

Free Website Checker: age, hosting and security

PREPARED FOR

**Example Ltd – demo company
(illustrative data)**

CLIENT ADDRESS

Website Checker sample report

REPORT NO.

OLBO-WC-20261013-1416

DATE

13 October 2026, 17:16

PREPARED BY

**OLBO web studio: OLBO PRODUCTION
LLC and sole proprietor Bohdan Khomyn
• olbo.com.ua**

This report comes in two formats: A4 for printing and a phone version with large text. On a phone, an A4 page is easier to read in landscape mode or zoomed in with two fingers.

Low vision? Need the report in a more accessible format – large print or plain text for a screen reader? Write to hello@olbo.com.ua and we will send it free of charge.

FULL REPORT

Your website roundup

example.com

Checked 13 October 2026, 17:16 • 13 of 13 indicators

OLBO web studio



63/100



Time to think about an update

What the letter means:

A – excellent (90–100)

B – good (75–89)

C – fair (60–74)

D – poor (45–59)

F – failing (0–44)

● **3 problems** ● **7 need attention** ● **3 ok**

THE MAIN POINTS IN ONE MINUTE

The three most important things on your website. Show this section to your developer – all details follow below.

1. Known vulnerabilities

What we found: WordPress 5.8 is marked insecure • 3 known vulnerabilities

Why it matters: A published vulnerability comes with instructions – attackers do not need to be skilled to use it.

What to do: Update WordPress – this closes the known vulnerabilities.

Who and how long (approximate): developer – from a few hours; on an outdated platform a new website may be needed

2. Platform

What we found: WordPress 5.8 – support has ended

Why it matters: Old platforms are the most common way websites get hacked: attackers scan the internet for known old versions automatically.

What to do: Update WordPress to the latest version after a full backup; check that the theme and plugins are compatible.

Who and how long (approximate): developer; if the platform is fully outdated, a new website may be needed

3. Email protection

What we found: SPF is set, DMARC is missing

Why it matters: Scammers can send "invoices" to your customers from your address.

What to do: Add a TXT record _dmarc with v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:... and after a few weeks switch to p=quarantine.

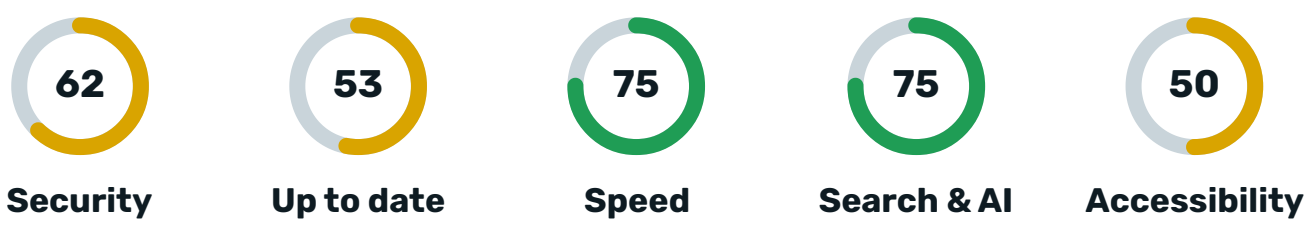
Who and how long (approximate): whoever manages the domain (DNS records) – usually under an hour

Time is a typical estimate for this kind of work, not an exact quote for your website.

How to read this report

Score	Each of the 13 indicators gives up to 10 points; the overall score is out of 100.
Letter	A – excellent (90–100), B – good (75–89), C – fair (60–74), D – poor (45–59), F – failing (0–44).
Verdict	75–100 – the website is in good shape; 45–74 – time to think about an update; 0–44 – the website is at risk, a replacement is needed.
Colours	Red – a problem; fix it first. Yellow – needs attention. Green – OK. Grey – the indicator could not be checked (for example, versions are hidden); it does not affect the score.

Marks	✓ – passed, X – not passed.
Order of fixes	“Fix first” marks the main fix for each of the three items from “The main points in one minute”, “Fix next” everything else in red and yellow items, “Also worth fixing” small tips in green items. The list “All fixes in priority order” at the end is a ready-made task for your developer.
Data	Only public data: what any website visitor can see, DNS records and public registries. Under each indicator you will find what exactly we check and where the data comes from (“Source”).



Security 62/100: HTTPS works, but 3 of 4 protective settings are missing. SPF is set, DMARC is missing. WordPress 5.8 is marked insecure • 3 known vulnerabilities. Fonts load from Google servers.

Up to date 53/100: WordPress 5.8 – support has ended. PHP 7.4 is no longer supported • the server shows its versions. Works since about 2014 • © 2024.

Speed 75/100: Mobile speed 58/100.

Search & AI 75/100: AI assistants can read the site • no structured data • no lms.txt.

Accessibility 50/100: 3 basic accessibility problems.

Email protection →		4/10	Problem →
Platform →		4/10	Problem →
Known vulnerabilities →		4/10	Problem →
Connection security →		6/10	Needs attention →
Outdated components →		5/10	Needs attention →
Site age →		7/10	Needs attention →
Accessibility →		5/10	Needs attention →
Privacy (GDPR) →		7/10	Needs attention →
AI readiness →		6/10	Needs attention →
Mobile and speed →		6/10	Needs attention →
Hosting		9/10	OK
Blacklists		10/10	OK
Google search		9/10	OK

Conclusions

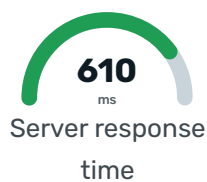
- **Known vulnerabilities: WordPress 5.8 is marked insecure • 3 known vulnerabilities.**
- **Platform: WordPress 5.8 – support has ended.**
- **Email protection: SPF is set, DMARC is missing.**

01 Hosting

OK

Hosted at Hetzner, Germany • responds in 0.6 s

What we check: Who owns the network your website lives on, in which country it is registered, whether the site sits behind a CDN, and how fast the server starts answering.



Network owner	Hetzner Online GmbH
Server location	Germany
Server response time	610 ms

The server started answering in 610 ms – acceptable.

Source: IP registries (RDAP), IPinfo, DNS

02 Connection security

Needs attention →

HTTPS works, but 3 of 4 protective settings are missing

What we check: Whether the site opens over HTTPS, whether the certificate is valid and trusted, how soon it expires, which encryption protocol is used, whether four basic security headers are present, and whether pages load scripts, styles or images over insecure http:// (mixed content).

✓ Trusted certificate

✗ HSTS

✗ Content-Security-Policy

✗ X-Content-Type-Options

HTTPS

works

Missing protective settings (security headers): HSTS, Content-Security-Policy, X-Content-Type-Options. These are short instructions the site gives the visitor's browser: always open the site securely, do not let other sites embed it, do not run foreign code.

What to do: Ask your developer or hosting to add the three security headers in the server settings.

Source: Direct connection to the site

03 Email protection

● Problem →

SPF is set, DMARC is missing

What we check: Two public DNS records that tell mail services who is allowed to send email in the name of your domain, and what to do with fakes.

✓ SPF record

✗ DMARC record

SPF yes

DMARC no

There is no DMARC record: anyone can send emails "from" your domain, and mail services will not block them.

What to do: Add a TXT record _dmarc with v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:... and after a few weeks switch to p=quarantine.

Source: DNS records (SPF, DMARC, MX)

04 Platform

● Problem →

WordPress 5.8 – support has ended

What we check: Which system the site is built on (WordPress, Joomla, Drupal, Shopify, a site builder...), which version, and whether that version still receives security fixes.

WordPress 5.8

support ended

Platform WordPress 5.8

WordPress 5.8 no longer receives security fixes.

What to do: Update WordPress to the latest version after a full backup; check that the theme and plugins are compatible.

Source: Page code and server headers

05 Outdated components

Needs attention →

PHP 7.4 is no longer supported • the server shows its versions

What we check: Software the site shows to the outside world: the server (Apache, nginx), the programming language (PHP) and scripts such as jQuery or Bootstrap – and whether their support has ended.

PHP 7.4 **support ended**

jQuery 3.6.0 **supported**

PHP 7.4

jQuery 3.6.0

PHP 7.4 – support ended. There will be no more security fixes.

What to do: Switch PHP to 8.3 in the hosting panel after checking the site on a copy.

The server reveals software versions in its headers.

What to do: Hide the X-Powered-By header.

Source: Page code, server headers, endoflife.date

06 Blacklists

 **BONUS: hidden spam**

OK

Not on Google's list of dangerous sites

What we check: Whether Google lists the address as dangerous (malware, phishing or unwanted software). This is the same list Chrome and other browsers use to show red warning pages. We also look for hidden links to casino, betting and similar sites in the page code – a typical sign of a hacked site.

✓ Malware

✓ Phishing

✓ Hidden spam

Google does not mark this address as dangerous.

No hidden spam links found on 10 pages checked.

Source: Google Web Risk, page code

07 Known vulnerabilities

Problem →

WordPress 5.8 is marked insecure • 3 known vulnerabilities

What we check: Whether the versions we could see appear in public vulnerability databases (OSV, which includes CVE entries) or in the WordPress.org list of insecure versions.

3

known vulnerabilities in visible versions

WordPress.org lists version 5.8 as insecure; public databases contain 3 known vulnerabilities for it (illustrative data).

What to do: Update WordPress – this closes the known vulnerabilities.

Source: OSV vulnerability database (incl. CVE), WordPress.org

08

Site age



BONUS: domain expiry and theft protection



Needs attention →

Works since about 2014 • © 2024

What we check: When the domain was registered, when the site first appeared in the public web archive, and the latest year in the copyright line – the signs visitors use to judge whether a site is cared for. The year is always approximate. We also look at the date the domain is paid until and warn you if it is less than 30 days away, and whether the domain is protected from theft.



✓ **Domain paid for 30+ days ahead**

✗ **Domain protected from theft**

Domain registered	2014
©	2024
Domain paid until	14 March 2027
Domain theft protection (transfer lock)	off

The domain is paid until 14 March 2027.

The domain is not protected from theft. If someone gets into the owner's email, they can re-register the domain to themselves – together with the site and email.

What to do: In your domain registrar's control panel, turn on the option called "Transfer lock" or "Registrar lock". It is free and takes a minute. Not sure how? Ask your registrar's support to "turn on transfer lock".

The © line shows 2024 – visitors may think the site is not maintained.

What to do: Update the year in the footer or make it automatic.

Source: Domain registry (RDAP), web archive, page text

3 basic accessibility problems

What we check: Six basic automatic checks of the home page: page language, page title, whether zoom is allowed on phones, text alternatives for images, labels on form fields and a main heading. On up to 9 other pages we also check the language, the main heading and image descriptions. This is not a full WCAG audit – many problems can only be found by a person.

✓ Page language

✗ Image text

✗ Form labels

✗ Main heading

12 of 40 images have no text alternative (alt).

What to do: Add alt text describing each meaningful image; for decorative ones use alt="".

3 form fields have no label a screen reader can announce.

What to do: Link every field to a <label for=""> or add aria-label.

The page has no main heading (<h1>).

What to do: Add one <h1> that says what the page is about.

Source: WCAG 2.1 – basic automated checks

Fonts load from Google servers

What we check: Whether the home page loads fonts from Google's servers (which sends every visitor's IP address to Google) and whether tracking scripts appear in the code without a known consent tool. This is a quick automated look, not legal advice.

✗ Fonts not from Google servers

✓ No trackers without consent

The page loads Google Fonts: Google receives the IP address of every visitor.

What to do: Host the fonts on your own server.

Source: Page code (fonts, scripts, consent tools)

Google SEO score 90/100

What we check: Google's automated SEO audit of the home page, plus whether the site can be indexed, has robots.txt and sitemap.xml, and a meta description. We also open up to 9 other pages (titles, descriptions, duplicates) and check up to 50 links on them for broken ones (404, 410, server errors, domains that no longer exist).



The home page has no meta description.

What to do: Write a 140–160 character description for the home page.

Source: Google Lighthouse SEO audit, robots.txt, sitemap.xml

12 AI readiness

● Needs attention →

AI assistants can read the site • no structured data • no llms.txt

What we check: Whether robots.txt lets the main AI assistants read the site, whether the text is readable without JavaScript, whether the page has structured data (schema.org) and link-preview tags, and whether there is an llms.txt guide for AI.

✓ AI bots allowed

✗ Structured data

✗ llms.txt

No structured data (schema.org): AI assistants and Google have to guess your company name, address and services.

What to do: Add JSON-LD with Organization or LocalBusiness.

No llms.txt – a short guide to your site for AI assistants.

What to do: Publish /llms.txt with a short description and links to key pages.

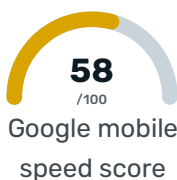
Source: robots.txt, llms.txt, page code (schema.org, Open Graph)

13 Mobile and speed

● Needs attention →

Mobile speed 58/100

What we check: Google PageSpeed loads your home page on a simulated mid-range phone with a mobile connection and gives a score from 0 to 100. We divide it by 10.



Mobile score 58/100; the main content appears after 4.1 s.

What to do: Compress images (WebP/AVIF), remove unused scripts, enable caching.

Source: Google PageSpeed Insights (mobile)

ALL FIXES IN PRIORITY ORDER

- 1. Fix first • Known vulnerabilities:** WordPress.org lists version 5.8 as insecure; public databases contain 3 known vulnerabilities for it (illustrative data).
What to do: Update WordPress – this closes the known vulnerabilities.
- 2. Fix first • Platform:** WordPress 5.8 no longer receives security fixes.
What to do: Update WordPress to the latest version after a full backup; check that the theme and plugins are compatible.
- 3. Fix first • Email protection:** There is no DMARC record: anyone can send emails "from" your domain, and mail services will not block them.
What to do: Add a TXT record _dmarc with v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:... and after a few weeks switch to p=quarantine.
- 4. Fix next • Connection security:** Missing protective settings (security headers): HSTS, Content-Security-Policy, X-Content-Type-Options. These are short instructions the site gives the visitor's browser: always open the site securely, do not let other sites embed it, do not run foreign code.
What to do: Ask your developer or hosting to add the three security headers in the server settings.
- 5. Fix next • Outdated components:** PHP 7.4 – support ended. There will be no more security fixes.
What to do: Switch PHP to 8.3 in the hosting panel after checking the site on a copy.
- 6. Fix next • Outdated components:** The server reveals software versions in its headers.
What to do: Hide the X-Powered-By header.
- 7. Fix next • Privacy (GDPR):** The page loads Google Fonts: Google receives the IP address of every visitor.
What to do: Host the fonts on your own server.
- 8. Fix next • Accessibility:** 12 of 40 images have no text alternative (alt).
What to do: Add alt text describing each meaningful image; for decorative ones use alt="".
- 9. Fix next • Accessibility:** 3 form fields have no label a screen reader can announce.
What to do: Link every field to a <label for="..."> or add aria-label.
- 10. Fix next • Accessibility:** The page has no main heading (<h1>).
What to do: Add one <h1> that says what the page is about.
- 11. Fix next • Mobile and speed:** Mobile score 58/100; the main content appears after 4.1 s.
What to do: Compress images (WebP/AVIF), remove unused scripts, enable caching.

12. **Fix next • Site age:** The domain is not protected from theft. If someone gets into the owner's email, they can re-register the domain to themselves – together with the site and email.
- What to do:** In your domain registrar's control panel, turn on the option called "Transfer lock" or "Registrar lock". It is free and takes a minute. Not sure how? Ask your registrar's support to "turn on transfer lock".
13. **Fix next • Site age:** The © line shows 2024 – visitors may think the site is not maintained.
- What to do:** Update the year in the footer or make it automatic.
14. **Fix next • AI readiness:** No structured data (schema.org): AI assistants and Google have to guess your company name, address and services.
- What to do:** Add JSON-LD with Organization or LocalBusiness.
15. **Fix next • AI readiness:** No llms.txt – a short guide to your site for AI assistants.
- What to do:** Publish /llms.txt with a short description and links to key pages.
16. **Also worth fixing • Google search:** The home page has no meta description.
- What to do:** Write a 140–160 character description for the home page.

Note. This analysis was carried out automatically by a program built with the help of artificial intelligence. Minor inaccuracies are therefore possible; they do not materially affect the overall result. You can check every item yourself using open sources, which are listed under each indicator ("Source").

The report was prepared by the OLBO web studio. Contracts are concluded by: OLBO PRODUCTION LLC (Ukraine, company code 42772536) – with companies; sole proprietor Bohdan Khomyn (Ukraine, tax number 2617806290) – with private individuals. olbo.com.ua • hello@olbo.com.ua