

SEARCH ENGINE OPTIMIZATION FOR DIGITAL COLLECTIONS

Kenning Arlitsch
Patrick OBrien
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Agenda

- Assessment
- Phase 1: Start feedback loop
- Phase 2: Get indexed
- Phase 3: Increase visibility (future)
- Wrap-up

Context and history at Utah

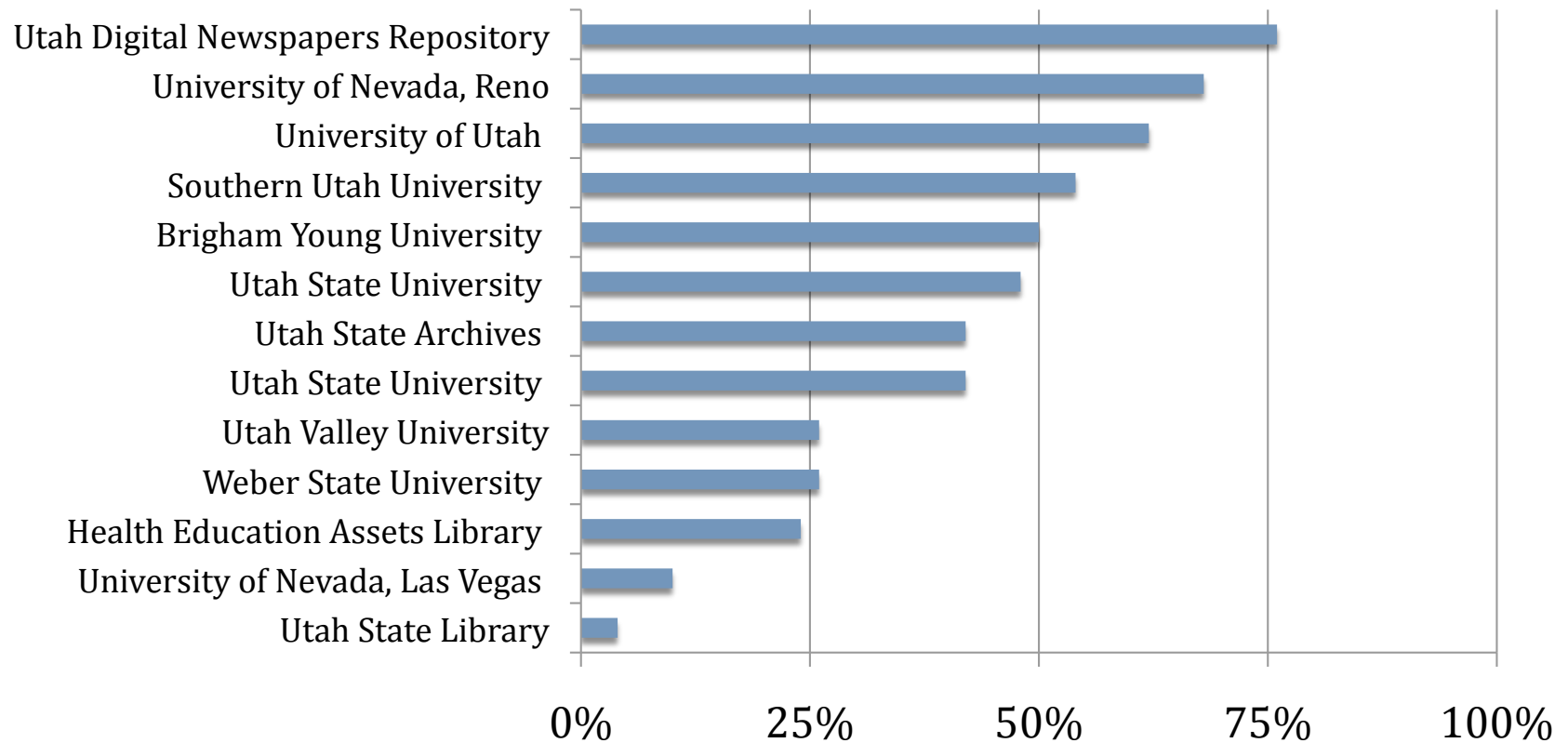
- Large digital library programs
 - ▣ Mountain West Digital Library
 - ▣ Utah Digital Newspapers
 - ▣ Western Soundscape Archive
 - ▣ Western Waters Digital Library
- Digital collections are “Deep Web”
- Google indexing diminished recently
 - ▣ Ceased OAI harvest in August 2008
 - ▣ Average as low as 8% in spring 2010

Initial Repositories Survey

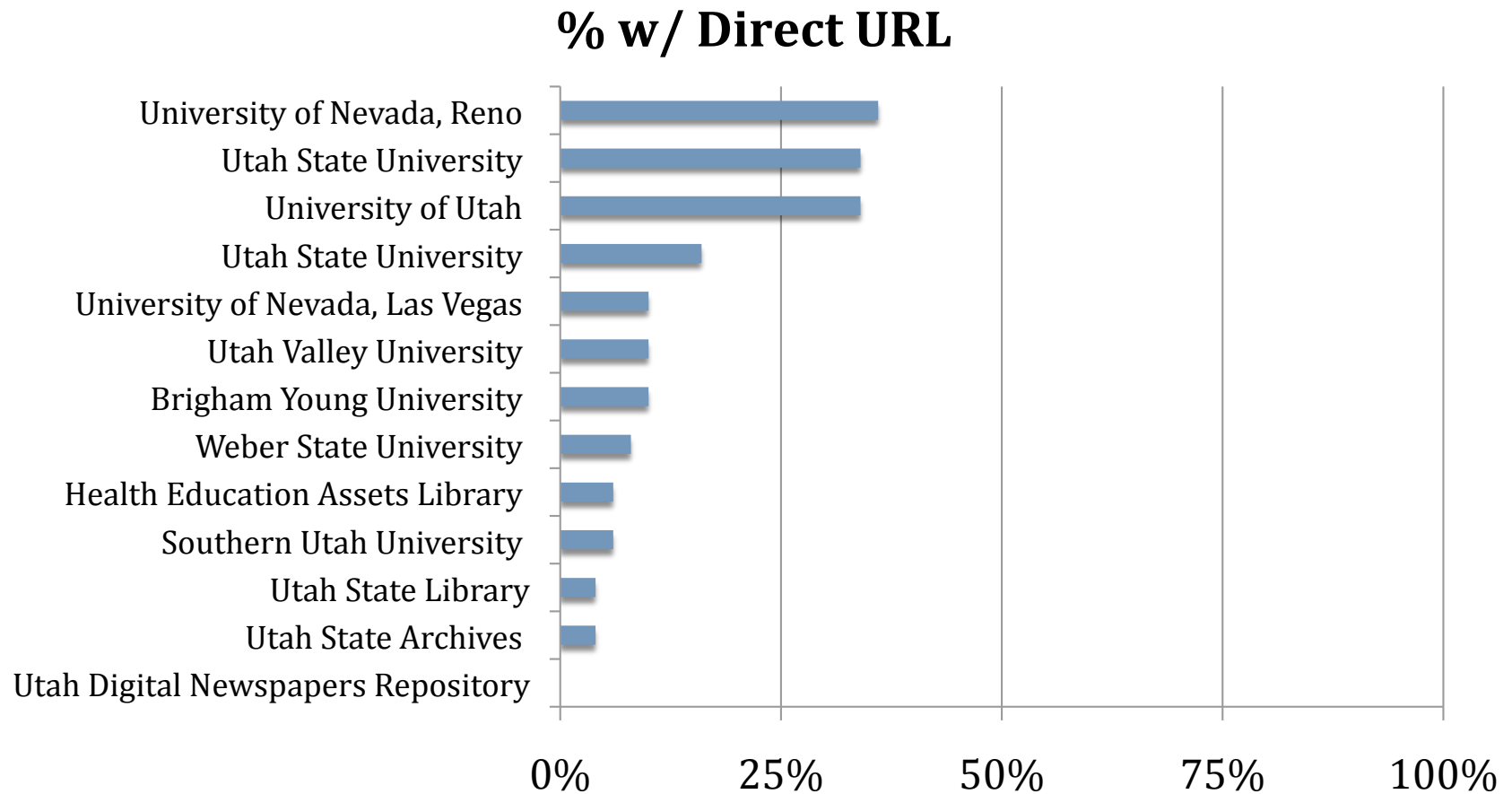
- Surveyed 13 repositories of the MWDL in July
 - 10 CONTENTdm
 - 1 Digital Commons
 - 1 ArchivalWare
 - 1 home grown (HEAL)
- Randomly selected 50 objects from each (650)
- Searched by title in Google and Google Images
 - 38% find rate in Google
 - Almost 0% in Google Images

MWDL Repositories Survey

% w/ Indirect URL



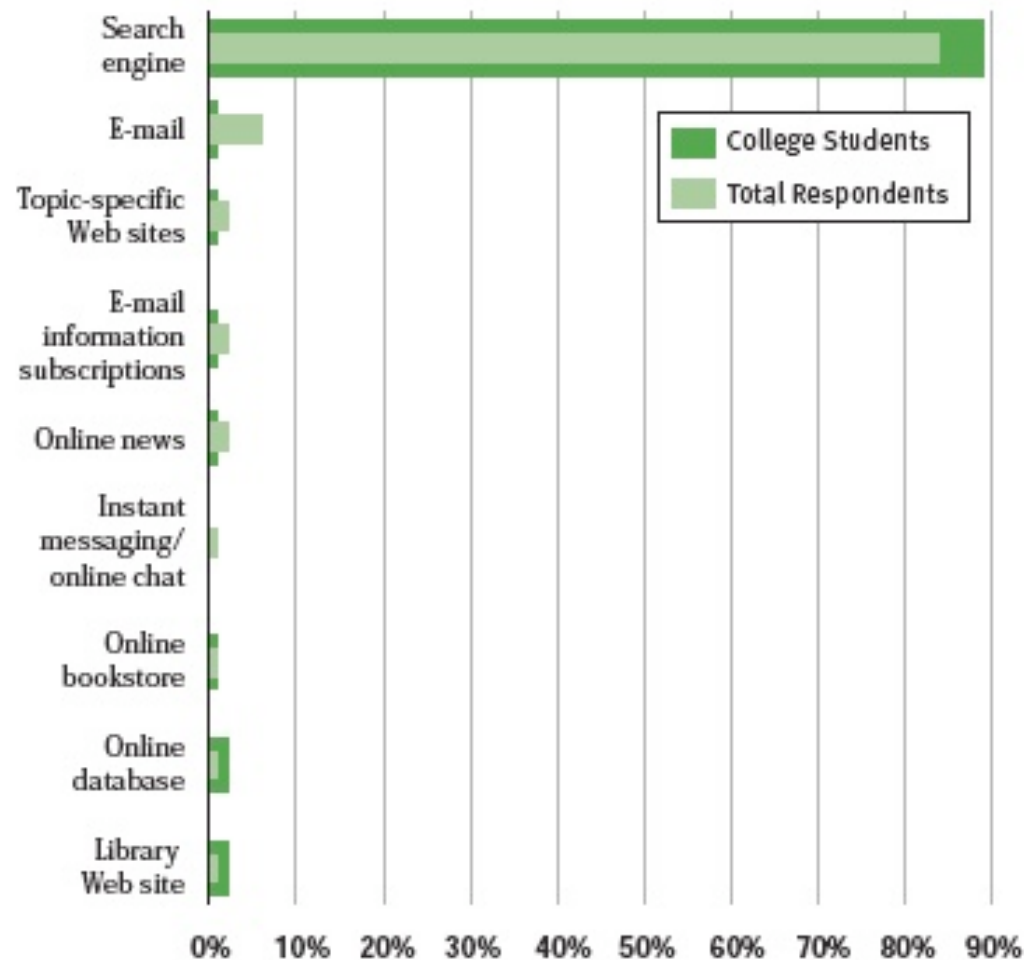
MWDL Repositories Survey



Discoverability of digital resources

- Priority Collections
 - ▣ Institutional Repository (USpace)
 - ▣ Special Collections EAD finding aids
 - ▣ University Press
- Discoverability is important for
 - ▣ Faculty (contributors and users)
 - ▣ Donors
 - ▣ Students

Where College Students Begin Searching



Source: *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources*, OCLC, 2005, question 520.
Note: Only electronic resources with usage rates of 1 percent or more are represented on this graph.

Press Release

 [Contact Us by Phone](#)
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comScore Releases September 2010 U.S. Search Engine Rankings

RESTON, VA, October 13, 2010 – comScore, Inc. (NASDAQ: SCOR), a leader in measuring the digital world, today released its monthly [comScore qSearch](#) analysis of the U.S. search marketplace. Google Sites led the explicit core search market in September with 66.1 percent of searches conducted, an increase of 0.7 share points from August 2010.

The September 2010 qSearch figures reflect the impact of Google Instant Search, Google's new feature that delivers results in real-time while users type their query. To learn more about how comScore is measuring search activity as users engage with Google Instant Search, please read our recent blog post on the subject: http://blog.comscore.com/2010/10/comscore_september_qsearch.html

U.S. Explicit Core Search

Google Sites led the U.S. explicit core search market in September with 66.1 percent market share, followed by Yahoo! Sites with 16.7 percent and Microsoft sites with 11.2 percent. Ask Network captured 3.7 percent of explicit core searches, followed by AOL LLC Network with 2.3 percent.

comScore Explicit Core Search Share Report*			
September 2010 vs. August 2010			
Total U.S. – Home/Work/University Locations			
Source: comScore qSearch			
Core Search Entity	Explicit Core Search Share (%)		
	Aug-10	Sep-10	Point Change
Total Explicit Core Search	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Google Sites	65.4%	66.1%	0.7
Yahoo! Sites	17.4%	16.7%	-0.7
Microsoft Sites	11.1%	11.2%	0.1
Ask Network	3.8%	3.7%	-0.1
AOL LLC Network	2.3%	2.3%	0.0

*"Explicit Core Search" excludes contextually driven searches that do not reflect specific user intent to interact with the search results.

More than 16.0 billion explicit core searches were conducted in September. Google Sites ranked first with 10.6 billion searches, followed by Yahoo! Sites in second with 2.7 billion and Microsoft Sites in third with 1.8 billion. Ask Network accounted for 593 million explicit core searches followed by AOL LLC Network with 362 million.

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- [Media Kit](#)
- [Data Usage Policy](#)
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Literature Review

- ❑ Googlizing a Digital Library. By: DeRidder, Jody L. ,Code4Lib Journal, 2008.
- ❑ Worst Practices in Search Engine Optimization. MALAGA, ROSS A.. Communications of the ACM, Dec2008, Vol. 51 Issue 12, p147-150
- ❑ Searching for a New Way to Reach Patrons: A Search Engine Optimization Pilot Project at Binghamton University Libraries. By: Rushton, Erin E.; Kelehan, Martha Daisy; Strong, Marcy A.. Journal of Web Librarianship, 2008, Vol. 2 Issue 4, p525-547
- ❑ Optimal Results: What Libraries Need to Know About Google and Search Engine Optimization. By: Cahill, Kay; Chalut, Renee. Reference Librarian, Jul-Sep2009, Vol. 50 Issue 3, p234-247
- ❑ Academic Search Engine Optimization. By: Beel, Jöran; Gipp, Bela; Eilde, Erik. Journal of Scholarly Publishing, Jan2010, Vol. 41 Issue 2, p176-190

Literature Lessons

- Most are dated
- Most deal with general websites
- “Black hat” techniques get you banned
- Few deal with digital collections in db’s
- Some suggest duplicating the content outside the database

Problems evident on several levels

- Web server
 - robots.txt
 - Crawler errors
- Application layer (repository software)
 - URL redirects
 - Many URLs for same objects
- Presentation layer
 - HTML and Graphic design
- Metadata issues

External Influence: Search Engine Policies

- Rules and enforcement levels change
 - OAI harvesting
 - Sitemaps
- Requirements & standards adoption
 - W3C, Highwire, etc.
- Insensitive to standards valued by librarians
 - “Use Dublin Core tags (e.g., DC.Title) as a last resort”*

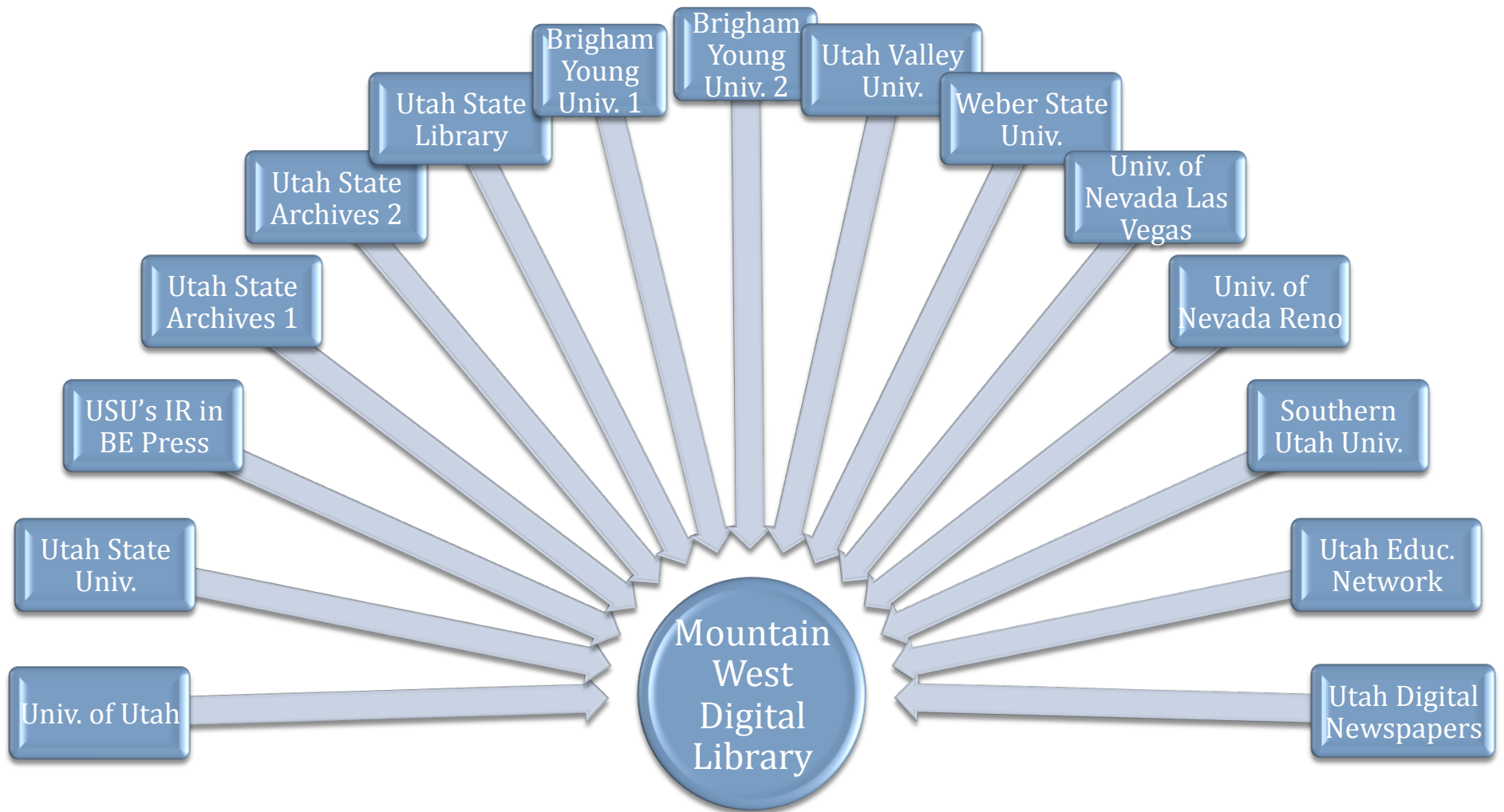
* Google Scholar Inclusion Guidelines for Webmasters
<http://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/inclusion.html>

Agenda

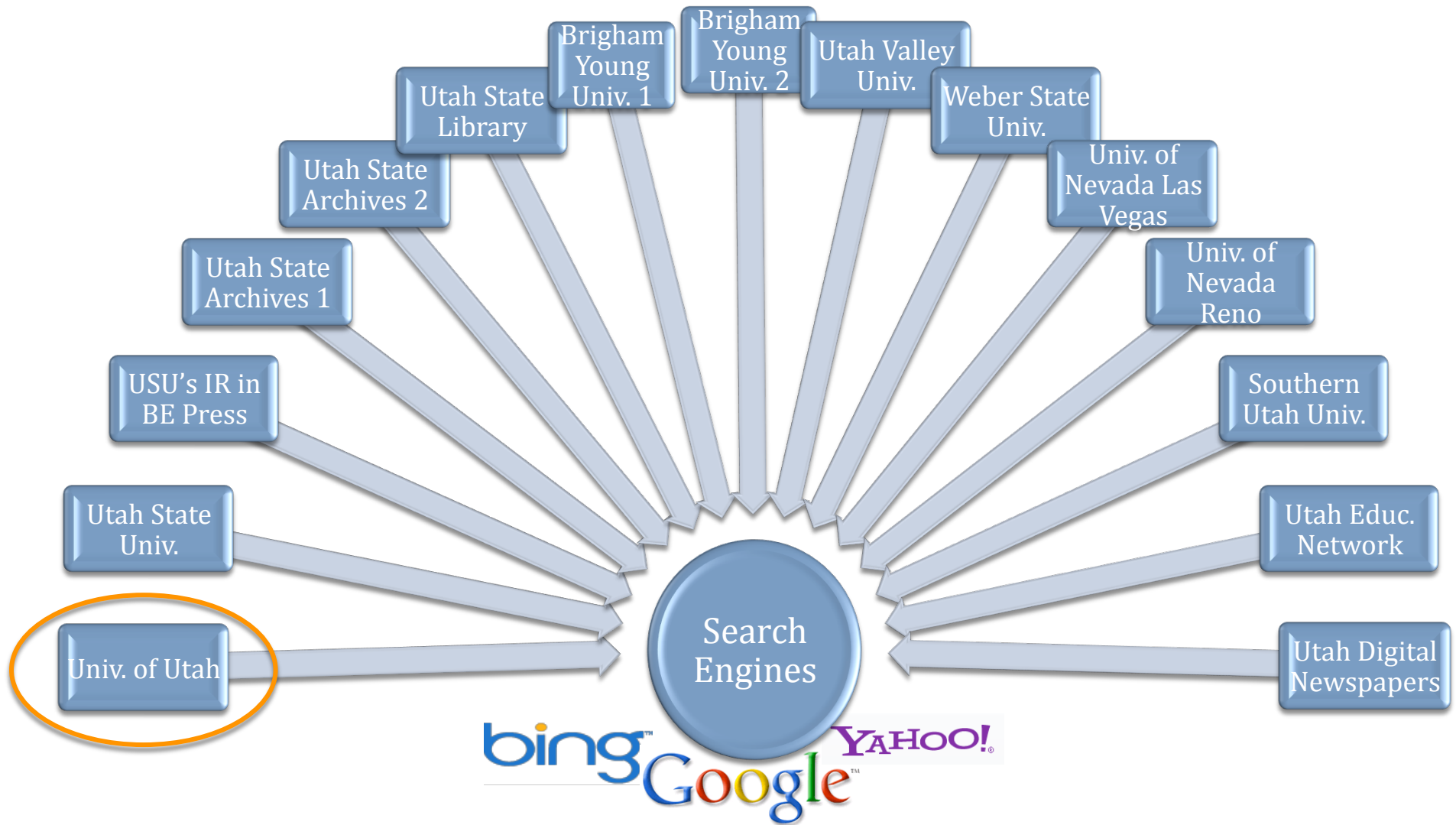


- Assessment
- Phase 1: Start feedback loop
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- Phase 3: Increase visibility (future)
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Mountain West Digital Library



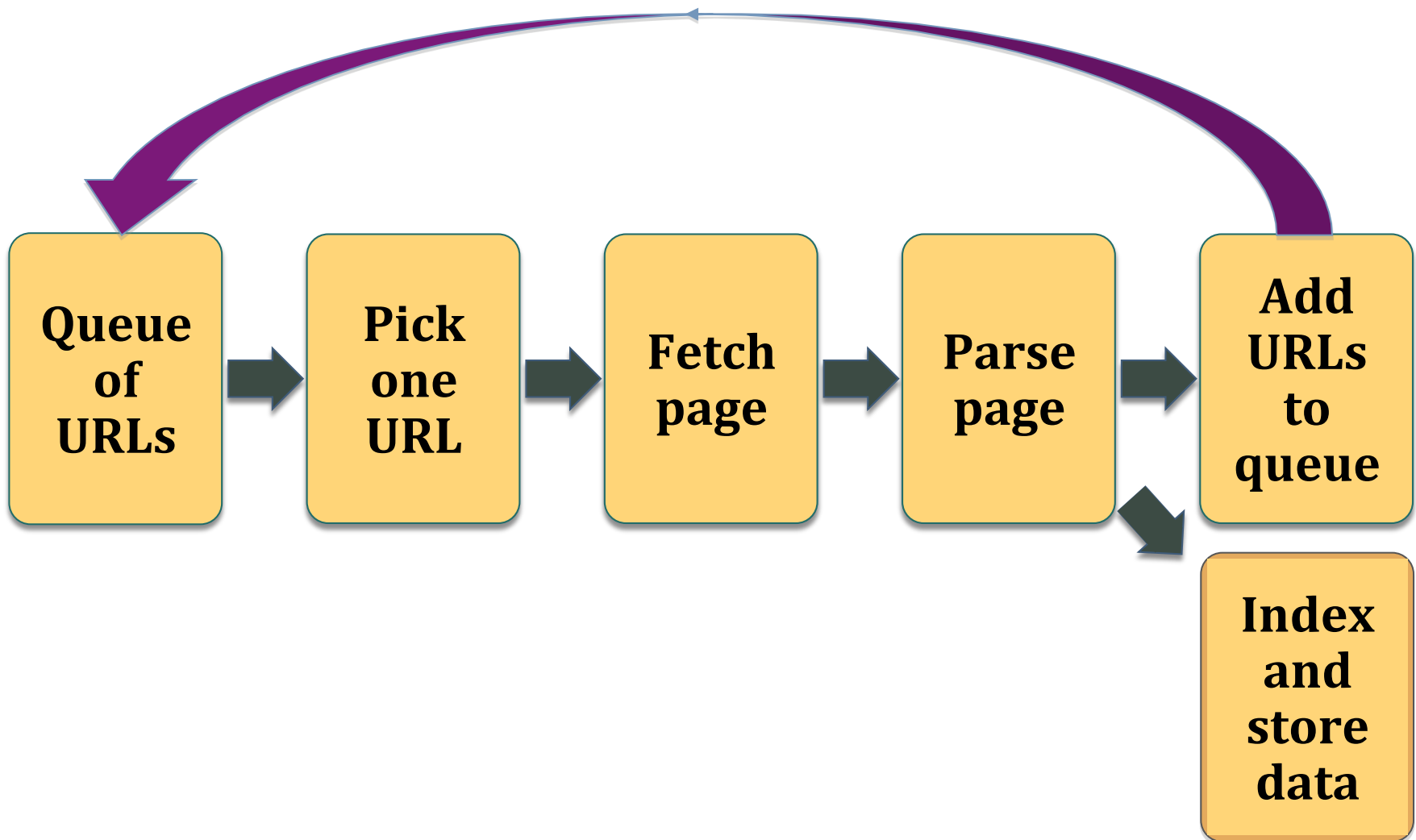
Mountain West Digital Library



Google and Digital Assets Management

- 2008: Google announced it would no longer crawl Open Archives Initiative (OAI) streams
- Many digital collections have been slowly “disappearing” from Google since then
- What’s going on?
- What’s needed instead?

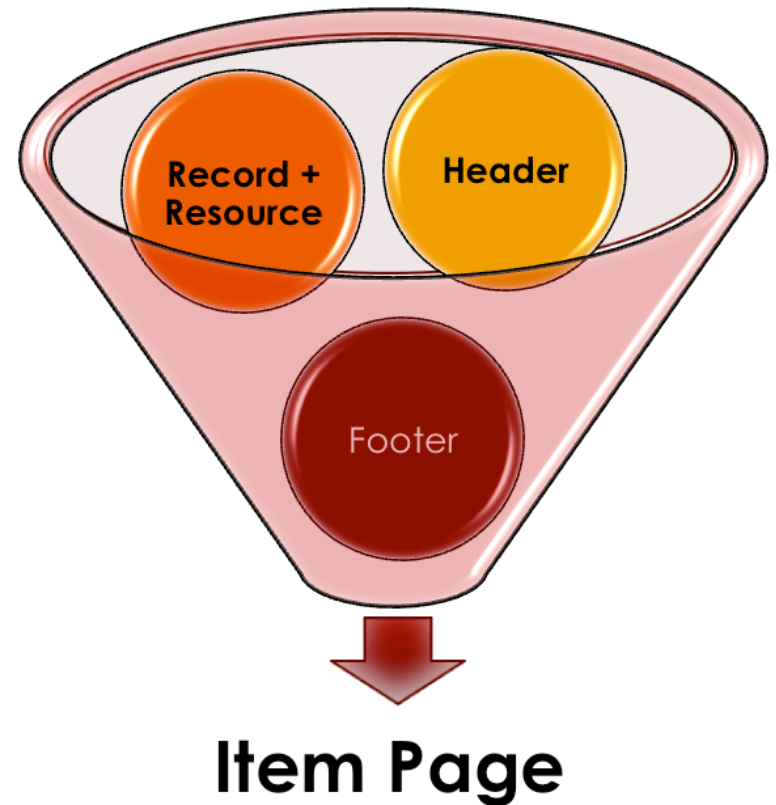
Phase 1: Learning about Web Crawlers



Phase 1:

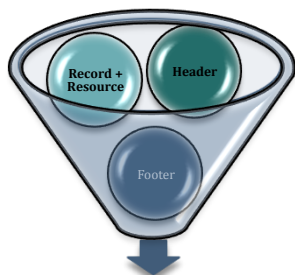
Notifying crawlers about dynamic pages

- Digital asset management systems construct pages in HTML on the fly
 - ▣ Header
 - ▣ Record retrieved from database and formatted
 - ▣ Footer



Phase 1: Notifying crawlers about dynamic pages

- Have to tell crawler how to assemble it (with URL)



Item Page

The screenshot shows a web page titled "Bear River Watershed" from the Utah State University Merrill-Cazier Library. The page features a large black and white photograph of a steam engine during threshing at Peterson farm in August 1910. Below the image is a detailed metadata table.

Image File Name	A3780.jpg
Title	Dahle Bros. steam engine during threshing, Peterson farm, August 1910
Description	Dahle Bros. steam engine during threshing on Peter Peterson farm in Petersboro, Utah, August 1910. A water wagon is pulled next to the boiler. Photograph taken by W. L. Peterson. One black and white photograph (6.5 x 10 inches) mounted on board.
Subject	Threshing -- Utah -- Petersboro -- History -- Pictorial works Threshing machines -- History -- Pictorial works
Location	Petersboro (Utah)
Photographer	Peterson, W. L. (Willard L.), 1886-1979
Material type	Photographic prints Black and white images Photographs
Identifier	A3780.jpg
Date.Original	1910-08
Collection	Utah State University, Merrill-Cazier Library, Special Collections and Archives, Historical Photoboards Collection
Taken from	Willard L. Peterson Collection
Date.Digital	2007-02
Digital Publisher	Utah State University, Merrill-Cazier Library
Type	Image; Still Image
Format	JPG
Digital Specifications	Black and white images in this collection are stored as archival TIFF and access JPEG files. Using a Creo-Scitex Eversmart Jazz+ scanner, they were scanned at 600 dpi (5 x7 or larger) or 1200 dpi (smaller) with 8-bit grayscale.
Cited by	Bear River Watershed Historical Bibliography / compiled by Utah State University Libraries, Special Collections and Archives, 2005
Contributing Institution	Utah State University Library, Special Collections and Archives
Rights	Reproduction for publication, exhibition, web display or commercial use is only permissible with the consent of the USU Libraries photograph curator, phone (435) 797-0890
File size	78,685 KB
Print Orders	To order prints, see: http://library.usu.edu/Specol/reproductionform.html

Google Sitemaps

- Sitemap file for each collection

“Here is a list of the URLs of the dynamic pages that I want you to crawl, one for each item.”

- Sitemap Index file to list all the Sitemaps

“Here is a list of all the Sitemap files.”

- Protocol: <http://www.sitemaps.org>

Start the feedback loop

- Create Sitemaps, one for each collection, and Sitemap Index.
- Register with Google Webmaster Tools.
- Inform Google about the location of Sitemap Index.
 - ▣ In Webmaster Tools:
<http://www.google.com/webmasters/>
 - ▣ In the robots.txt file at the root on the server
- Monitor crawler results in Webmaster Tools.

Initial experiments and theories: Presentation layer

- Compound objects – frameset
- Page titles
- Putting metadata up in head as `<meta>` tags

Monitor crawler results

- Webmaster Tools
 - Top search queries
 - Links to your site
 - Keywords
 - Internal links
 - Crawl errors
 - Crawl stats
 - HTML suggestions

Phase 1 results:

Feedback loop is in place

- Webmaster Tools shows us results
 - Incomplete indexing
 - Lots of crawler errors
 - Inconsistencies across collections
 - Low ranking on search engine listings

Cross-departmental collaboration

- Search Engine Optimization (SEO) Team
 - Associate Director for IT Services
 - Server administrators
 - Programmers
 - Digital Initiatives Librarian
 - Collection managers and other metadata experts

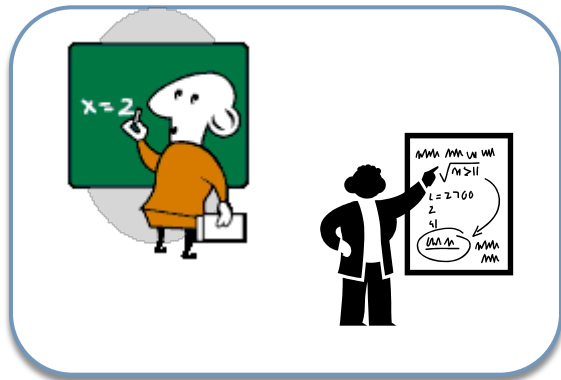
- SEO consultant volunteered services:
Patrick OBrien of [RevX Corp.](#)

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Know your customers and what they value.

Faculty



Value

High

- ❑ Publication Page Views
- ❑ Publication Downloads
- ❑ Requests for Information
- ❑ Publication Citations

Collection Donors



Value

High

- ❑ Digital Collection Pages Indexed
- ❑ Digital Collection Page Views
- ❑ Digital Collection Visitors
- ❑ Requests for More Info
- ❑ Physical Collection Visitors
- ❑ Reproductions Ordered

Phase 2 goals and results

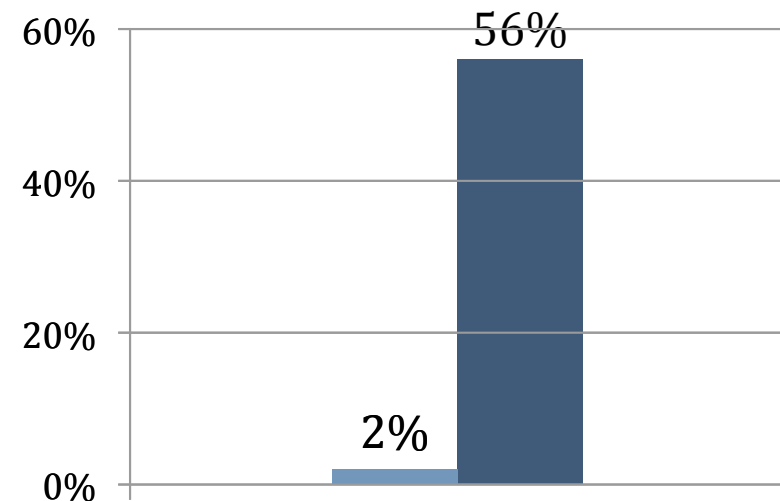
Goals

- Increase the number of Digital Collection web pages in the Google search engine.
- Develop a program to maximize a collections visibility and reach

Pilots

Results

EAD Finding Aids



Google URL Index Ratio

■ Baseline ■ Pilot

Phase 2 goals and results

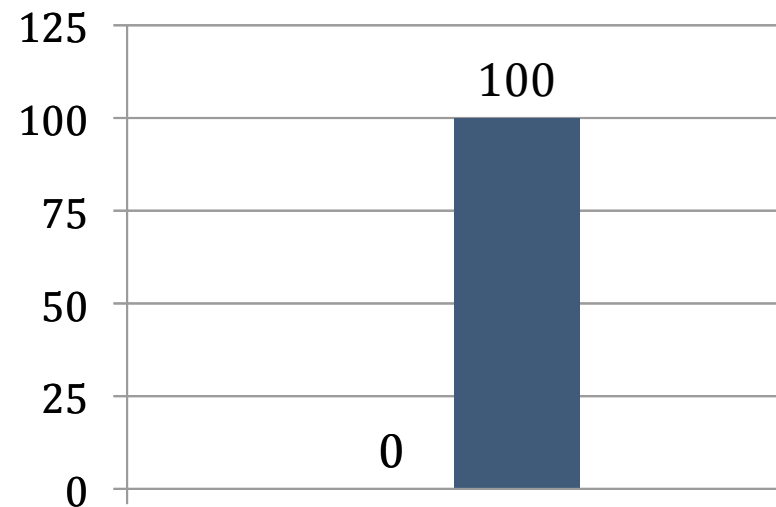
Goals

- Increase the number of Digital Collection web pages in the Google search engine.
- Develop a program to maximize a collections visibility and reach

Pilots

Results

IR Articles*



Google Scholar SERP

■ Baseline ■ Pilot

* site.content.lib.utah.edu as of April 24, 2010, 2010

Why can't the public find our content?



The Digital Collection environment is complex and very difficult for robots to index.

- ❑ Multiple Web Server Technologies
- ❑ Complex Application Platforms
- ❑ Different Metadata Organization, Context, and process
- ❑ Constantly changing Search Engine Requirements

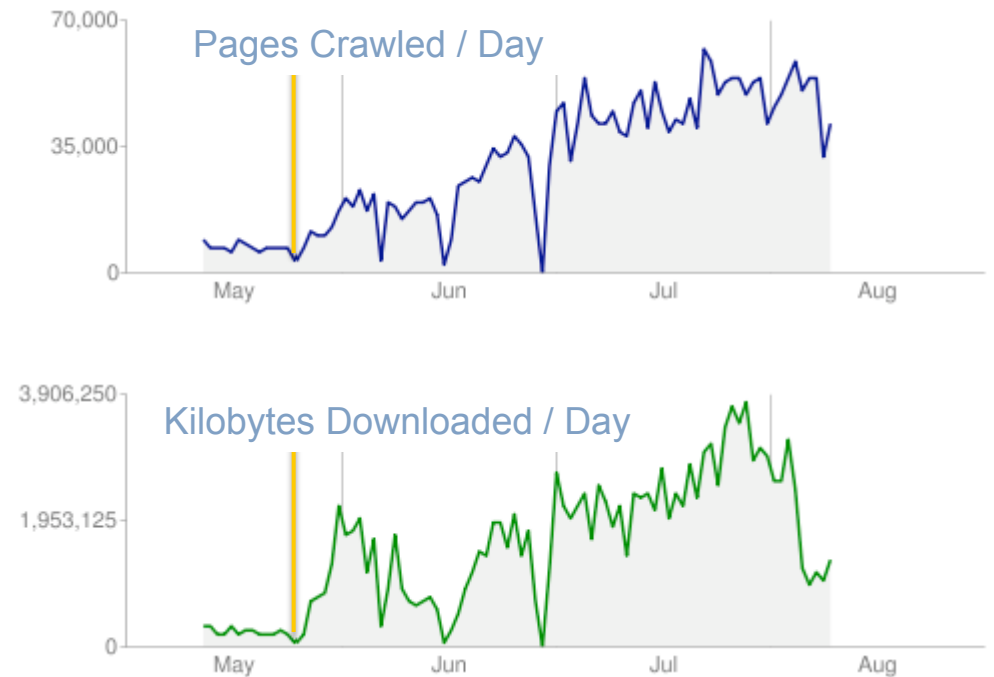
Crawl errors = 1,000+ per Day

Issues Google encountered when crawling your site.

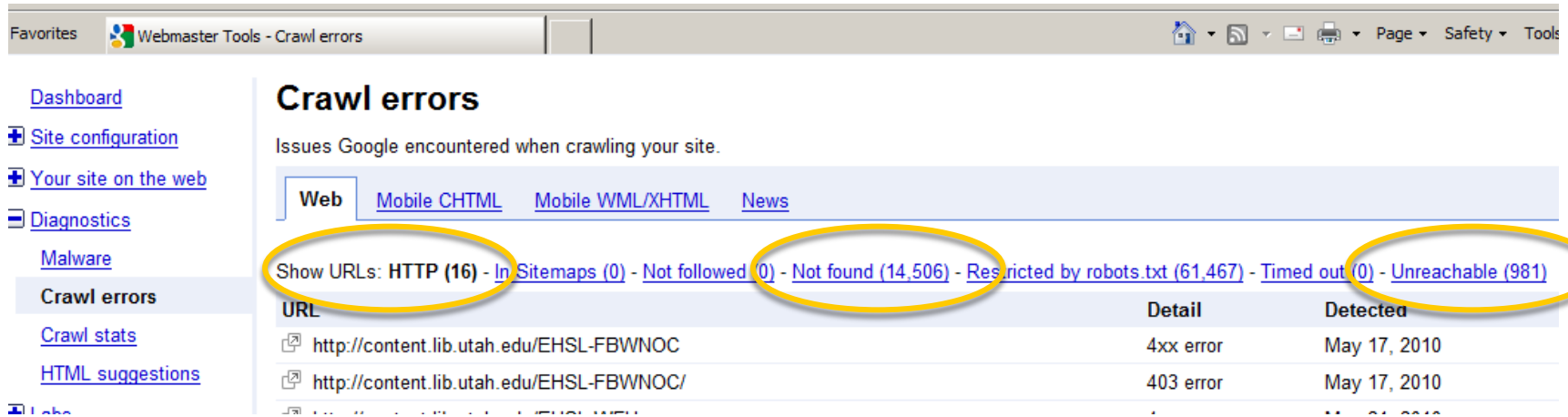
Web	Mobile CHTML	Mobile WML/XHTML	News
Show URLs: HTTP (16) - In Sitemaps (0) - Not followed (0) - Not found (14,506) - Restricted by robots.txt (61,467) - Timed out (0) - Unreachable (981)			
URL	Detail	Detected	
http://content.lib.utah.edu/EHSL-FBWNOC	4xx error	May 17, 2010	
http://content.lib.utah.edu/EHSL-FBWNOC/	403 error	May 17, 2010	

Are you worthy enough for their customers (i.e Index)

- ❑ Reduce Google Crawl Errors
- ❑ Developed efficient Google Crawler path
- ❑ Reconfigured the environment to meet Google's requirements



Check the Crawl Errors in Google Webmaster



The screenshot shows the Google Webmaster Tools interface for 'Crawl errors'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Site configuration, Your site on the web, Diagnostics, Malware, Crawl errors (selected), Crawl stats, and HTML suggestions. The main content area is titled 'Crawl errors' and includes a sub-header 'Issues Google encountered when crawling your site.' Below this, there are tabs for 'Web', 'Mobile CHTML', 'Mobile WML/XHTML', and 'News'. A summary line shows error counts: 'Show URLs: HTTP (16) - In Sitemaps (0) - Not followed (0) - Not found (14,506) - Restricted by robots.txt (61,467) - Timed out (0) - Unreachable (981)'. Three yellow circles highlight the 'HTTP (16)', 'Not found (14,506)', and 'Unreachable (981)' counts. Below the summary is a table with columns 'URL', 'Detail', and 'Detected'. The first two rows show errors for the URL 'http://content.lib.utah.edu/EHSL-FBWNOC/': a '4xx error' detected on 'May 17, 2010' and a '403 error' detected on 'May 17, 2010'.

URL	Detail	Detected
http://content.lib.utah.edu/EHSL-FBWNOC/	4xx error	May 17, 2010
http://content.lib.utah.edu/EHSL-FBWNOC/	403 error	May 17, 2010

- ❑ Page Forbidden (401 errors)
- ❑ User Not Authorized (403 errors)
- ❑ Network Unreachable (5xx errors)
- ❑ Page Not Found (404 errors)

Eliminate sitemap & robots.txt conflicts

Crawl errors

Issues Google encountered when crawling your site.

Web

[Mobile HTML](#)

[Mobile WML/XHTML](#)

[News](#)

Show URLs: [HTTP \(16\)](#) - [In Sitemaps \(0\)](#) - [Not followed \(0\)](#) - [Not found \(14,506\)](#) - [Restricted by robots.txt \(61,467\)](#) - [Tim](#)

Robots.txt

User-agent: *

Disallow: /dmscripts/

Disallow: /cdm4/admin/

Disallow: /cdm4/client/

Disallow: /cdm4/cqr/

Disallow: /cdm4/images/

Disallow: /cdm4/includes/

Disallow: /cdm4/jscrip

Disallow: /cdm-diagnostics/

Disallow: /cgi-bin/

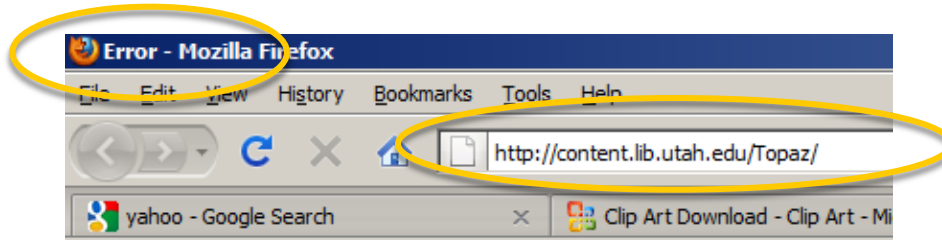
Disallow: /images/

Disallow: /u/

Sitemap

http://content.lib.utah.edu/**/cgi-bin/**
browserresults.exe?CISOROOT=/DC_Beckwith

Address errors and don't leave their customers stranded!



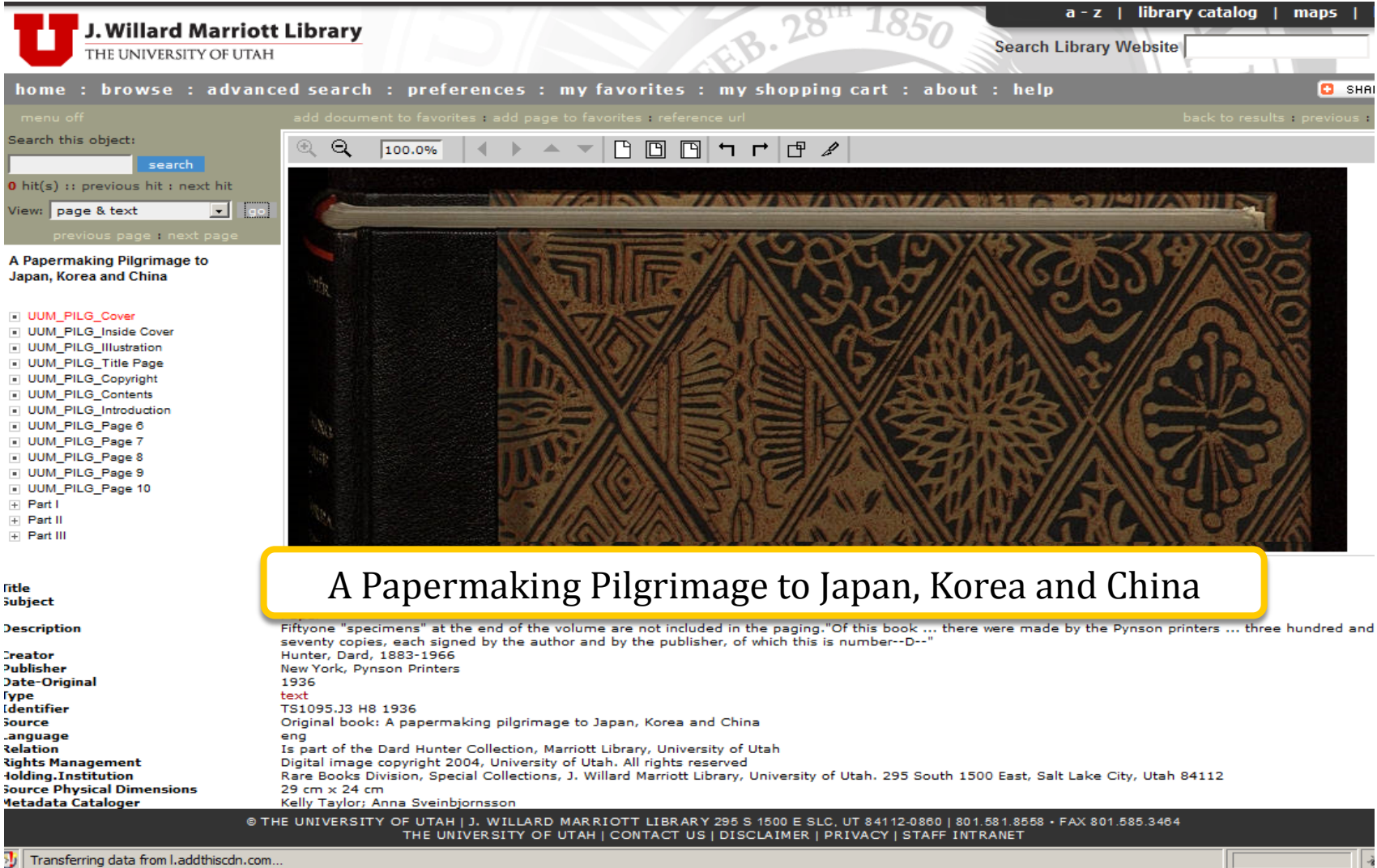
Low Trust Example
403 Error

Directory Listing Denied

This Virtual Directory does not allow contents to be listed.

How to Fix It	Example
Inform the Client Browser	<pre><title>HTTP 403 Error</title> <meta HTTP-EQUIV = "Refresh" CONTENT = "8; URL =/"> <meta NAME="robots" CONTENT="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW"></pre>
Inform the Search Engine	<pre><?php header("HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden); header("Location: http:// content.lib.utah.edu/"); ?></pre>
Inform Their Customer	<pre><p>The page you requested is no longer available or has been moved. </p> <p>You will be taken to our opening home page within the next 5 seconds. </p></pre>

Provide path with context using simple URLs



J. Willard Marriott Library
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

a - z | library catalog | maps |

Search Library Website

home : browse : advanced search : preferences : my favorites : my shopping cart : about : help

menu off add document to favorites : add page to favorites : reference url back to results : previous :

Search this object: [] search

0 hit(s) :: previous hit : next hit

View: page & text [] go

previous page : next page

A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China

- UUM_PILG_Cover
- UUM_PILG_Inside Cover
- UUM_PILG_Illustration
- UUM_PILG_Title Page
- UUM_PILG_Copyright
- UUM_PILG_Contents
- UUM_PILG_Introduction
- UUM_PILG_Page 6
- UUM_PILG_Page 7
- UUM_PILG_Page 8
- UUM_PILG_Page 9
- UUM_PILG_Page 10
- Part I
- Part II
- Part III

A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China

title
subject

Description
Fiftyone "specimens" at the end of the volume are not included in the paging."Of this book ... there were made by the Pynson printers ... three hundred and seventy copies, each signed by the author and by the publisher, of which this is number--D--"
Hunter, Dard, 1883-1966
New York, Pynson Printers
1936

Creator
Publisher
Date-Original
Type
Identifier
Source
Language
Relation
Rights Management
Holding-Institution
Source Physical Dimensions
Metadata Cataloger

text
TS1095.J3 H8 1936
Original book: A papermaking pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China
eng
Is part of the Dard Hunter Collection, Marriott Library, University of Utah
Digital image copyright 2004, University of Utah. All rights reserved
Rare Books Division, Special Collections, J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah, 295 South 1500 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
29 cm x 24 cm
Kelly Taylor; Anna Sveinbjornsson

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Transferring data from l.addthiscdn.com...

Provide path with context using simple URLs

<http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/DardHunter&CISOPTR=1919>

The screenshot displays the J. Willard Marriott Library website interface. At the top, the library's name and logo are visible, along with navigation links for 'home', 'browse', 'advanced search', 'preferences', 'my favorites', 'my shopping cart', 'about', and 'help'. A search bar is present with the text 'Search Library Website' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'add document to favorites' and 'add page to favorites'. The main content area shows a search result for 'A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China'. The title is displayed in red. Below the title, there is a list of document parts, including 'UUM_PILG_Cover', 'UUM_PILG_Inside Cover', 'UUM_PILG_Illustration', 'UUM_PILG_Title Page', 'UUM_PILG_Copyright', 'UUM_PILG_Contents', 'UUM_PILG_Introduction', 'UUM_PILG_Page 6', 'UUM_PILG_Page 7', 'UUM_PILG_Page 8', 'UUM_PILG_Page 9', 'UUM_PILG_Page 10', 'Part I', 'Part II', and 'Part III'. A large image of the book cover is shown, featuring a complex, repeating geometric pattern in gold and brown. Below the image, the title and subject are repeated, followed by a detailed description and metadata. The footer contains the library's contact information and a copyright notice.

J. Willard Marriott Library
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

home : browse : advanced search : preferences : my favorites : my shopping cart : about : help

Search this object:
0 hit(s) :: previous hit : next hit
View: page & text
previous page : next page

A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China

- UUM_PILG_Cover
- UUM_PILG_Inside Cover
- UUM_PILG_Illustration
- UUM_PILG_Title Page
- UUM_PILG_Copyright
- UUM_PILG_Contents
- UUM_PILG_Introduction
- UUM_PILG_Page 6
- UUM_PILG_Page 7
- UUM_PILG_Page 8
- UUM_PILG_Page 9
- UUM_PILG_Page 10
- Part I
- Part II
- Part III

Title
A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China
Subject
Papermaking
Paper

Description
Fiftyone "specimens" at the end of the volume are not included in the paging."Of this book ... there were made by the Pynson printers ... three hundred and seventy copies, each signed by the author and by the publisher, of which this is number--D--"

Creator
Hunter, Dard, 1883-1966
Publisher
New York, Pynson Printers
Date-Original
1936
Type
text
Identifier
TS1095.J3 H8 1936
Source
Original book: A papermaking pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China
Language
eng
Relation
Is part of the Dard Hunter Collection, Marriott Library, University of Utah
Rights Management
Digital image copyright 2004, University of Utah. All rights reserved
Folding Institution
Rare Books Division, Special Collections, J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah, 295 South 1500 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
Source Physical Dimensions
29 cm x 24 cm
Metadata Cataloger
Kelly Taylor; Anna Sveinbjornsson

© THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH | J. WILLARD MARRIOTT LIBRARY 295 S 1500 E SLC, UT 84112-0880 | 801.581.8558 • FAX 801.585.3464
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Multiple Dynamic URLs pointing to a single URI

- Example: same content had 2+ URLs
 - ▣ <http://content.lib.utah.edu/u?/ir-main,5239>
 - ▣ content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=370&CISOSHOW=5239
- Implemented Canonical Link Element to clarify 500+ URL Parameters

Google Scholar Bibliographic Metadata



"Use Dublin Core tags (e.g., DC.title) as a last resort - they work poorly for journal papers...

- *Google Scholar Inclusion Guidelines for Webmasters*

Embed bibliographic metadata in HTML & full text PDF files

- Mapped Dublin Core to a Google supported HTML meta tag
 - ▣ Highwire Press (e.g., citation_title)
- Extended Dublin Core fields
 - ▣ Journal Title
 - ▣ Journal Volume
 - ▣ Journal Issue
 - ▣ Starting Page Number
 - ▣ Ending Page Number
- Link directly to existing Full Text PDF

Link data to establish context and improve visibility

- Apply Taxonomy Schemas
 - Glossary
 - Acronyms
- External Linking
 - Authors
 - Organizations
 - External Feeds
- Target Audience Segments with Declared Ontology's

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Lessons Learned

- Search engines want to send users to content that solves users' problem, not just to metadata
- Establish trust
- Linking strategies enormously important
 - ▣ Chicken and egg problem
- Ensure metadata is unique and descriptive
 - ▣ Dublin Core too ambiguous
 - ▣ Different audiences use different vocabularies
- Accessibility standards good for SEO

Managing expectations

- SEO-SEM is a long-term strategy that requires constant monitoring
- Build a good site that is useful to people and engines will find it
- Search engine is the customer
- Influence vendors to add SEO features into products

Q&A

- Kenning Arlitsch
 - ▣ Associate Director for IT Services, Univ of Utah
 - ▣ kenning.arlitsch@utah.edu
- Sandra McIntyre
 - ▣ Program Director, Mountain West Digital Library
 - ▣ sandra.mcintyre@utah.edu
- Patrick O'Brien
 - ▣ Principal, [RevX Corporation](#)
 - ▣ patrick@revxcorp.com

Google Sitemap – example

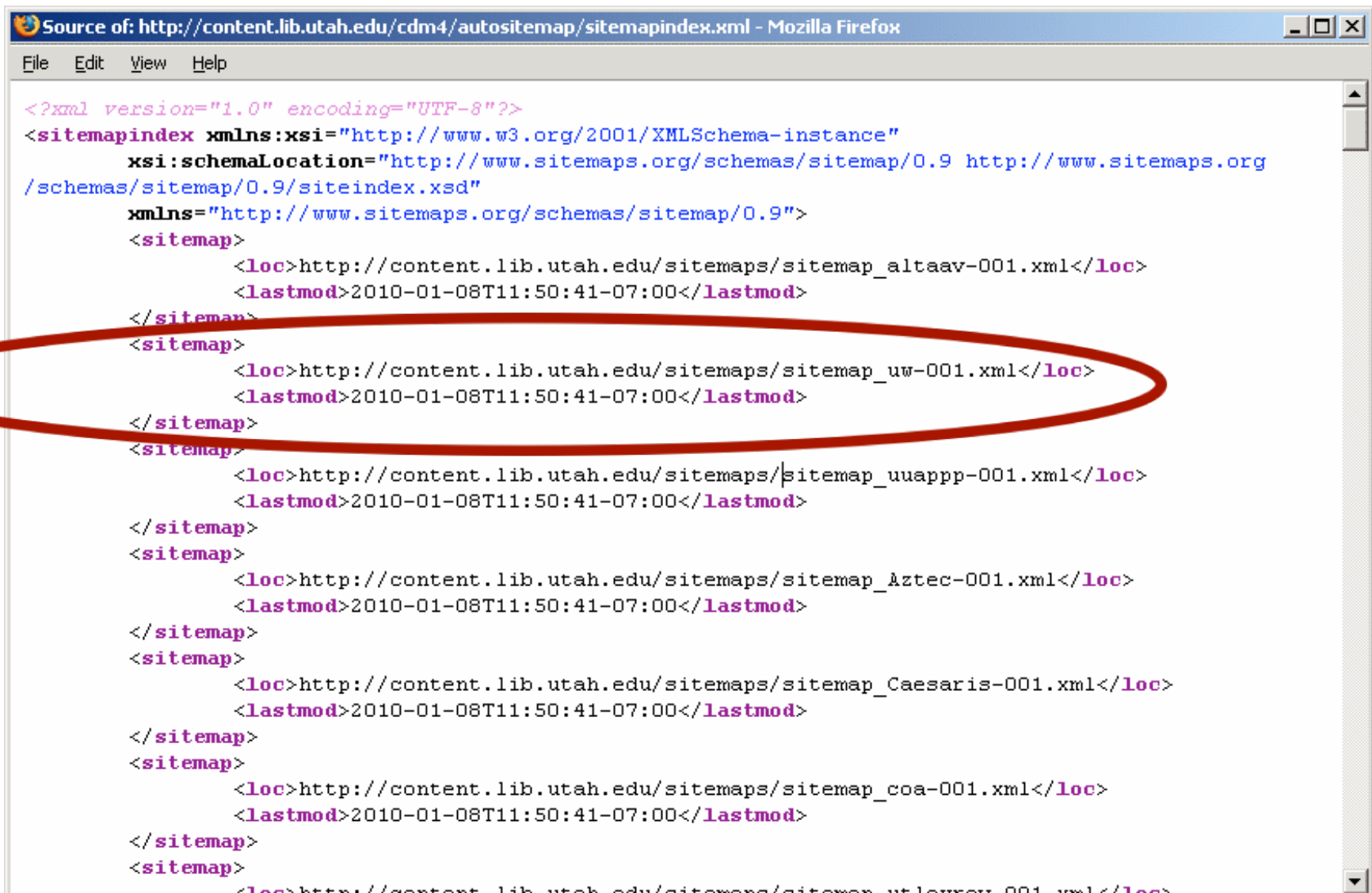
http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_ir-main-001.xml



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<urlset xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9 http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9/sitemap.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
  <url>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=12896</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:19:13-07:00</lastmod>
  </url>
  <url>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=12766</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:19:13-07:00</lastmod>
  </url>
  <url>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=18526</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:19:13-07:00</lastmod>
  </url>
  <url>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=34199</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:19:13-07:00</lastmod>
  </url>
  <url>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=34208</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:19:13-07:00</lastmod>
  </url>
  <url>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/ir-main&CISOPTR=18518</loc>
```


Sitemap Index - example

<http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/autositemap/sitemapindex.xml>



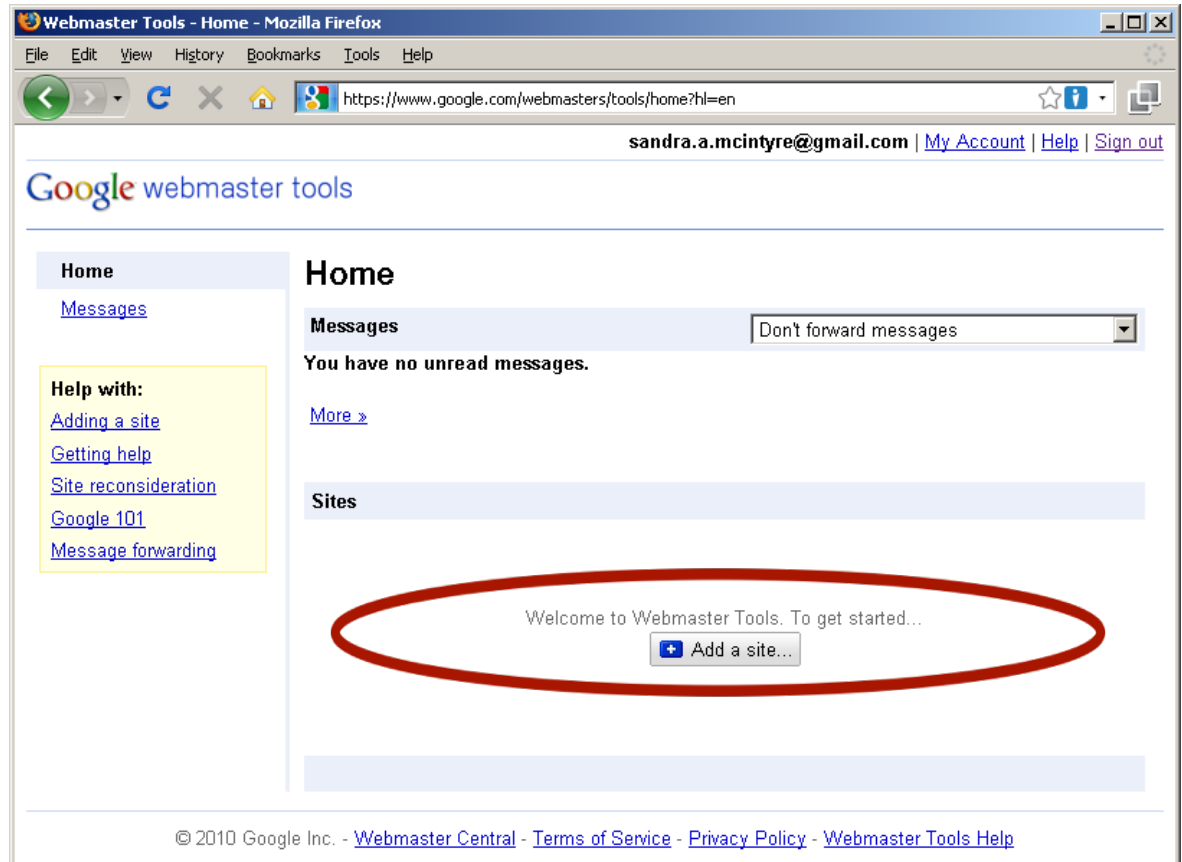
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sitemapindex xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9 http://www.sitemaps.org
/schemas/sitemap/0.9/siteindex.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_altaav-001.xml</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:50:41-07:00</lastmod>
  </sitemap>
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_uw-001.xml</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:50:41-07:00</lastmod>
  </sitemap>
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_uuapp-001.xml</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:50:41-07:00</lastmod>
  </sitemap>
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_Aztec-001.xml</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:50:41-07:00</lastmod>
  </sitemap>
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_Caesaris-001.xml</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:50:41-07:00</lastmod>
  </sitemap>
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_coa-001.xml</loc>
    <lastmod>2010-01-08T11:50:41-07:00</lastmod>
  </sitemap>
  <sitemap>
    <loc>http://content.lib.utah.edu/sitemaps/sitemap_utlevey-001.xml</loc>
```

Step 1: Create Sitemaps and Index

- According to the protocol at <http://www.sitemaps.org>:
 - ▣ Create a Sitemap file for each collection.
 - ▣ Create a Sitemap Index file.

Step 2: Webmaster Tools Registration

- Register (free) with Google Webmaster Tools at <http://www.google.com/webmasters/tools>



Step 2: Webmaster Tools Registration

The screenshot shows the Google Webmaster Tools interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser title is "Webmaster Tools - Home - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows the URL: <https://www.google.com/webmasters/tools/home?hl=en&siteUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fcontent.lib.utah.edu>. The user is logged in as mllib.sitemaps@gmail.com. The page title is "Google webmaster tools".

The main content area is titled "Home" and includes a "Messages" section with a dropdown menu set to "Don't forward messages" and the text "You have no unread messages." Below this is a "More »" link and an "Add a site..." button.

A table of sites is displayed, with a red oval highlighting the "Add a site..." button and the table content:

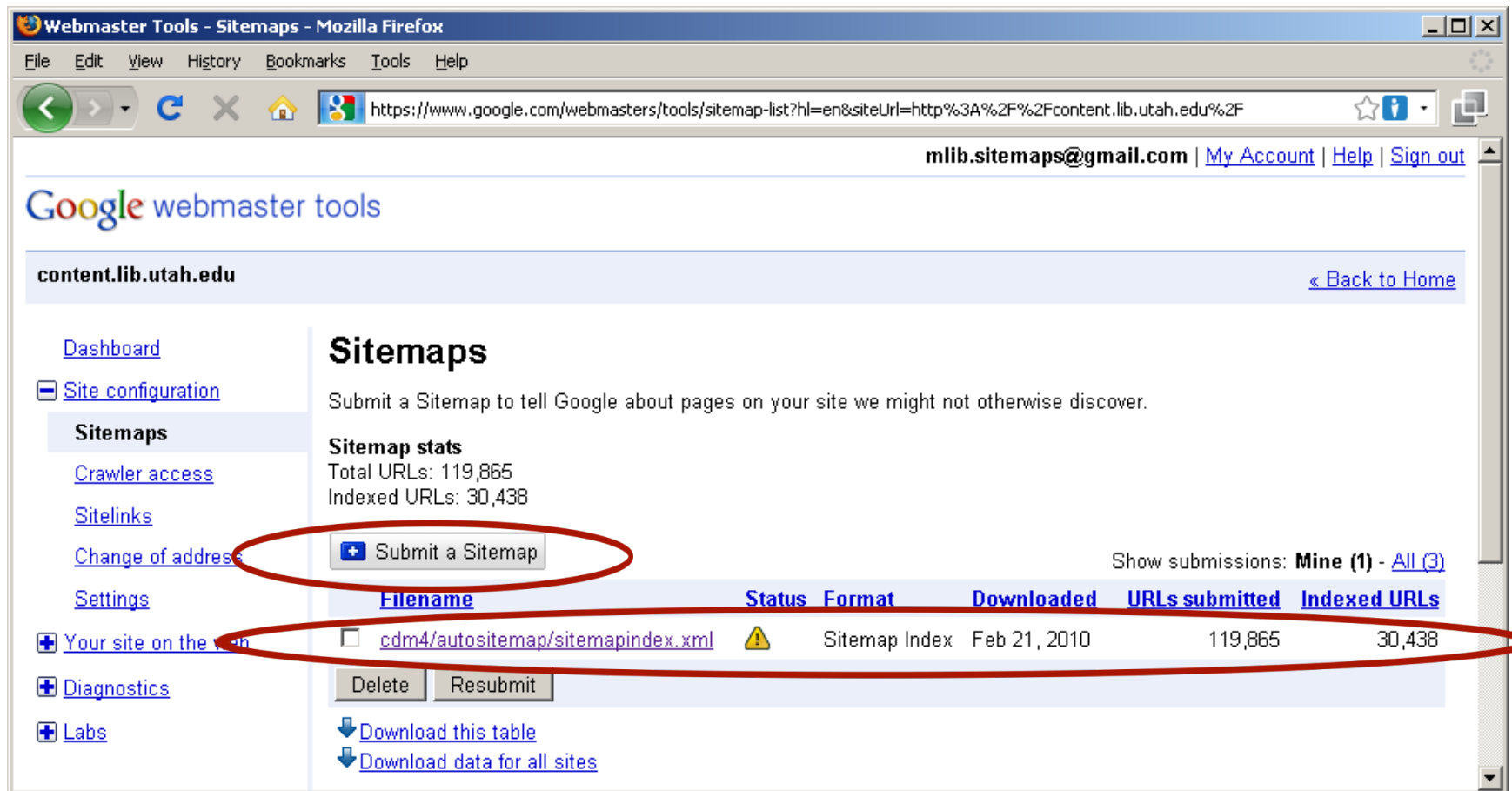
Sites	Verification
<input type="checkbox"/> content.lib.utah.edu	Verified

Below the table is a "Delete" button. On the left side, there is a "Help with:" section with links to "Adding a site", "Getting help", "Site reconsideration", "Google 101", and "Message forwarding".

At the bottom, the footer contains: © 2010 Google Inc. - [Webmaster Central](#) - [Terms of Service](#) - [Privacy Policy](#) - [Webmaster Tools Help](#)

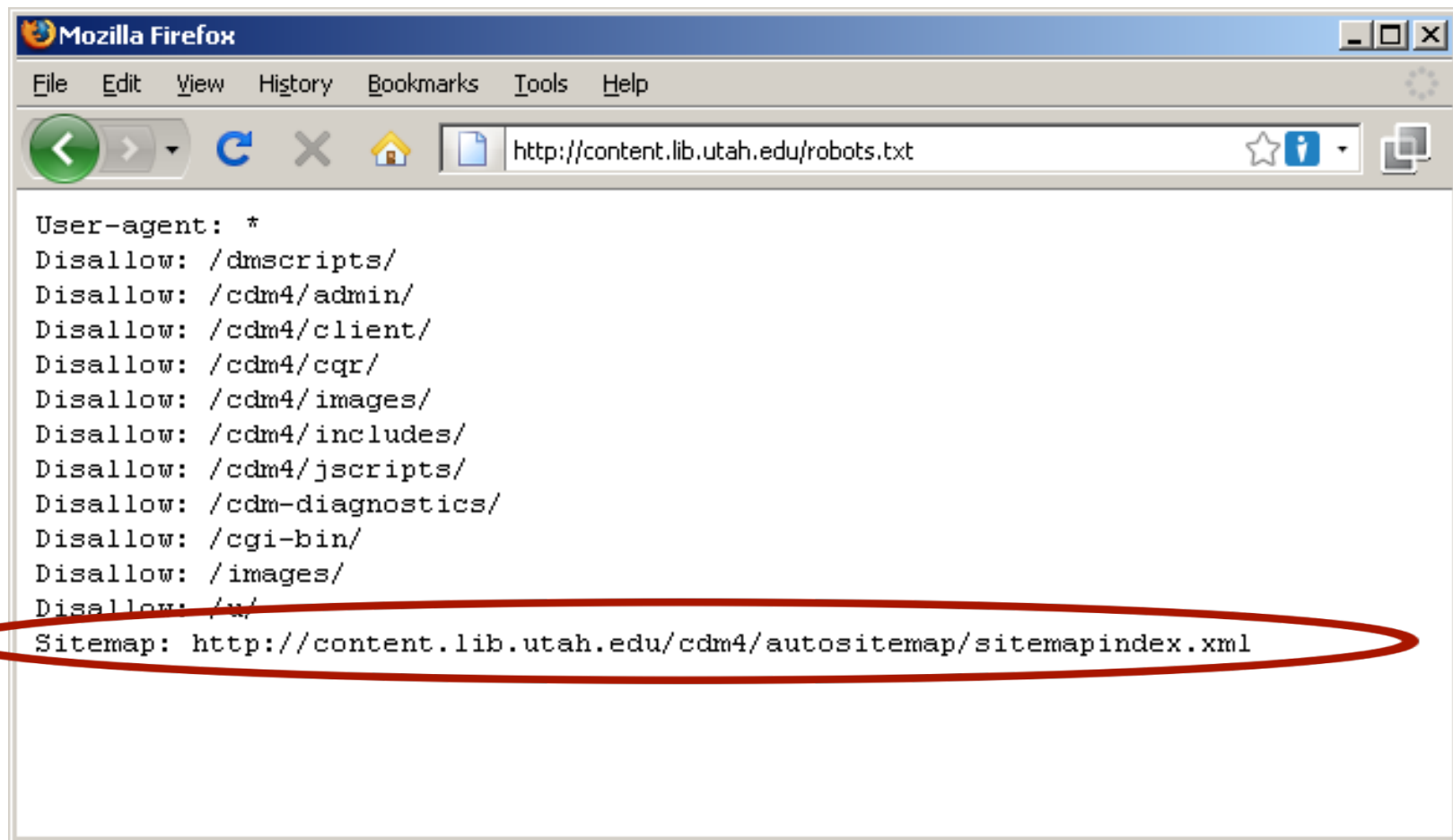
Step 3: Inform Google

- Step 3A: Submit the address of Sitemap Index file on Webmaster Tools.



Step 3: Inform Google

- Step 3B: Modify the robots.txt file at the root of your CONTENTdm server to specify the location of the Sitemaps Index.



```
Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://content.lib.utah.edu/robots.txt
User-agent: *
Disallow: /dmscripts/
Disallow: /cdm4/admin/
Disallow: /cdm4/client/
Disallow: /cdm4/cqr/
Disallow: /cdm4/images/
Disallow: /cdm4/includes/
Disallow: /cdm4/jscripts/
Disallow: /cdm-diagnostics/
Disallow: /cgi-bin/
Disallow: /images/
Disallow: /u/
Sitemap: http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/autositemap/sitemapindex.xml
```