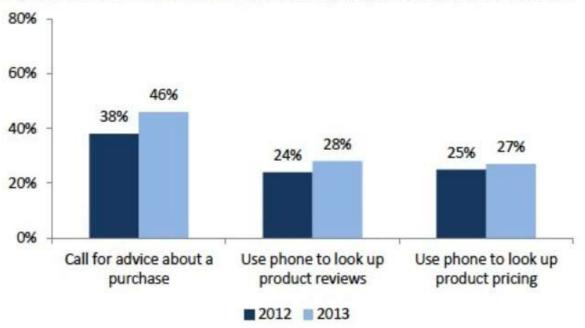
^{*} Slight wording change since May 2011.

Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project April 26–May 22, 2011 and January 20–February 19, 2012 tracking surveys. For 2011 data, n=2,277 adults ages 18 and older, including 755 interviews conducted on respondent's cell phone. For 2012 data, n=2,253 adults and survey includes 901 cell phone interviews. Both 2011 and 2012 data include Spanish-language interviews.

Smartphones and Retail

In-store mobile shopping experiences

% of adult cell owners who used their phone during the past 30 days inside a store to...



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, Omnibus Survey, January 3-6, 2013. N=1,003 adults ages 18 and older, including 502 interviews conducted on respondent's cell phone. The survey was conducted in English. Margin of error is +/-3.8 percentage points for cell phone owners (n=908).

"Cell Mostly" Internet Users

Who are the "cell mostly" smartphone internet users?

% of smartphone owners within each group who go online **mostly using their cell phone**

All smartphone owners (n=688)	25%	
Gender		
Men (n=349)	24	
Women (n=339)	26	
Age		
18-29 (n=177)	42	
30-49 (n=256)	21	
50+ (n=240)	10	
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic (n=417)	1/	
Black/Latino(n=206)	38	
Household Income		
Less than \$30,000 (n=131)	40	
\$30,000-\$49,999 (n=118)	29	
\$50,000+ (n=334)	17	
Education level		
High school grad (n=169)	33	
Some college (n=171)	27	
College grad (n=308)	13	

Source: The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, April 26 – May 22, 2011 Spring Tracking Survey. n=2,277 adult internet users ages 18 and older, including 755 cell phone interviews. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish.

"Cell Mostly" Internet Users

Who are the "cell mostly" smartphone internet users?

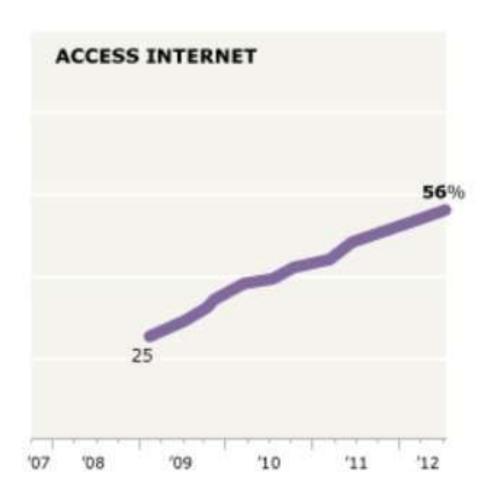
% of smartphone owners within each group who go online mostly using their cell phone

All smartphone owners (n=688)	25% 31%	
Gender		Ĭ
Men (n=349)	24	
Women (n=339)	26	
Age		
18-29 (n=: Convenient 64%	42	
30-49 (n=: Better Fit 18%	21	
50+ (n=24	10	
Race/Ethr No Computer 10%		
White, non-Hispanic (n=417)	1/	
Black/Latino(n=206)	38	
Household Income		
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Source: Pew Research Cell Internet Use 6/26/12

Mobile Web Trend



Source: Pew Research Cell Phone Activities 2012 11/25/12

Mobile Web

Accessing the internet

% of cell phone owners who use their phone to access the internet

All cell phone owners (n=2,581)	56%
Men (n=1,163)	57
Women (n=1,418)	56
Age	
18-29 (n=451)	77***
30-49 (n=770)	69**
50-64 (n=710)	40*
65+ (n=599)	13
Race/ethnicity	
White, Non-Hispanic (n=1,586)	52
Black, Non-Hispanic (n=434)	60*
Hispanic (n=351)	66*
Annual household income	
Less than \$30,000/yr (n=690)	52
\$30,000-\$49,999 (n=456)	51
\$50,000-\$74,999 (n=345)	60**
\$75,000+ (n=646)	71***
Education level	
No high school diploma (n=187)	38
High school grad (n=681)	47
Some College (n=679)	62**
College + (n=1,020)	66**

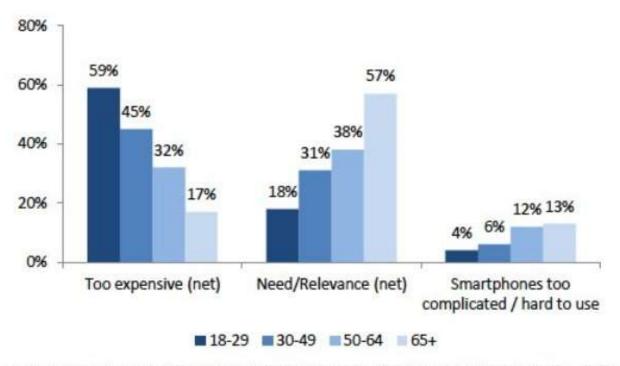
Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, Summer Tracking Survey, August 7-September 6, 2012. N=2,581 cell phone owning adults ages 18 and older. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish and on landline and cell phones (1,206 cell calls were completed). Margin of error is +/- 2.2 percentage points.

indicates statistically significant difference compared with others in same grouping

Upgrade to Smartphone?

Main reasons for not upgrading to a smartphone — by age group

% of non-smartphone cell owners in each age group who cite the following as their MAIN reason for not owning a smartphone



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, March 15-April 3, 2012 Tracking survey. N=2,254 adults ages 18 and older, including 903 interviews conducted on respondent's cell phone. Margin of error is +/-2.6 percentage points based on cell phone owners (n=1954). "Too expensive" category includes: too expensive (general), phone is too expensive, or data plan is too expensive. "Need/Relevance" category includes: just not interested/just don't like it, don't need one, happy with current phone.

Smartphone Users Word Cloud



Source: Pew Research Smartphone Adoption and Usage 7/11/11

Mobile E-Commerce

- Business needs to be where customers are.
- By 2015 50% of e-commerce sales will be generated via social presence and mobile applications.
- Trend is being driven by North American and European sellers of consumer products expanding into new markets Brazil, Russia, India, Africa, and Asia where smartphones are more readily available than PCs.
- WiFi hotspots will increase worldwide by 350% by 2015.
- Smartphone connections to WiFi hotspots already outnumber laptops.

Sources: Garner Research 10/19/11 and Wireless Broadband Alliance 11/9/11

"BYO" IT in the Workplace

- Employees are bringing mobile devices to the workplace.
- Since more employees are preferring to use mobile technology, business are creating mobile apps for enterprise use.
- Personal and work environments are becoming more blurred.
- Social networks are being adopted by business and used in the workplace.
- Management control is becoming an issue.

Source: Gartner Research 11/8/2011

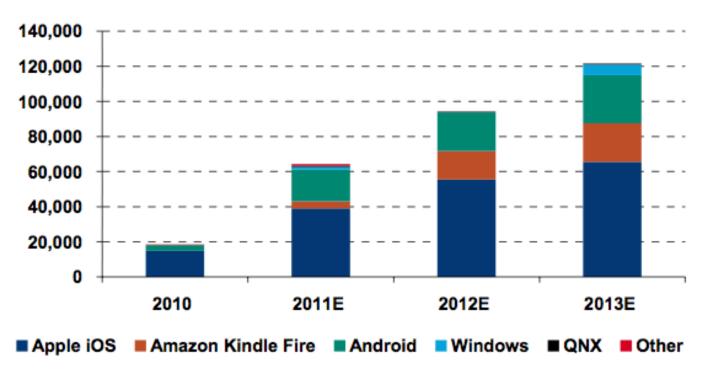
Top 10 Mobile Business Apps

- Sales Automation (presentations and ordering)
- Business Intelligence & Analysis
- Corporate Messaging
- Collaboration / Meetings
- Document Distribution
- General Enterprise Applications
- Medical Support Systems
- Virtual Desktops (remote access)
- Social Networks
- Secure Report Distribution

Source: Gartner Research 11/14/2011

Tablet Sales Forecast

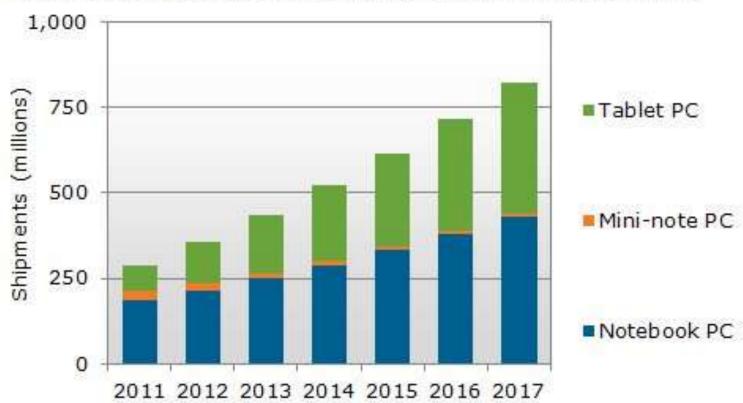
Figure 3: Tablet industry unit forecast by OS ('000s)



Source: Strategy Analytics, BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research.

Tablets and Laptops

Figure 1: 2011-2017 Mobile PC Shipments by Form Factor (millions)



Source: DisplaySearch 1/4/12

Tablets Can Become the Brains Behind Other Devices

"One tablet can replace multiple dedicated electronics devices by connecting with different peripherals. Tablets docked in the dashboards of cars can replace dedicated navigation devices and in-car entertainment, and environmental controls. Wirelessly connect a blood pressure cuff, a bathroom scale and an oximeter to a tablet to create a home health monitor that can plot personal health trends and send the data to a doctor. Mount a tablet into a projector, and it becomes digital signage in a retail store or a device for streaming media via the Internet."

Source: Angela MacIntyre, VP Gartner Research 10/10/2011

Location and Internet of Things

- GPS location embedded in smartphones plus social networks can now serve up more customized content, products, and services.
- Smartphone technology can be used to embed sensors in other objects and places.
- Image recognition software can identify people, buildings, objects, and places.
- Near Field Communication payment is being used to allow consumers to wave their smartphone to make a payment. Eventually it will also be used in healthcare, public transportation, and customer service.

Source: Gartner Research 10/18/2011

Internet of Things - Now

- Google driverless cars (parts of California and Nevada)
- Panasonic rice cooker that can download recipes and emails shopping lists.
- Ceiling monitors in hospitals that monitor doctors and alert them if they forget to wash their hands and analyze patient facial expressions for signs of pain or delirium.
- Sensors that give readouts of human activity embedded in shoes.

Internet of Things - Now

- Monitors in the ears of farm animals to monitor and report their health.
- IBM is working with Dubuque to embed sensors all over the city to monitor use of roads, water, and electricity.
- IBM is working with Rio de Janeiro to embed sensors that work with artificial intelligence to alert neighborhoods about mudslides up to 48-hours in advance.

Mobile vs. PC User Interface

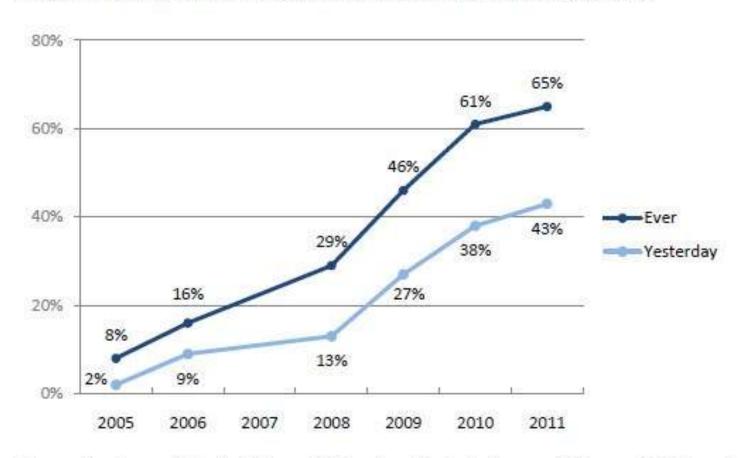
- Mobile UI is replacing PC UI
- PC Interface
 - Windows
 - Icons
 - Menus
 - Pointers
- Mobile Interface
 - Touch
 - Gesture
 - Search
 - Voice
 - Video

Source: Gartner Research 10/18/2011

Social Networking Use

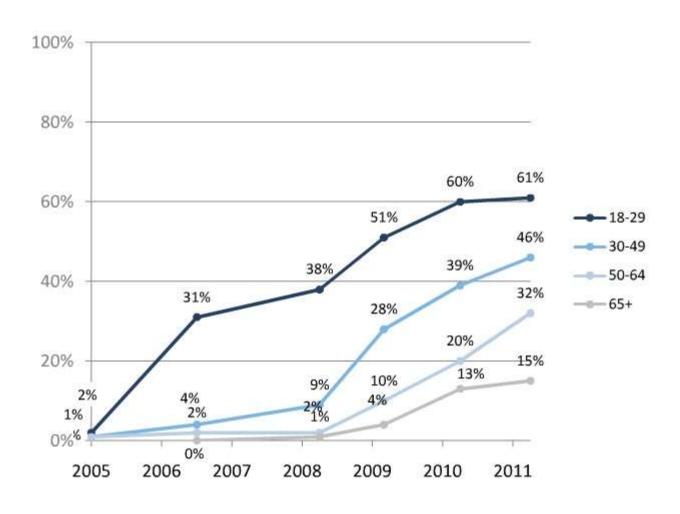
Social networking site use by online adults, 2005-2011

The percentage of all adult internet users who use social networking sites since 2005



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project surveys: February 2005, August 2006, May 2008, April 2009, May 2010, and May 2011.

Social Network Use – Typical Day



Source: Pew Research State of Social Media: 2011 12/14/11

Social Networking Adoption by Age

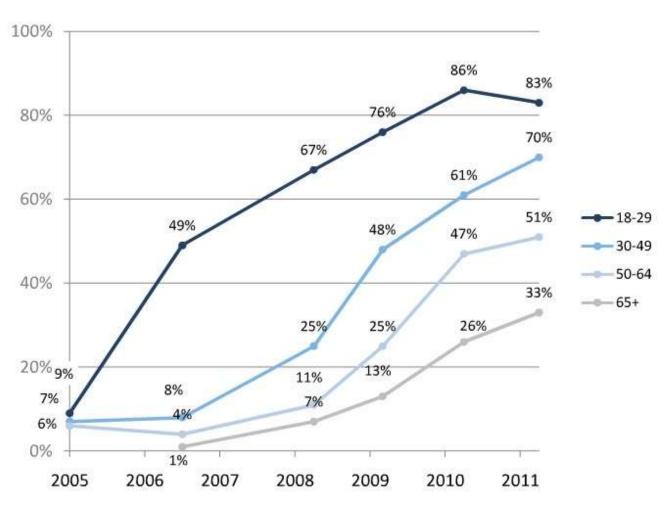
Usage Among Internet Users

```
18-2983%
```

- Differences based on sex, income, education, race, and geographical location are not statistically significant.
- Only Email (61%) and Search Engines (59%) are used more frequently on a typical day.

Source: The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project 8/26/11

Social Network Usage by Age



Source: Pew Research State of Social Media: 2011 12/14/11



Social Networking Sites

% of internet users who use social networking sites

		Use Social Networking Sites
All i	nternet users (n=1,802)	67%
а	Men (n=846)	62
Ь	Women (n=956)	712
Rac	e/ethnicity	
a	White, Non-Hispanic (n=1,332)	65
b	Black, Non-Hispanic (n=178)	68
c	Hispanic (n=154)	72
Age		
а	18-29 (n=318)	83 ^{bcd}
b	30-49 (n=532)	77 ^{ed}
c	50-64 (n=551)	52°
d	65+ (n=368)	32
Edu	cation attainment	W.
a	Less than high school/high school grad (n=549)	66
Ь	Some College (n=519)	69
С	College + (n=721)	65
Ηοι	isehold income	7.00
а	Less than \$30,000/yr (n=409)	72
b	\$30,000-\$49,999 (n=330)	65
С	\$50,000-\$74,999 (n=283)	66
d	\$75,000+ (n=504)	66
Urb	anity	
3	Urban (n=561)	70°
Ь	Suburban (n=905)	67
c	Rural (n=336)	61

Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project Post-Election Survey, November 14 – December 09, 2012. N=1,802 internet users. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish and on landline and cell phones. Margin of error is +/- 2.6 percentage points for results based on internet users.

Note: Percentages marked with a superscript letter (e.g., ") indicate a statistically significant difference between that row and the row designated by that superscript letter, among categories of each demographic characteristic (e.g. age).

Social Networking Users Word Cloud



Source: Angela MacIntyre, VP Gartner Research 10/10/2011

Mass Collaboration

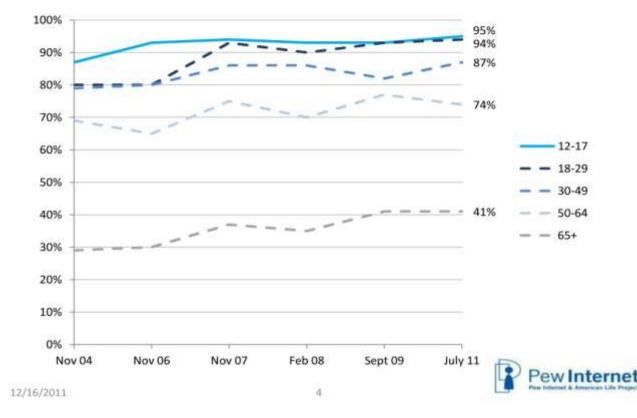
- Beyond Facebook and Twitter
- Enterprise level Social Media
- All Levels and Locations:
 - Employees
 - Customers
 - Prospects
 - Partners
- Minimize constraints of specialization and compartmentalization.

Source: Gartner Research 10/17/2011

Internet Adoption by Age

Internet adoption over time by teens & adults

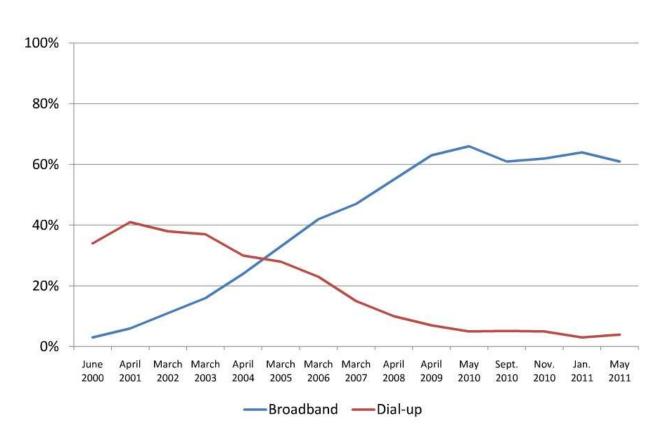
% within each age group who go online



Source: Pew Research State of Social Media: 2011 12/14/11

Broadband vs. Dial-up

Home broadband adoption stable since 2009



Source: Pew Research State of Social Media: 2011 12/14/11

2011-2012 Milestones

- 50%+ US Adults own a mobile web device.
- Smartphone sales pass PC sales.
- Smartphones outnumber feature phones.
- Majority of 65+YO are finally online.
- Majority of US adults use social media daily.

2011-2012 Milestones

- For Mother's Day half of all sales came from mobile devices.
- 28% of all internet traffic is from mobile phones.
- 16% of search queries in retail are from mobile devices (10% in 2011)
- 19% of search queries in the travel industry are from mobile devices (11% in 2011)
- More than half of cell phone owners use their cell phone while watching TV.

Picking Your Domain Name

- Shorter is better but not necessarily.
- A memorable URL is more important.
- Use your established brand name.
- Keywords are important.
- Use .com whenever possible.
- If your first .com choice is taken try adding a dash
- Don't sacrifice keywords to get a .com.
 Try a .net

Registering Your Domain

- REGISTER YOUR DOMAIN YOURSELF!
- NEVER LET A DEVELOPER OR OTHER PARTY REGISTER YOUR DOMAIN FOR YOU!
- OPEN AN ACCOUNT ON GODADDY OR OTHER REGISTRAR!
- IF YOU LET SOMEONE ELSE REGISTER IT FOR YOU, GET IT BACK!

Registering Your Domain

- Register for at least 5 years.
- Choose a private registration.
- Other options are unnecessary.
- Unless you have a good reason don't bother registerin with other top-level domain names.

Two Basic Responsibilities for most Business Websites

- I. Service for existing customers.
- 2. Attract new customers.

- Your website has on average 3-4 seconds to convince new visitors to consider becoming a customer.
- How the visitor's fovea tracks across your website and what information is processed is crucial.

Fovea

- The pit in the, retina, which supplies 50% of the information reaching the brain and accounts for maximum acuity of vision.
- In your field of vision it is an area equivalent to twice the width of your thumbnail at arms length.



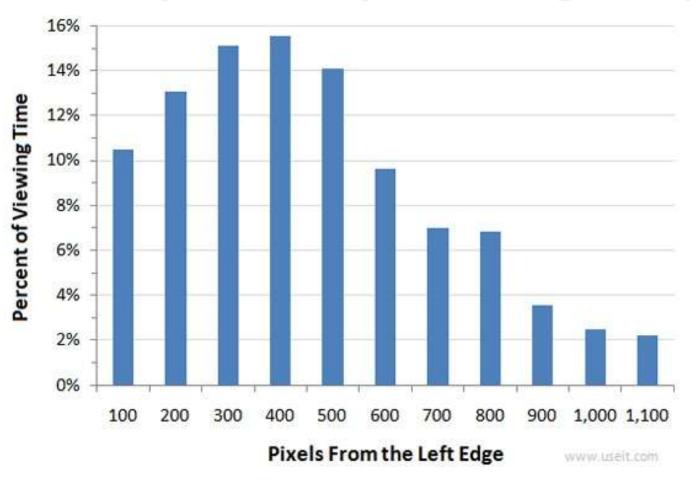
Eye Tracking Studies

A			- 0			10			
neSignal	Gazeteftx	GareLefty	GazeRightx	GazeRighty	Pupilleft	PupilRight			
21836	512	320	131 171 491,	326	2.641.594	2.703.705			
21852	50%	328	498	17 323 m	2.623.127	2.764.055			
21869	/507	331	494	7337	2.6-1.666	2,750,042			
21886	//513	332	492	336	2 655,735	2.706.575			
21902	// 502	317	501	324	2.613.213	2.729,848			
21919	// 2/11/	323	495	- Bits	2.597.989	2.735.825			
21936	- 116	f / 314	497	334	2:639.679	2,728,724			
21952	311	311	496	341	2.610.006	2.685.381			
21969	508	301	498	325	2.654.429	2.731.732			
21986	5,509	320	469	335	262.239	2 721 834			
22002	113	318	496	332	2.599.148	2 720.515			
22019	512	319	494	335	2.641.461	2.708.461			
22035	503	325	492	329	2.634.252	2.756.392			
22052	513	324	492	329	2,648,904	2.639,772			
22069	510	330	520	339	2.608.911	2.731.448			
22085	521	2.10	د داد ارابان	345	2.660.348	2.739.195			
22102	529	345	498	359	2.649.101	269,667			

- Test Print and Media Advertising
- Train Athletes
- Vehicle Simulators
- Automotive Safety
- Communication Systems for Disabled
- Human Computer Interaction Research



2006 Jakob Nielsen www.useit.com/alertbox/reading_pattern.html

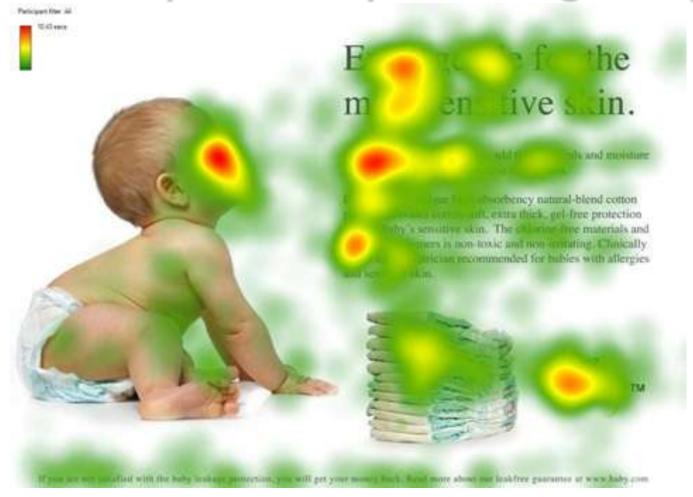


Jakob Nielsen www.useit.com/alertbox/



If you are not assisted with the buby lenkings protection, you will get your money back. Read more about our lenkfron guarantee at www.haby.com

9-24-2009 Dmitry Fadeyev http://uxdesign.smashingmagazine.com/2009/09/24/10-useful-usability-findings-and-guidelines/



9-24-2009 Dmitry Fadeyev http://uxdesign.smashingmagazine.com/2009/09/24/10-useful-usability-findings-and-guidelines/



9-15-2010 Cameron Chapman http://sixrevisions.com/usabilityaccessibility/10-usability-tips-based-on-research-studies/

Best Practices

Layout and Design

Navigation

Content and Presentation

 Performance, Functionality, and Accessibility

Layout and Design

- I. Design should begin with an understanding of the target audience.
- 2. Titles should be informative of the page content and include the organization or site name.
- 3. The logo and header should be consistent from page to page and not consume more than 30% of the page space when viewed with a resolution setting of 1024x768.

Screen Resolutions

Screen Resolution

Today, most visitors have a screen resolution higher than 1024x768 pixels:

Date	<u>Higher</u>	1024x768	800x600	640x480	Other
January 2013	90%	9%	0.5%	0%	0.5%
January 2012	85%	13%	1%	0%	1%
January 2011	85%	14%	0%	0%	1%
January 2010	76%	20%	1%	0%	3%
January 2009	57%	36%	4%	0%	3%
January 2008	38%	48%	8%	0%	6%
January 2007	26%	54%	14%	0%	6%
January 2006	17%	57%	20%	0%	6%
January 2005	12%	53%	30%	0%	5%
January 2004	10%	47%	37%	1%	5%
January 2003	6%	40%	47%	2%	5%
January 2002	6%	34%	52%	3%	5%
January 2001	5%	29%	55%	6%	5%
January 2000	4%	25%	56%	11%	4%

Source: http://www.w3schools.com/browsers/browsers_display.asp

Mobile Web and HTML5

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzPxo7Y6JyA



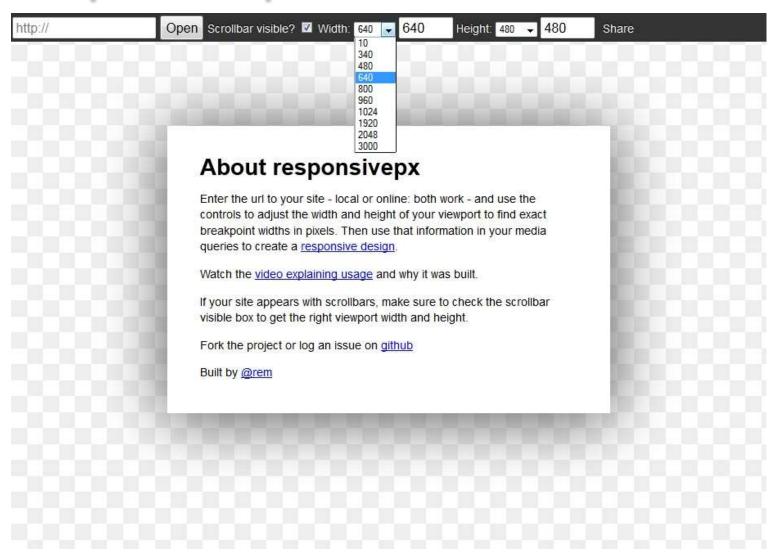
How to Take Your Website Mobile

- Two Options
 - I. Build one website that works on both desktop and mobile
 - Consumes too much bandwidth
 - Difficult to navigate
 - 2. Build separate mobile website
 - Extra work
 - Creates two device dependent webs
- For now best option is #2
 - User clicks to switch to mobile: Example IKEA
 - Detection code: Example Weather.com
- Third option is to build a mobile app
- HTML5 will probably change everything

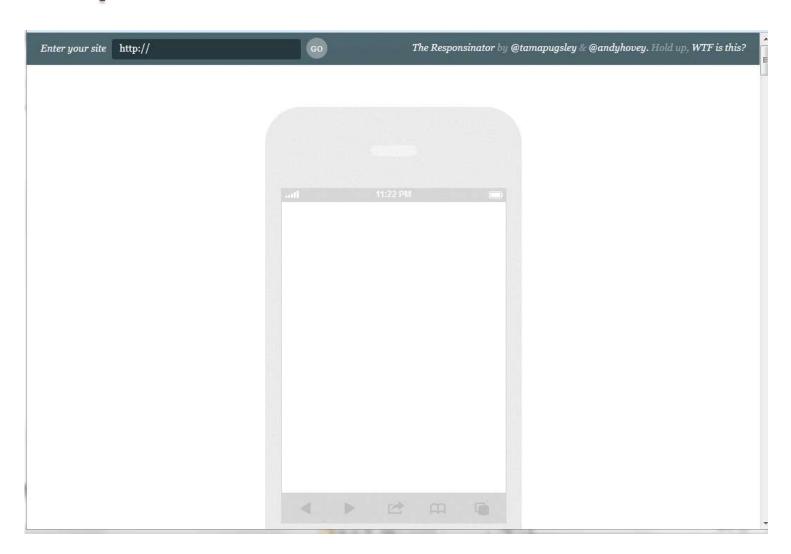
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Responsivepx.com



Responsinator.com



Mobile Best Practices

- Prioritize content.
- Use bullet points.
- Keep menu items 8 or fewer. If you have more content, use a search box.
- Make menus vertical.
- Pad things that needs to be clicked to make them thumb-friendly.

Mobile Best Practices

- Keep images small.
- Keep forms short. Use check boxes and scroll lists to make avoid having to type.
- Use click to call for phone numbers.
- If you have a retail location, put the address/directions on the landing page.

CSS3

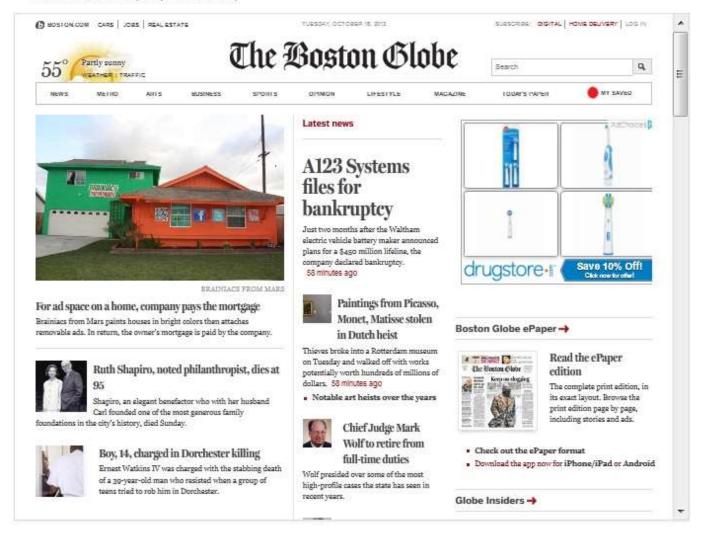
CSS = Cascading Style Sheet

```
.text_top {
width:500px;
text-align: right;
float: right;
font: italic 12px Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
color:#119911;
.text top a {
font: normal 12px Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
color:#05529e;
text-decoration: none;
.text_top a:hover {
text-decoration: underline;
color:#515151;
```

CSS3

- New: The CSS3 Media Queries Module was released as an Official W3C Recommendation on June 19, 2012.
- First proposed in 2001.
- Already implemented by all browsers.
- Effectively reports device screen size to the website which can then deliver the content formatted to fit the screen.

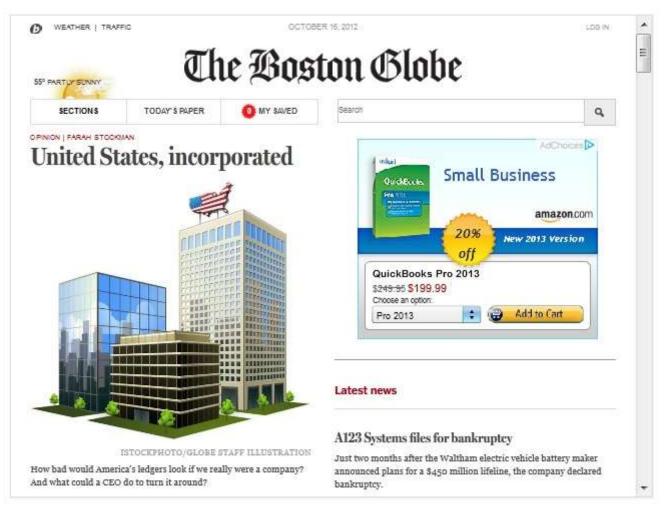
▼ Tablet landscape (1024x768)



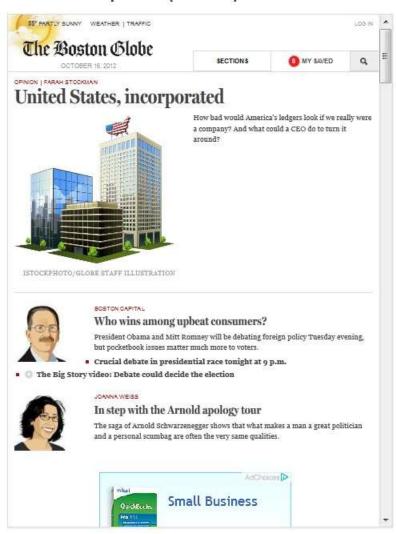
▼ Tablet portrait (768x1024)



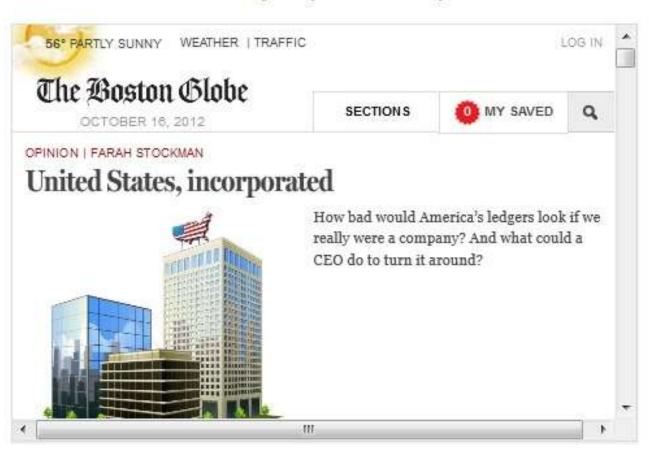
▼ Small tablet landscape (800x600)



▼ Small tablet portrait (600x800)



▼ Mobile landscape (480x320)



▼ Mobile portrait (320x480)



Layout and Design

• 4. The navigation area should be consistent from page to page.

 5. The contrast between text and background should meet W3C color standards.

(Use the Colour Contrast Analyser)

Color Contrasts



Layout and Design

- 6. There should be good balance between graphics, text, and white space.
- 7. The area above the "fold" on the home page (the area viewed without scrolling) should contain compelling content.
- 8. Horizontal scrolling should not be required when viewed with a resolution setting of 1024x768.
- 9. No more than 4 colors should be used for text and backgrounds and used consistently from page to page.

Layout and Design

- I0. Animated images should be avoided, unless they serve a specific purpose to compliment content. When used they should not be distracting and should not repeat more than a few times, if at all.
- II. Each image should have a specific purpose and should be optimized for fast downloading.
- 12. Images should contain a descriptive alt tag.
- 13. Multimedia elements should only be used when they serve a specific purpose.
- 14. Multimedia elements should have descriptive captions.

Layout and Design

- 15. Non-serif and widely supported fonts, such as Arial, Helvetica, and Verdana, should be used for body text. Serif fonts, such as Times New Roman, should only be used in larger sizes, such as in titles and <h> tags.
- 16. Font styles should be consistent from page to page.
- 17. Copyright information should appear in page footer.

10 Most Popular Web Fonts

- Arial
- Verdana
- Georgia
- Times New Roman
- Trebuchet MS
- Lucida Console
- Curier New
- Tahoma
- Century Gothic
- Impact

Navigation

- I. Navigation should be clearly identified with descriptive labels.
- 2. In most cases the navigation should be structured either horizontally in the header or vertically along the left side.
- 3. Navigation links should be organized according to their importance to users and not random or alphabetical.

Navigation

- 4. The site should be organized so that a minimum number of click are required to access internal pages.
- 5. In addition to the main navigation plain text links to all primary pages should be included in a footer that is consistently repeated on each page.
- 6. For complex sites with multiple levels a breadcrumb and site map should also be used to compliment standard navigation.

Navigation

- 7. Hyperlinked text should be descriptive, informing as to where the link leads.
- 8. Styles for hyperlinked text should stand out and be consistent from page to page.
- 9. All broken hyperlinks should be removed or fixed. The site can be easily checked by the free online link checker provided by the World Wide Web Consortium.

Content and Presentation

- I. Content should be organized so that pages focus on a particular topic.
- 2. Text should use proper grammar and spelling.
- 3. When possible, use short sentences and short paragraphs to improve readability.

Content and Presentation

- 4. Content should be maintained to keep it fresh, compelling, and relevant. Remove outdated material.
- 5. Where appropriate, content should contain links to other relevant material, including external sites.
- 6. Page text should incorporate the keywords used in the meta tag.
- 7. Include important content in the text, not in images or Flash.

Performance, Functionality, and Accessibility

- I.All page elements should be optimized to assure rapid download. This includes the elimination of unnecessary code.
- 2. All pages should display as expected in all popular browsers.
- 3. All pages should contain valid code, according to standards established by the World Wide Web Consortium. Pages can be checked using their free online validator. Validated pages should display the valid icon, linked to the online validator.

Performance, Functionality, and Accessibility

- 4. The site should use a CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) to eliminate the need to repeat style specifications on each page.
- 5. The CSS should meet the standards established by the World Wide Web Consortium. Site CSS can be checked using their free online CSS validator. Validated pages should display the CSS valid icon, linked to the online CSS validator.
- 6. When images and multimedia are used to convey meaning, an alternate text version should be available to assure consistent accessibility.

Performance, Functionality, and Accessibility

- 7. Avoid using frames.
- 8. Only "White Hat" techniques should be used to optimize search engine ranking.
- 9. Meta tags, such as description and keywords, should be representative.

SEO

- Google, Yahoo, Bing algorithms secretive
- Known to change algorithms several times a day
- Keep ahead of spammers will delist sites

Search Engine	Unique Monthly Visitors
Google	900,000,000
bing	165,000,000
Yahoo! Search	160,000,000
Ask	125,000,000
Aol Search	33,000,000

SEO Tips

- Pick a domain name with key words.
- Include key words in page titles.
- Include key words in text headers.
- Carefully choose the key words to include in the meta tags (?)
- Key search words should appear prominently in the text on your page.
- Keep content fresh.

SEO Tips

- Avoid flash.
- Avoid using images containing important text.
- Links! Having lots of links is important.
- Create an XML site map.
- Keep your domain name registration current.
- Don't let SEO take priority over usability.

Homework

- Go to ACTGO360 Facebook page and like it.
- Look at these websites:
 - stainedglassexpress.com
 - augustamaineglass.com
 - shop.samsonite.com
 - smartpak.com
 - newegg.com
- Go to Facebook and create an ad