Installing

Just upload & install the module like any other

Configuration



On the module configuration page there are two parameters to configure:

- **-Domain name:** This is the base domain name that you run your Prestashop installation. It should be in the form of http://www.example.com. Do not put the exact path to the shop, just the base domain name.
- **-Parameters to ignore:** These are the url parameters that should be ignored by the search engines, separated by a coma. You can identify these in your google webmaster tools account. You should only add the parameters that do not change the content of the page, but how it is viewed. i.e. Sorting, theme changes etc.
- **-Custom Redirects:** Whether the custom redirects are enabled. Should be set to disabled when this feature is not used.

Custom Redirects

Custom Re	directs			
Add New/	Edit			
Pattern:				
Destination:				
Type:	Canonical	•		
Active:	Active 🔻			
	Save			
Pattern	Destination	Туре	Active	
%ipod-nano	% en/ipod-shuffle/	301	×	

You can set custom redirects from the module configuration page. Here you can enter the following:

Pattern: The pattern to match the URL against. Only the section of the URL after the

prestashop location is sued. i.e. www.domain.com/prestashop/<the-section-to-be-used>You can use "%" as a wildcard. i.e. "%ipod%" will match anything that has "ipod" in it.

Destination: The destination URL. You can either enter the exact url (including the *http://*) or the relative path to your prestashop installation. This needs to be indicated in the **type** section.

Type: Can be Canonical, Canonical (Exact URL), 301, 301 (Exact URL)

Active: Whether the redirect is active.

The types of redirects

Canonical

These redirects do not change the page, they only add a tag in the http response headers, informing the search engines that these pages are the same pages. But the visitors do not see any changes.

301

These redirects change the page being viewed. It would redirect any traffic to the destination URL.

Testing

The module works by adding the canonical url into the http headers, you can't see them in the page or the html code but search engines can. There are several tools available to see the module in action. Pick a url of your website, for instance the second page of a category, i.e. www.example.com/2-music-ipods?p=2

-Google Webmasters Tools

In Google Webmasters, go to Health->Fetch as Google. You can enter the url and see the response headers.

-Web Sniffer

You can use the online tool http://web-sniffer.net/ to check the response headers.

In both cases you will see a header named "link" that has the canonical url.