

# SEO Report for <http://camieldehoogt.nl>

**71 / 100**  
SEO SCORE

**35 / 50**  
PASSED CHECKS

**13 / 50**  
FAILED CHECKS

**2 / 50**  
WARNINGS

## COMMON SEO ISSUES

### Meta Title

✓ The meta title of your page has a length of 131 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta titles to 70 characters.

→ Camiel de Hoogt | <meta name="description" content="<?php bloginfo('description'); ?>" />

### Meta Description

✓ The meta description of your page has a length of 79 characters. Most search engines will truncate meta descriptions to 160 characters.

→ Portfolio own work schoolwork uxu sco scrum development introducing me designer










### Google Search Results Preview





ⓘ [Camiel de Hoogt | <meta name="description" content="<?php http://camieldehoogt.nl/](http://camieldehoogt.nl/)  
Portfolio own work schoolwork uxu sco scrum development introducing me designer





### Most Common Keywords Test

ⓘ There is likely no optimal keyword density (search engine algorithms have evolved beyond keyword density metrics as a significant ranking factor). It can be useful, however, to note which keywords appear most often on your page and if they reflect the intended topic of your page. More importantly, the keywords on your page should appear within natural sounding and grammatically correct copy.


→ meer - 4 times  
→ lees - 4 times  
→ portfolio - 2 times  
→ versiebeheer - 2 times  
→ scrum - 2 times

<b>Keyword Usage</b>	<p> Your most common keywords are not appearing in one or more of the meta-tags above. Your primary keywords should appear in your meta-tags to help identify the topic of your webpage to search engines.</p> <hr/> <p> Keyword(s) not included in Title tag</p> <p> Keyword(s) included in Meta-Description tag</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX KEYWORD USAGE</b></p> <p>First of all, you must make sure that your page is using the title and meta-description tags.</p> <p>Second, you must adjust these tags content in order to include some of the primary keywords displayed above.</p>
<b>Keywords Cloud</b>	<p> agile asml bedenken begin bezig bloginfo('description brainstormen camiel communicatie concepten concept en contact content content=" d.m.v designs de... documentatie <b>doelgroep</b> doen <b>eerste</b> frameworks gaan gebruikersonderzoeken gedurende gemaakt geweest gewerkt hadden hebben hebben.... <b>hoogt</b> houden iets informatie ingezet itereren krijgen <b>lees</b> mediacampagne <b>meer</b> meta methodiek moesten naar name="description natuurlijk niet omdat onder onderzoek ontwikkeling op... paar <b>portfolio</b> programma progress schoolportfolio scrum scrum: de scurm search skip snel standkoming strategie student teamverband toepassen uitleggen van... verdeeld verplaatsen verschillende versiebeheer waar weken worden work zelf zijn zouden één</p>
<b>&lt;h1&gt; Headings Status</b>	<p> Your page contains H1 headings. Their contents are listed below:</p> <hr/> <p>→ Camiel de Hoogt</p>
<b>&lt;h2&gt; Headings Status</b>	<p> Your page contains H2 headings. Their contents are listed below:</p> <hr/> <p>→ Work in Progress</p> <p>→ Schoolportfolio</p> <p>→ SCRUM</p> <p>→ DEV</p> <p>→ UXU</p> <p>→ SCO</p>
<b>Robots.txt Test</b>	<p> Congratulations! Your site uses a "robots.txt" file: <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/robots.txt">http://camieldehoogt.nl/robots.txt</a></p>
<b>Sitemap Test</b>	<p> Congratulations! We've found 2 sitemaps files for your website:</p> <hr/> <p>→ <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/sitemap.xml">http://camieldehoogt.nl/sitemap.xml</a></p> <p>→ <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/sitemap_index.xml">http://camieldehoogt.nl/sitemap_index.xml</a></p>
<b>Broken Links Test</b>	<p> Congratulations! We have checked 12 links on this web page and none of them are broken.</p>

<b>SEO Friendly URL Test</b>	<div>  We have found 2 URLs that are not SEO friendly! </div> <hr/> <div> → <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/">http://camieldehoogt.nl/</a> ...  → <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/">http://camieldehoogt.nl/</a> ... </div> <hr/> <div> <b>HOW TO FIX SEO FRIENDLY URL TEST</b> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order for URLs to be SEO friendly, they should be clearly named for what they are and contain no spaces, underscores or other characters. You should avoid the use of parameters when possible, as they make URLs less inviting for users to click or share.</li> <li>- If your website is new and is not indexed by search engines you can replace underscores with hyphens or redirect those links to URLs that use hyphens. BUT, if your website is ranked well by search engines you do not need to do this (probably you have other ranking factors working very well).</li> <li>- The general advice remains: build links that contain hyphens rather than underscores and avoid dynamic URLs.</li> </ul>
<b>Image Alt Test</b>	<div>  Your webpage has <b>1</b> 'img' tags and all of them contain the required 'alt' attribute. </div>
<b>Inline CSS Test</b>	<div>  Your webpage is using <b>4</b> inline CSS styles! </div> <hr/> <div> <b>HOW TO FIX INLINE CSS TEST</b> </div> <p>It is a good practice to move all the inline CSS rules into an external file in order to make your page "lighter" in weight and decrease the code to text ratio.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• check the HTML code of your page and identify all style attributes</li> <li>• for each style attribute found you must properly move all declarations in the external CSS file and remove the style attribute</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <div> <pre> &lt;!--this HTML code with inline CSS rule:--&gt; &lt;p style="color:red; font-size: 12px"&gt;some text here&lt;/p&gt;  &lt;!--would become:--&gt; &lt;p&gt;some text here&lt;/p&gt;  &lt;!--and the rule added into your CSS file:--&gt; p{color:red; font-size: 12px} </pre> </div>
<b>Deprecated HTML Tags</b>	<div>  Congratulations! Your page does not use HTML deprecated tags. </div>



<b>Google Analytics Test</b>	<div>  A Google Analytics script is not detected on this page. While there are several tools available to monitor your site's visitors and traffic sources, Google Analytics is a free, commonly recommended program to help diagnose potential SEO issues. </div> <hr/> <div> <b>HOW TO FIX GOOGLE ANALYTICS TEST</b> </div> <p>In order to pass this test you must create an account on <a href="#">Google Analytics site</a> and insert into your page a small javascript tracking code.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre> &lt;!-- Google Analytics --&gt; &lt;script&gt; (function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]  function(){ (i[r].q=i[r].q  []).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new Date();a=s.createElement(o), m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore( a,m) })(window,document,'script','//www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');  ga('create', 'UA-XXXX-Y', 'auto'); ga('send', 'pageview');  &lt;/script&gt; &lt;!-- End Google Analytics --&gt; </pre> <p>Note that you have to change the 'UA-XXXX-Y' with the proper id which you'll find in your analytics account.</p>
<b>Favicon Test</b>	<div>  Your site either doesn't have a favicon or this has not been referenced correctly. </div> <hr/> <div> <b>HOW TO FIX FAVICON TEST</b> </div> <p>To add a favicon to your site, you need to have your logo created in a 16x16 PNG, GIF or ICO image and uploaded to your web server.</p> <p>Then it's simply a matter of adding the following code into the header of your HTML code for your web pages:</p> <pre> &lt;head&gt; &lt;link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="url_to_my_favicon" /&gt; &lt;title&gt;My Title&lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; </pre> <p>In the example above the "url_to_my_favicon" refers to the actual location of your favicon file.</p>
<b>JS Error Checker</b>	<div>  Congratulations! There are no severe JavaScript errors on your web page. </div>
<b>Social Media Check</b>	<div>  Congratulations! Your website is connected successfully with social media using: <a href="#">Facebook</a>; </div>






## SPEED OPTIMIZATIONS

<b>HTML Page Size Test</b>	<div>  Congratulations! The size of your web page's HTML is 6.14 Kb and is under the average web page's HTML size of 33 Kb. </div> <p>Faster loading websites result in a better user experience, higher conversion rates, and generally better search engine rankings.</p>
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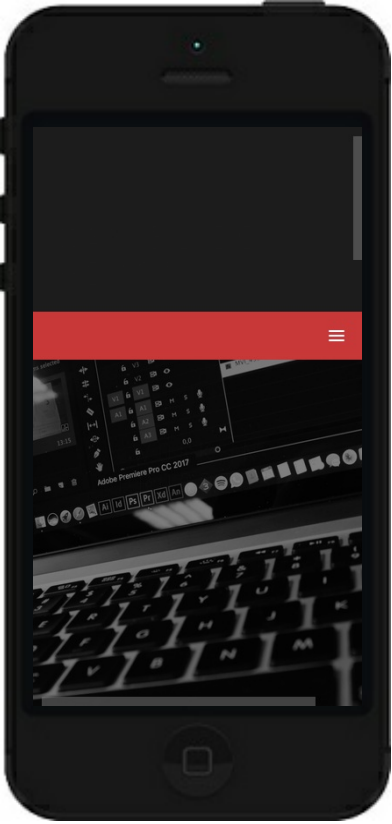
<b>HTML Compression/GZIP Test</b>	<p>✔ Congratulations! Your page is successfully compressed using <b>gzip compression</b> on your code.</p> <p>Your HTML is compressed from <b>26.49 Kb</b> to <b>6.14 Kb (77 % size savings)</b>. This helps ensure a faster loading web page and improved user experience.</p>
<b>Site Loading Speed Test</b>	<p>✘ Your site loading time is around <b>5.006 seconds</b> and is over the average loading speed which is <b>5 seconds</b>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX SITE LOADING SPEED TEST</b></p> <p>In order to resolve this problem you are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize HTTP requests</li> <li>• Use Gzip compression</li> <li>• Use HTTP caching</li> <li>• Move all CSS style rules into a single, external and minified CSS file</li> <li>• Minify all JS files and, if possible, try combining them into a single external JS file</li> <li>• Include external CSS files before external JS files</li> <li>• Place your JS scripts at the bottom of your page</li> <li>• Optimize images</li> <li>• Reduce redirects</li> <li>• Reduce the number of plug-ins</li> </ul>
<b>Page Objects</b>	<p>✘ Your page has more than 20 http requests, which can slow down page loading. You can try <a href="#">reducing http requests through various methods</a> such as using text instead of images, using css sprites, <a href="#">using data URIs instead of images</a>, or combining several external files together into one.</p> <hr/> <p>HTML Pages: 2; CSS Files: 10; Scripts: 8; Images: 4; Flash Files: 0;</p>
<b>Page Cache Test (Server Side Caching)</b>	<p>✘ It does not appear that you are <a href="#">caching your pages</a>. Cached pages serve up static html and avoid potentially time consuming queries to your database. It also helps lower server load by up to 80%. Caching most visibly benefits high traffic pages that access a database, but whose content does not change on every page view. Common caching methods include <a href="#">Alternative PHP Cache</a>, <a href="#">Quickcache</a>, and <a href="#">jpcache</a>. Caching mechanisms also typically compress HTML, further reducing page size and load time.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX PAGE CACHE TEST (SERVER SIDE CACHING)</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you are advised to use a caching mechanism for your pages. There are three methods which can be used to caching your web pages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Alternative PHP caching</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Alternative PHP Cache</a> (APC) is an open source framework which caches data using intermediate PHP code. Most web programmers who are familiar with the PHP programming language can easily set up Alternative PHP Cache for your site.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <b>Quickcache</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Quickcache</a> is a lightweight page caching solution which was formerly known as <a href="#">jpcache</a>. Quickcache caches the page output rather than compiling the PHP page, making it a superior version of page caching to the Alternative PHP caching. Quickcache can be quickly downloaded from their website and can reduce your page load time up to 80%.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <b>WP Super Cache</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you have a Wordpress website, <a href="#">WP Super Cache</a> can be installed within seconds and without no programming knowledge.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<b>Flash Test</b>	<p>✔ Congratulations! Your website does not include flash objects (an outdated technology that was sometimes used to deliver rich multimedia content). Flash content does not work well on mobile devices, and is difficult for crawlers to interpret.</p>
<b>Image Expires Tag Test</b>	<p>✘ Your site is not using expires headers for your images. An expires tag can help speed up the serving of your webpages for users that regularly visit your site and see the same images. Learn more about <a href="#">how to add expires headers to your images</a>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX IMAGE EXPIRES TAG TEST</b></p> <p>In order to reduce the number of HTTP requests, you can use the HTTP Expires header to set an expiration time for your images or any other content type. You can add the following lines into your <b>.htaccess</b> file:</p> <pre>&lt;IfModule mod_expires.c&gt;     ExpiresActive on      ExpiresByType image/jpg "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType image/jpeg "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType image/gif "access plus 1 month"     ExpiresByType image/png "access plus 1 month" &lt;/IfModule&gt;</pre>
<b>JS Minification Test</b>	<p>⚠ Some of your website's JavaScript files are not minified!</p> <hr/> <p>→ <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/js/custom.js?ver=1.0.7">http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/js/custom.js?ver=1.0.7</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX JS MINIFICATION TEST</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you must minify all of your external JavaScript files. For this task you can use an online JS minifier like <a href="#">YUI Compressor</a>, <a href="#">Closure Compiler</a> or <a href="#">JSMIn</a>.</p>
<b>CSS Minification Test</b>	<p>⚠ Some of your website's CSS files are not minified!</p> <hr/> <p>→ <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/style.css?ver=4.7.3">http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/style.css?ver=4.7.3</a>  → <a href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dosis%3A200%2C300%2C400&amp;ver=1.0.7">http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dosis%3A200%2C300%2C400&amp;ver=1.0.7</a>  → <a href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Abel&amp;ver=1.0.7">http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Abel&amp;ver=1.0.7</a>  → <a href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Onest%3A300%2C400italic%2C400&amp;ver=1.0.7">http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Onest%3A300%2C400italic%2C400&amp;ver=1.0.7</a>  → <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/font-awesome.css?ver=1.0.7">http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/font-awesome.css?ver=1.0.7</a>  → <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/animate.css?ver=1.0.7">http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/animate.css?ver=1.0.7</a>  → <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/style.css?ver=1.0.7">http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/style.css?ver=1.0.7</a>  → <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/temps/red.css?ver=1.0.7">http://camieldehoogt.nl/wp-content/themes/relia/inc/css/temps/red.css?ver=1.0.7</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX CSS MINIFICATION TEST</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you must minify all of your external CSS files. For this task you can use an online CSS minifier like <a href="#">YUI Compressor</a> or <a href="#">cssmin.js</a>.</p>
<b>Nested Tables Test</b>	<p>✔ Congratulations, your page does not use nested tables. This speeds up page loading time and optimizes the user experience.</p>
<b>Frameset Test</b>	<p>✔ Congratulations! Your webpage does not use frames.</p>

<b>Doctype Test</b>	 Congratulations! Your website has a doctype declaration: <hr/> → <code>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;</code>
<b>URL Redirects Checker</b>	 Congratulations! Your URL doesn't have any redirects (which could potentially cause site indexation issues and site loading delays).

SERVER AND SECURITY	
<b>URL Canonicalization Test</b>	 <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl">http://camieldehoogt.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.camieldehoogt.nl/">http://www.camieldehoogt.nl/</a> resolve to the same URL.
<b>HTTPS Test</b>	 Your website is not using https, a secure communication protocol. Even for sites that do not collect sensitive customer information, search engines suggest that <a href="#">switching to https is an increasingly good idea and may help improve rankings</a> . Note: if your site relies primarily on adsense income, be aware that <a href="#">using https may be detrimental to ad earnings</a> . <hr/> <b>HOW TO FIX HTTPS TEST</b> If your website needs a secured authentication or an encrypted transfer of data, you need to install an SSL certificate in order to provide a secure connection over HTTPS protocol. <a href="#">HERE</a> is a "step by step" guide to purchase and install an SSL certificate.
<b>Safe Browsing Test</b>	 This site is not currently listed as suspicious (no malware or phishing activity found).
<b>Server Signature Test</b>	 Your server signature is on. Turning off your server signature is generally a good idea from a security standpoint. Read more on how to <a href="#">turn off server signature</a> and <a href="#">improve your website's security</a> . <hr/> → Server: Apache/2 <hr/> <b>HOW TO FIX SERVER SIGNATURE TEST</b> By default, the Apache webserver sends HTTP headers with some information about your server version, operating system, modules installed, etc. These informations can be used by hackers in order to exploit vulnerabilities (specially if you are running an older version). These information can be hidden or changed with very basic configurations. Open Apache's configuration file ( <b>httpd.conf</b> or <b>apache.conf</b> ) and search for <b>ServerSignature</b> . If you find it, edit it to: <div style="background-color: #f8d7da; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> ServerSignature Off  ServerTokens Prod </div> If you don't find it, just add these two lines at the end of the file. Note that, after you modify the configuration file, you must restart the Apache server.
<b>Directory Browsing Test</b>	 Congratulations! Your server has disabled directory browsing.

<b>Libwww-perl Access Test</b>	<p>✖ Your server appears to allow access from User-agent Libwww-perl. Botnet scripts that automatically look for vulnerabilities in your software are sometimes identified as User-Agent libwww-perl. By blocking access from libwww-perl you can eliminate many simpler attacks. Read more on <a href="#">blocking Libwww-perl access</a> and <a href="#">improving your website's security</a>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX LIBWWW-PERL ACCESS TEST</b></p> <p>In order to pass this test you must block the libwww-perl user-agent in your <b>.htaccess</b> file.</p> <p>If your site is running on apache server, you could put these lines in your <b>.htaccess</b> after <b>RewriteEngine on</b> line:</p> <pre>RewriteCond %{HTTP_USER_AGENT} libwww-perl.* RewriteRule .* ? [F,L]</pre>
<b>Plaintext Emails Test</b>	<p>✔ Congratulations! Your webpage does not include email addresses in plaintext.</p>

MOBILE USABILITY	
<b>Media Query Responsive Test</b>	<p>✔ Congratulations, your website uses media query technique, which is the base for responsive design functionalities.</p>
<b>Mobile Snapshot</b>	



<b>Microdata Schema Test</b>	<p>✓ Congratulations! Your website is using HTML Microdata specifications in order to markup structured data.</p> <hr/> <p>→ <b>Type:</b> WebSite</p> <p>→ <b>Properties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>url:</b> <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/">http://camieldehoogt.nl/</a></li><li><b>name:</b> Camiel de Hoogt</li><li><b>potentialAction:</b> [object Object]</li></ul>
<b>Noindex Tag Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your webpage does not use the noindex meta tag. This means that your webpage will be read and indexed by search engines.</p>
<b>Canonical Tag Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your page is using the canonical link tag. This tag specifies that the URL: <a href="http://camieldehoogt.nl">http://camieldehoogt.nl</a> is preferred to be used in search results. Please ensure that this specification is correct, as canonical tags are often hard-coded and may not always reflect the latest changes in a site's URL structure.</p> <hr/> <p>→ <code>&lt;link rel="canonical" href="http://camieldehoogt.nl/" /&gt;</code></p>
<b>Nofollow Tag Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your webpage does not use the nofollow meta tag. This means that search engines will crawl all links from your webpage.</p>
<b>Disallow Directive Checker</b>	<p>✓ Your robots.txt file is using the disallow directive but it's empty. This means that the whole website can be crawled by search engines.</p>
<b>SPF records checker</b>	<p>✗ Your DNS server is not using an SPF record. SPF (Sender Policy Framework) allows administrators to specify which hosts are allowed to send mail from a given domain by creating a specific SPF record or TXT record in the Domain Name System (DNS). You can find more information about SPF records <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <hr/> <p><b>HOW TO FIX SPF RECORDS CHECKER</b></p>