

# SEO Audit Report

Generated by [Rank Math](#)

65

65/100 SEO Score

- 20/28 Passed Tests
- 1/28 Warnings
- 7/28 Failed Tests

Basic SEO

## Common Keywords

?A list of keywords that appear frequently in the text of your content.

No common keywords found

## SEO Description

?SEO analysis of your page's meta-description.

[How to fix](#) The meta description is 203 characters long. Most search engines truncate descriptions longer than 160 characters. Revolutionary hostel management software for Pakistan. Manage multiple hostels, student enrollment, financial tracking, and room allocation from one powerful platform. Smart automation for hostel owners.

Write a meta-description for your page. Use your target keyword(s) (in a natural way) and write with human readers in mind. Summarize the content - describe the topics your article discusses.

The description should stimulate reader interest and get them to click on the article. Think of it as a mini-advert for your content.

## H1 Heading

?SEO Analysis of the H1 Tags on your page.

[How to fix](#) No H1 tag was found. For the best SEO results there should be exactly one H1 tag on each page.

WordPress sites usually insert the page or post title as an H1 tag (although custom themes can change this behavior).

Ensure your most important keywords appear in the H1 tag - don't force it, use them in a natural way that makes sense to human readers.

Because your headline plays a large role in reader engagement, it's worth spending extra time perfecting it. Many top copywriters spend hours getting their headlines just right - sometimes they spend longer on the headline than the rest of the article!

A good headline stimulates reader interest and offers a compelling reason to read your content. It promises a believable benefit.

You should write as if your readers are selfish people with short attention spans (because that describes a large percentage of the world's population). Readers visit websites for selfish reasons - they're not there to make **\*\*you\*\*** happy.'

## H2 Headings

?SEO analysis of the H2 headings on your page.

[How to fix](#) No H2 tag was found on the page.

Make sure you have a good balance of H2 tags to plain text in your content. Break the content down into logical sections, and use headings to introduce each new topic.

Also, try to include synonyms and relevant terminology in H2 tag text. Search engines are pretty smart - they know which words usually occur together in each niche.

It should be easy to include your main and supporting keywords in the H2 tags - after all, these keywords describe your content! If it's hard to work the keywords into your subheadings, it could be a sign that the keywords aren't closely related to your content.

Don't try to force keywords into sub-headings if they feel unnatural. It will send the wrong message to your readers, possibly driving them away.

## Image ALT Attributes

?SEO analysis of the "alt" attribute for image tags.

No images found on the page

## Keywords in Title & Description

?SEO analysis of the HTML page's Title and meta description content.

[How to fix](#) No common keywords found in the page title and the description.

You need to use titles and descriptions that are attractive to users and contain your keywords. Use the keywords naturally - keyword stuffing is usually detected and will result in a lower ranking. What's more, it's pretty off-putting for potential readers, who are more likely to click on an appealing link.

## Links Ratio

?SEO analysis of the ratio of internal links to external links.

[How to fix](#) There are one or more issues with the number of links on this page:

No internal links found.

- **internal:** 0
- **external:** 0

Add links to external resources that are useful for your readers. Make sure you link to high-quality sites - Google penalizes pages that link to "spammy" sites (ones that break the Google webmaster guidelines).

Ideally, the links should be highly relevant to the subject you're writing about. It's impossible to cover every aspect of a subject on a single page, but your readers may be fascinated by some detail you barely touch on. If you link to a resource where they can learn more, they'll be grateful. What's more, you'll be rewarded with higher rankings!

## SEO Title

?SEO analysis of the HTML title of the page.

The page title has 47 characters, which is good.

ehotelz.com - Smart Hostel Management Software

## Create a responsive site

?Our analysis of the use of CSS media queries in your content.

The CSS code contains **media queries**.

Media query found in <https://ehotelz.com/assets/index-BFwIzClH.css>.

## Homepage Is Reachable

?Tests if your homepage is reachable by making an HTTP request.

Homepage is reachable

Advanced SEO

## Search Preview

Here is how the site may appear in search results:

ehotelz.com - Smart Hostel Management Software

<https://ehotelz.com>

Revolutionary hostel management software for Pakistan. Manage multiple hostels, student enrollment, financial tracking, and room allocation from one powerful platform. Smart automation for hostel owners.

## Canonical Tag

?Does the content have a "canonical" URL?

The page is using the canonical link tag.

<https://ehotelz.com>

## Noindex Meta

?Does the content contain a noindex robots meta tag?

The page contains the index meta tag or header.

## Mobile Search Preview

Here is how the site may appear in search results on a mobile device:

ehotelz.com - Smart Hostel Management Software

<https://ehotelz.com>

Revolutionary hostel management software for Pakistan. Manage multiple hostels, student enrollment, financial tracking, and room allocation from one powerful platform. Smart automation for hostel owners.

## Mobile Snapshot

?A snapshot of how your content appears on a mobile device.

## WWW Canonicalization

?Does the site appear on more than one URL?

[How to fix](#) The www and non-www versions of the URL are not redirected to the same site.

Decide whether you want your site's URLs to include a "www", or if you prefer a plain domain name. There are [marketing pros and cons](#) for each choice, but neither one is better or worse for SEO purposes - as long as you're consistent.

You should use HTTP redirections (301 permanent redirects) to pass PageRank from the "wrong" URLs to the standard (canonical) ones. That way, your content will still benefit from backlinks if someone makes a mistake and uses the wrong URL.

## OpenGraph Meta

?Does your site use OpenGraph meta tags?

Opengraph meta tags have been found.

## Schema Meta Data

?Does the content include relevant Schema.org metadata?

Schema.org data has been found on the page.

## Sitemaps

?Does the site use an XML sitemap?

The site has one or more sitemaps.

## Robots.txt

?Does your site have a valid robots.txt file

The site has a robots.txt file which includes one or more `Disallow:` directives. Make sure that you only block parts you don't want to be indexed. Try our [free robots.txt editor tool](#) to easily test and validate your robots.txt file.

## Keep your content fresh

?Checks for recent content updates using available signals (XML sitemap, og:updated\_time, or Last-Modified header).

The content is fresh. Last updated on 2025-10-02 (0 days ago) via XML Sitemap.

## Broken Links

?Detects broken or dead links (404/500 errors) in the website that may harm SEO and user trust.

No broken links on the page.

Performance

[Install WP Rocket to get the Performance Boost](#)

## Page Size

?An analysis of the size of your HTML file.

The size of the HTML document is 1 Kb, under the average HTML size of 33 Kb.

## Response Time

?How fast does your server respond to requests?

The response time is under 0.8 seconds which is great.

## Image Headers Expire

?Do your images use "expires" headers?

No local images found on the page

## Minify CSS

?Are your CSS files properly minified?

All CSS files appear to be minified.

## Page Objects

?Analysis of the embedded objects in the pages.

The page makes 5 requests.

- **total:** 5
- **images:** 0
- **javascript:** 3
- **stylesheets:** 2

## Minify Javascript

?Does the site use minified JavaScript?

[How to fix](#) Some Javascript files don't seem to be minified.

- <https://replit.com/public/js/replit-dev-banner.js>
- <https://ehostelz.com/assets/index-BtqRx0DD.js>

JavaScript files appear in many places, including frameworks (like Bootstrap), themes and templates, and third-party plugins.

So you should track down where the culprit (un-minified) JavaScript files come from. For instance, if the un-minified JavaScript lives inside a third party plugin, you can minify it. But when you update the plugin to a new version, the JavaScript files will need to be compressed again.

There are server-side tools (including WordPress plugins) to automatically minify JavaScript files.

## Mobile Speed

?How fast does your website respond to mobile users?

[How to fix](#) The page performance is poor; critical issue(s) found in key metrics.

Optimize your images for mobile devices by serving them in modern formats (like WebP) and using responsive image sizes.

Use lazy loading for images and iframes to prevent offscreen content from slowing down initial load time.

Minify CSS and JavaScript files, and defer non-critical JavaScript to reduce rendering delays.

Enable browser caching and consider using a content delivery network (CDN) to serve assets quickly across different geolocations.

Audit your site using tools like [GTmetrix](#) to uncover and address mobile-specific performance issues.

Consider implementing Accelerated Mobile Pages (AMP) if appropriate for your use case.

Security

## Theme Visibility

?Theme Visibility

The theme is not publicly visible, so it is not easily identifiable.

## Visible Plugins

?Visible Plugins

Hurray! None of the plugins are publicly visible.

## Directory Listing

?Does your web server list the contents of the directories?

Directory Listing seems to be disabled on the server.

## Secure Connection

?Is your content served over a secure connection?

The site is using a secure transfer protocol (https).