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Magento

Second Edition

Learn how to create a fully featured, attractive online store
with the most powerful open source solution for e-commerce

Beginner's Guide

Robbert Ravensbergen
Sander Schoneville

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BIRMINGHAM - MUMBAI

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Prior to working with Magento, Karen worked with a wide variety of web and other technologies during her more than 25 years' information technology career. In her spare time, Karen volunteers as head coach of the Dragon Dream Team, an all-breast cancer survivor dragon boat racing crew.

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Table of Contents

Preface	1
Chapter 1: Installation	13
Installing Magento locally	14
Requirements	14
Time for action – installing Magento on a Windows machine	15
I'm on Mac; what should I do?	25
Installing Magento at a hosting service	28
How to choose a Magento hosting provider	28
Installatron	29
Time for action – installing Magento using Installatron	29
What is SSL and do I need it?	35
Summary	36
Chapter 2: General Configuration	37
The installation is complete; what's next?	37
The Magento Dashboard	38
Managing Stores	43
General settings	45
Setting up taxes	52
General taxation settings	53
Product Tax Classes	55
Customer Tax Classes	55
Customer groups	56
Managing tax zones and rates	56
Managing tax rules	57
EU business to business VAT	58
Time for action – using VAT validation	59
Summary	60

Table of Contents

Chapter 3: Categories and Attributes	61
What you need to know	61
An example category structure	62
Catalog defaults	63
Time for action – catalog settings	64
Working with attributes	70
Time for action – creating your own attribute	72
Using attribute sets	77
Time for action – creating your attribute set	77
Using categories	79
Time for action – creating your first category	80
Summary	84
Chapter 4: Simple Products	85
Adding a Simple Product	85
Step 1 – creating a product and assigning an attribute set	86
Step 2 – the General tab	86
Time for action – filling the General tab	87
Step 3 – the Prices tab	91
Time for action – filling the Prices tab	91
Step 4 – the Meta Information tab	92
Time for action – filling the Meta Information tab	92
Step 5 – the Images tab	93
Time for action – filling the Images tab	94
Step 6 – the Custom tab	97
Time for action – filling the Custom tab	98
Step 7 – the Inventory tab	98
Time for action – filling the Inventory tab	99
Step 8 – the Categories tab	101
Time for action – filling the Categories tab	101
Related products, up-selling, and cross-selling	103
Adding related products in Magento	105
Time for action – adding related products	106
Summary	107
Chapter 5: Beyond Adding Simple Products	109
Virtual products and Downloadable products	110
Adding a Virtual product	110
Time for action – adding a Downloadable product	112
Grouped products	122
Time for action – adding a Grouped product	123
Configurable products	128

Table of Contents

Time for action – creating a Configurable product	129
Simple products don't already exist	132
Simple products already exist	133
Bundle products	136
Time for action – creating a Bundle product	138
Summary	143
Chapter 6: Customer Relationships	145
Setting up guest checkout	145
Newsletters	146
Configuring contact options	152
Configuring customer options	155
Customer accounts on the frontend	156
Time for action – registering for an account	156
Customer accounts in the backend	159
Time for action – adding a customer	160
Managing an existing customer	163
Summary	167
Chapter 7: Accepting Payments	169
Common payment methods	169
Setting up Magento's default payment methods	171
Setting up PayPal Payments Standard	173
Time for action – starting to sell through PayPal	174
Setting up saved credit cards	179
Setting up checks / money orders	181
Setting up for a bank transfer	184
Setting up cash on delivery	186
Setting up purchase orders	187
Working with payment service providers	188
Selecting the right gateway	189
Setting up a payment service provider – an example	190
Time for action – installing and configuring a PSP extension	190
Summary	193
Chapter 8: Configuring Shipping	195
Logistics in Magento	195
Shipping processes and shipping arrangements	196
Default shipping methods in Magento	196
Configuring free shipping	197
Configuring Flat Rate shipping	198
Table Rate shipping	200
Time for action – configuring Table Rate shipping	201

Table of Contents

Other ways of calculating shipping costs	205
Presentation of shipping methods in your store	205
Magento's blind spots	206
Purchasing	207
Warehousing	207
Returns processing	208
Summary	208
Chapter 9: Customizing Your Store's Appearance	209
Magento themes	209
Your home page, CMS pages, and static blocks	210
Changing transactional e-mails	216
Time for action – changing the text inside transactional e-mails	218
Choosing between a pre-made and a custom-made theme	221
What to watch out for with premade themes	222
What to watch out for with custom-made themes	223
A combination	223
Suppliers for premade themes	224
Partners for Magento themes	224
Installing a theme	225
Making changes to your theme	227
Kinds of changes	227
Small changes	227
Medium changes	228
Big changes	228
Time for action – changing a heading to normal text	229
Time for action – changing the color of a heading	235
Time for action – removing a block from the right column	238
Summary	243
Chapter 10: Fulfilling Orders	245
Sales orders on the frontend	245
Time for action – creating a first sales order	246
Managing sales orders on the backend	252
Time for action – opening and processing an order	255
Some tips to handle your orders more efficiently	261
Creating sales orders on the backend	261
Time for action – creating a manual Sales Order	262
Returns and Credit Memos	265
Time for action – creating a Credit Memo	266
But what about my return process?	268
What if I need to handle these processes out of Magento?	268
Summary	269

Table of Contents

Chapter 11: Maintaining and Administrating Your Store	271
Managing your store	271
Overview of your Magento installation	272
Go-live checklist configuration settings	276
General settings	277
Web settings	277
HTML Head	278
Placeholder images	278
Contact information and e-mail addresses	279
Tax rates	279
Payment methods and shipping methods	279
Currency	280
Transactional e-mails – password text	280
Admin URL	280
404 (page not found)	281
Stock	281
Google Analytics	281
Caching	281
Index Management	281
Licenses	281
Daily tasks / cron jobs	281
Log cleaning	282
Database backups	282
Product meta information	282
Default images in columns	282
Escalations	283
Further development of your website	283
Time for action – planning for the future	284
Working with partners	286
A Magento theme	286
Functionality	288
Time for action – structuring development partnerships	288
General guidelines	290
Modifying Magento	290
Cache	290
Upgrading Magento	291
Summary	291
Appendix: Pop Quiz Answers	293
Index	295

Preface

It was a few years ago, I think it was somewhere in 2008, when I first heard about Magento as the new "Top open source e-commerce solution". Actually, at that moment it wasn't yet that good, but I could see the potential of the software already. Especially thinking about other open source solutions such as osCommerce at that time, or VirtueMart running on Joomla. No, those were the days when the e-commerce market was still dominated by large-scale companies and expensive solutions, but things have rapidly changed since then.

During 2009, the first edition of this book was published by Packt, written by William Rice. And at that moment it was actually one of the very first books in the market giving readers the opportunity to learn to work with Magento. Also in that area, times have changed and various new versions of Magento have been released since then. So it's time for a completely updated and rewritten version of that first, popular Magento book. And here it is.

Since 2009 we've been working on several Magento projects and learned to get to know Magento the hard way, sometimes just by trying and failing every now and then. Everyone already experienced with Magento will know what I'm talking about. But don't worry, this book will give you a complete overview of what Magento is, how to install it, and how to use it. When you create an online store with Magento, you usually follow a defined series of steps. This book is arranged to support that process. Each chapter shows you how to get the most out of every step.

By the time you finish reading this book you'll have a basic, but complete online store built on Magento that is ready to start selling.

Robbert Ravensbergen
Sander Schoneville

Introducing Magento

Magento is an "open source" software, which basically means that you are allowed to view, edit, and contribute to the source code. A lot of people also think that "open source" means "free". Although it is certainly true that most open source solutions are available for free, it isn't a mandatory part of the open source principle. Looking at Magento we immediately recognize that, because Magento is available freely as well as in a paid for version. We'll cover more on the differences between those versions later on.

As we already mentioned in this Preface, Magento isn't the only open source e-commerce solution in the market. There are other ones as well. We'll name a few alternatives, without being complete:

- ◆ OpenCart
- ◆ PrestaShop
- ◆ osCommerce (more or less obsolete)
- ◆ Joomla with VirtueMart
- ◆ WordPress with e-commerce plugins like WooCommerce
- ◆ Zen Cart

The first two candidates in this list are the more serious options, whereas the other ones are generally used for smaller shops. But don't get me wrong, as I've already seen excellent shops based on something relatively simple, such as WordPress with WooCommerce as well.

Looking at the commercial/paid market, there are really lots of players and it's hard to make a choice if you're new to the business. Also in here, we'd like to name a few solutions, so that you could get an idea of what's available in the market:

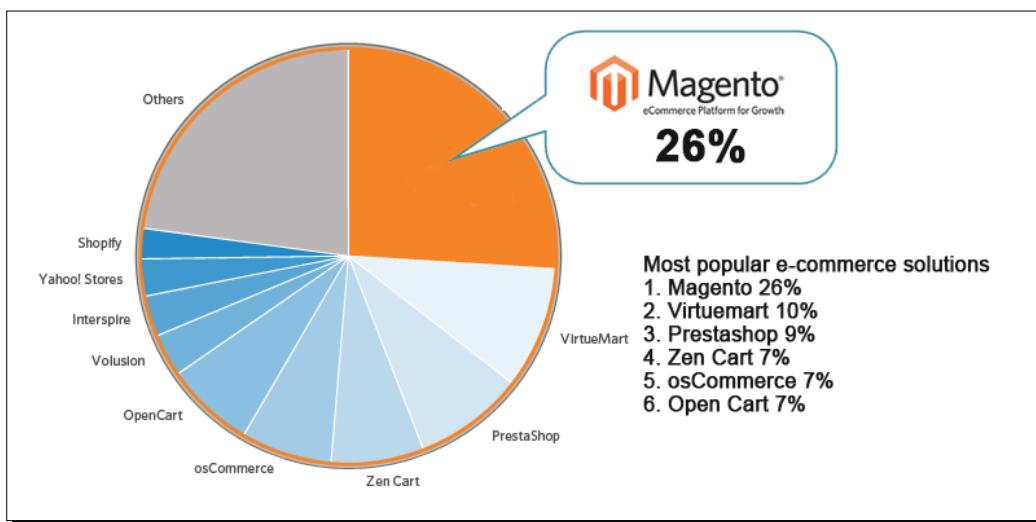
- ◆ Shopify
- ◆ X-Cart
- ◆ Interspire
- ◆ Volusion

Moreover, we see solution providers offering an online solution that you can use straight out of the box, without having to do any installation. Magento is doing this as well and we'll tell you more on this possibility in our Magento version overview.

The history of Magento

It was way back in 2001 when Roy Rubin and Yoav Kutner founded a company named Varien. They did many e-commerce implementations during those years, especially using osCommerce. But they were never satisfied with the solution. The lack of stability and flexibility made them think that it could be done better. So they decided to start a new e-commerce project in 2007 and named it Magento. The very first beta version was released in August of that year and it took them until March 2008 to release Magento Version 1.0. From that moment on, things moved fast. The solution became incredibly popular within a couple of years and new versions were released once or twice per year. Starting from that first version in 2008, we've currently reached Version 1.7 at the beginning of 2013.

Meanwhile, a lot has changed in the Varien company. It is now called Magento Inc. and has been acquired completely by eBay during 2011. The Magento community is a bit worried about the plans that eBay has with Magento, especially now that one of the original founders, Yoav Kutner, has left the company. Even keeping possible scenarios in mind, Magento has currently grown to be by far the most popular e-commerce solutions available:



Especially knowing that older solutions such as osCommerce and VirtueMart are losing market shares and Magento is still growing makes this picture even more clear about the major role Magento is playing in the e-commerce market at this moment.

Magento versions

Magento being the number one choice at this moment is great, but what does that mean for the company delivering the solution? How are they making money to continue to support the platform? This is where the various Magento versions come in. During the first few years of Magento, only the free 'Community Edition' was available. Actually, this free Community Edition is the one we'll be covering in this book since most users will start using that version. Magento currently offers two other possibilities:

Enterprise Edition

The Enterprise Edition is Magento's flagship solution, made for large-scale online stores. The Enterprise Edition has functionality on board that the Community Edition is missing and we currently often see that new features are first released in this Enterprise Edition. For companies using this version, the important fact is that Magento offers support on it. The Enterprise Edition has its own version numbers that do not have anything to do with the version number of the Community Edition. Magento Enterprise Edition is currently at Version 1.12 and is currently priced at over \$14,000 annually. If you'd like to read more on the Enterprise Edition and its features please browse to:

<http://www.magentocommerce.com/product/enterprise-edition>.

Formerly, Magento also offered a "Professional Edition", which was priced in between the Community and Enterprise Editions. It was discontinued, forcing its customers to the more expensive Enterprise Edition.

Magento Go

Seeing more and more competitors like, for instance, Shopify and Volusion offering online e-commerce solutions, Magento has decided to offer such a service as well. Magento Go is an online Magento platform, that you can simply rent by paying a monthly fee. The good thing is that you do not have to worry about hosting, installation, and maintenance. Magento will do it for you. The downside however, is that Magento Go isn't yet suitable for every market and you cannot expand its functionality like you can in running your own installation. If you are interested, please pay special attention to anything that is required for your local market, payment service providers being the most important one. Pricing of Magento Go currently starts at \$15 per month for a single store in one language.

The screenshot shows the Magento Go website's 'Features' section. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for COMMUNITY, ENTERPRISE, MAGENTO U, CONNECT, IMAGINE, EXPLORE, CUSTOMERS, SUPPORT, and BLOG. A search bar and a 'LOG IN' button are also present. Below the navigation, the 'Magento go' logo is displayed. On the right side of the header, there are 'Contact Us' and 'FREE TRIAL' buttons, along with a link to a 'Full list of features included with every plan'. The main content area features a heading 'Magento Go Will Take You Places' followed by a paragraph of text. Below this, there's a video player showing a man smiling. To the left of the video, there's a list of features with corresponding icons: 'Customisable Design' (color palette icon), 'Unlimited Product Options' (product icons), 'Industry Leading SEO' (code snippet icon), 'Retention and Loyalty' (gift card icon), 'Customer Engagement' (shopping bag icon), and 'Magento Connect' (infinity symbol icon). Each feature has a downward-pointing arrow below it.

More information on Magento Go can be found at:

<http://go.magento.com>.

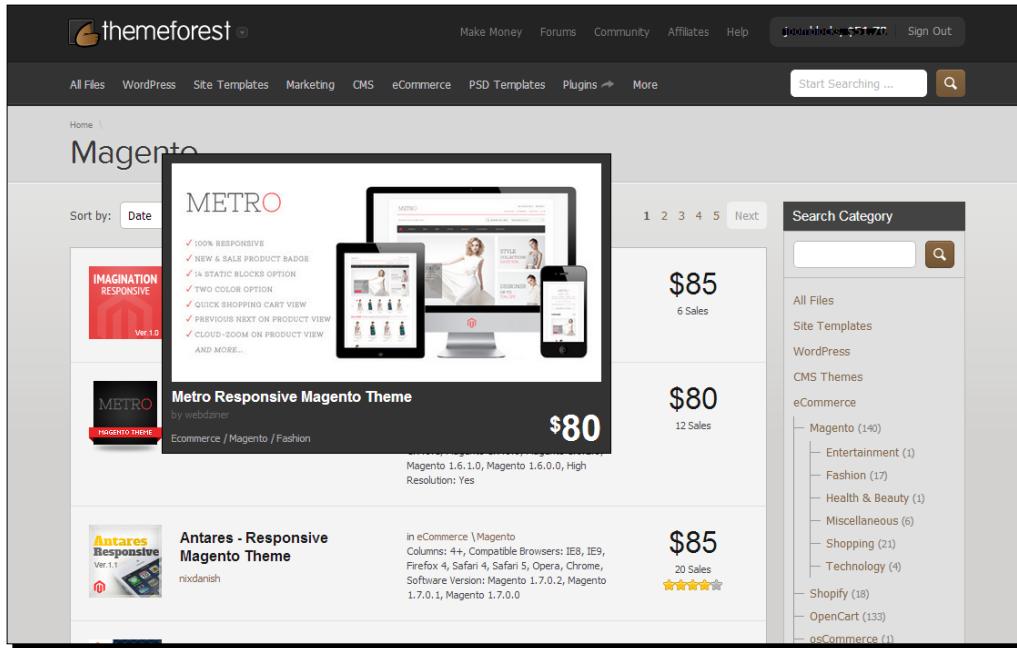
Why choose Magento?

We've already mentioned that Magento is currently the most popular e-commerce solution, but why would you choose Magento? There are plenty of alternatives, so what makes Magento so popular? Since you're reading this book you have probably already made your choice. Still it is good to look at a few pros and cons of Magento, to make sure that you made the right decision for your business.

Magento pros

- ◆ **Multi site:** One of the strongest pros of Magento is that it's relatively easy to set up multiple stores in multiple languages offering different (or the same) products. You are in control.
- ◆ **Product catalog management:** Magento offers extended possibilities to set up and manage your online product catalog. From simple products to complete sets including options and customer variables anything seems to be possible. Magento also supports selling digital (downloadable) products.

- ◆ **Theming:** If you want to change the look and feel of your store, you have to change your Magento theme or install a completely different one. The number of themes available is huge nowadays, and of course it is also possible to use a custom design for your store. Generally speaking a good Magento theme isn't free. The Marketplace Themeforest (<http://themeforest.net>) is one of the possibilities to search for and buy a standard Magento theme:



- ◆ **Extensions:** Magento is already pretty complete out of the box. But there's always room for improvement or maybe you need to change the functionality because of local requirements. The Magento Community offers a lot of extensions that you can install and use to change the behavior of your store. There are free as well as paid for solutions available and there are (commercial) companies that completely focus on delivering one or multiple Magento extensions.
- ◆ **Scalability:** The Magento solution is not only versatile, it is very scalable as well. You do not need a very large budget to start and once your company is growing, Magento still offers you lots of possibilities. Magento can therefore be a very good choice for small companies with high ambition levels.
- ◆ **Support:** Although we already mentioned that official Magento support is available for the Enterprise edition, you do not have to worry. There are lots of companies throughout the whole world available to support you and help you achieve your goals. These companies will not work for free, but it's good to know that there's a fallback if you have to go further than this book and information available online have to offer.

Magento cons

A book about Magento describing the downside of the software? Yes, we feel that it is important to tell you the whole story. We are indeed Magento fans, but there are downsides to every solution. And Magento has them as well. Let's take a quick look at them:

- ◆ **Magento is consumer oriented:** Do you need to run a "Business to business" store? Magento wasn't designed for that originally. Of course it is possible to use Magento that way, but sometimes it doesn't fit so nicely. Recently we've noticed that Magento is adding functionality to better support this customer group.
- ◆ **Magento is slow:** Haven't you heard this one before? The code of Magento is very well structured but therefore requires more resources than an average website. More on this topic in the next chapter, but remember that if you want to run Magento, you do not go for the cheapest hosting solution.
- ◆ **Magento is difficult:** Well, it certainly isn't the easiest solution, because of the large number of features and possibilities. But also if you need to do coding yourself, you need a lot of knowledge about the product. This isn't a programmer's book though, and we feel that learning Magento itself isn't too complicated. This book will help you getting the job done.

What this book covers

Chapter 1, Installation, explains all you need to know to about setting up your own local installation of Magento, or installing Magento at a hosting provider using Installatron.

Chapter 2, General Configuration, talks about Magento as a very versatile but complex product. Before adding your products, you first need to take a closer look at setting up your online store. In this chapter, you'll also learn to set up tax calculations.

Chapter 3, Categories and Attributes, explains that one of Magento's strengths is the way it can handle almost every product type. In this chapter you'll learn to work with Product Categories, Product Attributes, and Attribute Sets.

Chapter 4, Simple Products, talks about adding your first product in your store. During this chapter, you'll learn how to properly set up your products and which fields are important to pay attention to.

Chapter 5, Beyond Adding Simple Products, explains that now that you have added your first product, it's time to explore the other possibilities Magento offers to set up your product catalog. You'll learn to work with downloadable and configurable products.

Chapter 6, Customer Relationships, talks about looking at the other areas, starting with the possibilities Magento offers for setting up and maintaining your customer databases.

Chapter 7, Accepting Payments, explains that before being able to start selling, you'll need to set up payment systems, so that you'll be able to receive a payment from your customer. In this chapter we'll show you how to use Magento's common payment methods and how to add your own using a Payment Service Provider.

Chapter 8, Configuring Shipping, will teach you to work with the built-in Shipping Methods of Magento. We also included instructions to work with different kinds of shipping rates.

Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance, explains what is often one of the first things you would like to do: changing the look and feel of your online store. However, now that you learned to work with Magento, it's the right time to work in this area and change the way your online store will look.

Chapter 10, Fulfilling Orders. Everything is set up now to start receiving your first orders. But once you do, how do you take control of the order process? In this chapter you will learn you how to work with orders, shipping, invoices, and credit notes.

Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store, explains that once your store has been set up you're not finished yet. Maintaining your online store is an ongoing process and you have just started it. In this chapter you'll learn which areas you should pay attention to. Besides that we added a checklist that you may use before bringing your store live.

What you need for this book

You do not need any specific software to be able to use the instructions in this book. Just use a modern Windows computer or Mac. You'll need the following tools as well, but it's completely up to you to choose the tool you like:

- ◆ An FTP client, for instance, Filezilla.
- ◆ Photo editing software for your images. Photoshop is often used, but expensive. Actually any editing tool that you know how to use should be able to deliver good results.
- ◆ A text editor, such as Notepad++ (Windows) or Coda 2 (Mac).

Who this book is for

If you are a nontechnical person and are discouraged by the complexity of this powerful e-commerce application, this book is ideal for you. This book would also suit someone with e-commerce knowledge, but requires a guide to getting started with Magento.

Conventions

In this book, you will find several headings appearing frequently.

To give clear instructions of how to complete a procedure or task, we use:

Time for action – heading

1. Action 1
2. Action 2
3. Action 3

Instructions often need some extra explanation so that they make sense, so they are followed with:

What just happened?

This heading explains the working of tasks or instructions that you have just completed.

You will also find some other learning aids in the book, including:

Pop quiz – heading

These are short multiple-choice questions intended to help you test your own understanding.

Have a go hero – heading

These practical challenges give you ideas for experimenting with what you have learned.

You will also find a number of styles of text that distinguish between different kinds of information. Here are some examples of these styles, and an explanation of their meaning.

New terms and **important words** are shown in bold. Words that you see on the screen, in menus or dialog boxes for example, appear in the text like this: "On the **Select Destination Location** screen, click on **Next** to accept the default destination."



Warnings or important notes appear in a box like this.



Tips and tricks appear like this.

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1

Installation

OK, so we briefly introduced Magento to you, but actually if all you want to do is to get started? Well, then this chapter is for you. We'll not only discuss how you can set up a local test environment on your machine, but we'll also help you in selecting a good hosting provider for your live store. We'll give an example of installation at a hosting provider, so that you can take all these steps yourself.

This chapter is written especially for you, if you:

- ◆ Want to set up your own Magento test environment
- ◆ Want to install Magento using a commonly available hosting service
- ◆ Are familiar with putting files up on a web server, but that is the limit of your technical knowledge
- ◆ Are eager to get your store up and running as fast as possible
- ◆ Already tried installing Magento yourself, but got stuck somewhere

Even if you are an experienced user, this chapter is still worth reading. It can save your time by helping you to avoid problems while installing Magento. Although the installation process in itself isn't a difficult one , there are things that can (and will) go wrong. We know how frustrating it is when you get stuck during the very first steps of using a new piece of software. Therefore, we created an extensive chapter and tried to be as complete as possible.

Installing Magento locally

Whether you're working on a Windows computer, Mac, or Linux machine, you will notice very soon that it comes in handy to have a local Magento test environment available. Magento is a complex system and besides doing regular tasks, such as adding products and other content, you should never apply changes to your store directly in the live environment. When you're working on your own a local test system is easy to set up and it gives you the possibility to test changes without any risk. When you're working in a team it makes sense to have a test environment running on your own server or hosting provider. In here, we'll start by explaining how to set up your local test system.

Requirements

Before we jump into action, it's good to have a closer look at Magento's requirements. What do you need to run it?

Simply put, all up-to-date requirements for Magento can be found here:

<http://www.magentocommerce.com/system-requirements>.

But maybe that's a bit overwhelming if you are just a beginner. So let's break this up into the most essential stuff:

Requirement	Notes
Operating system: Linux	Magento runs best on Linux, as offered by most hosting companies. Don't worry about your local test environment as that will run on Windows or Mac as well. But for your live store you should go in for a Linux solution because if you decide to run it on anything else other than Linux for a live store, it will not be supported.
Web server: Apache	Magento runs on Versions 1.3.x, 2.0.x, and 2.2.x of this very popular web server. As of Version 1.7 of Magento community and Version 1.12 of Magento Enterprise there's a new web server called Nginx that is compatible as well.
Programming language: PHP	Magento has been developed using PHP, a programming language which is very popular. Many major open source solutions such as WordPress and Joomla! for instance, have been built using PHP. Use Versions 5.2.13 - 5.3.15. Do not use PHP4 anymore, nor use PHP 5.4 yet!

Requirement	Notes
PHP extensions	Magento requires a number of extensions, which should be available on top of PHP itself. You will need: PDO_MySQL, mcrypt, hash, simplexml, GD, DOM, Iconv, and Curl. Besides that you also need to have the possibility to switch off "safe mode". You do not have a clue about all of this? Don't worry. A host offering Magento services already takes care of this. And for your local environment there are only a few additional steps to take. We'll get there in a minute.
Database: MySQL	MySQL is the database, where Magento will store all data for your store. Use Version 4.1.20 or (and preferably) newer.

As you can see, even in a simplified format, there are quite some things that need to be taken care of. Magento hosting is not as simple as hosting for a small WordPress or Joomla! website, currently the most popular open source solutions to create a regular site. The requirements are higher and you just cannot expect to host your store for only a couple of dollars per month. If you do, your online store may still work, but it is likely that you'll run into some performance issues. Be careful with the cheapest hosting solutions. Although Magento may work, you'll be consuming too much server resources soon. Go for a dedicated server or a managed **VPS (Virtual Private Server)**, but definitely for a host that is advertising support of Magento.

Time for action – installing Magento on a Windows machine

We'll speak more deeply about Magento hosting later on. Let's first download and install the package on a local Windows machine. Are you a Mac user? Don't worry, we'll give instructions for Mac users as well later on. Note that the following instructions are written for Windows users, but will contain valuable information for Mac users as well. Perform the following steps to install Magento on your Windows computer:

1. Download the Magento installation package. Head over to <http://www.magentocommerce.com/download> and download the package you need. For a Windows user almost always the full ZIP package is the most convenient one. In our situation Version 1.7.0.2 is the latest one, but please be aware that this will certainly change over time when newer versions are released. You will need to create a (free) account to download the software. This account will also be helpful later on. It will give you access to the Magento support forums, so make sure to store your login details somewhere.

Installation

The download screen should look something like this:

The screenshot shows the Magento website's download section. At the top, there are navigation links: HOME, COMMUNITY, ENTERPRISE, GO, MAGENTO U, CONNECT, IMAGINE, LOG IN, and a search bar. Below the navigation, the Magento logo is displayed. To the right of the logo is a 'Try the DEMO' button. A horizontal menu bar includes: Products, Consulting, Training, Resources, Download, Customers, Partners, Company, Blog, and Community. The main content area is titled 'Download Magento Community'. It features three sections: 'Full Release', 'Downloader', and 'Sample Data'. Each section contains a list of available versions with download links. To the right of these sections is a sidebar titled 'DOWNLOAD' which includes links for 'Download Magento', 'SVN', 'Release Notes', and 'Diff Files'. On the far right, there is an advertisement for 'Magento go' with the text 'A Hosted Platform with World-Class Support' and a 'Try it Free for 30-days' button.

2. If you're a beginner then it is handy to have some sample data in your store. Magento offers a download package containing sample data on the same page, so download that as well. Note that for a production environment you would never install the sample data, but for a test system like the local installation we're doing here, it might be a good idea to use it. The sample data will create a few items and customers in your store, which will make the learning process easier.

Did you notice the links to Magento Go at every download link? Magento Go is Magento's online platform, which you can use out of the box, without doing any installation at all. However, in the remaining part of this chapter, we assume that you are going to set up your own environment and want to have full control over your store.

- 3.** Next, you need a web server, so that you can run your website locally, on your own machine. On Windows machines, XAMPP is an easy to use all-in-one solution. Download the installer version via: <http://www.apachefriends.org/en/xampp-windows.html>. XAMPP is also available for Mac and Linux. The download screen is as follows:

Download

XAMPP

XAMPP for Windows exists in three different flavors:

Installer
Probably the most comfortable way to install XAMPP.

ZIP:
For purists: XAMPP as ordinary ZIP archive.

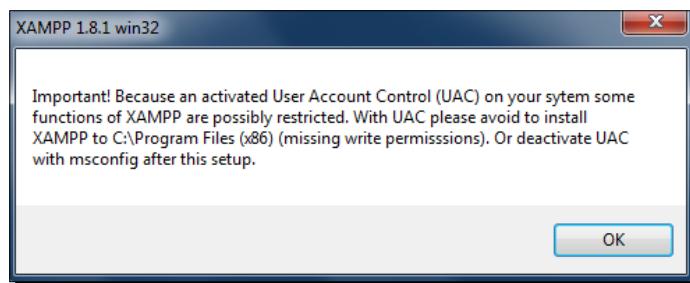
7zip:
For purists with low bandwidth: XAMPP as 7zip archive.

Attention:
If you extract the files, there can be false-positives virus warnings.
See also:
»FAQ - virus warnings«

XAMPP for Windows 1.8.1, 30.9.2012

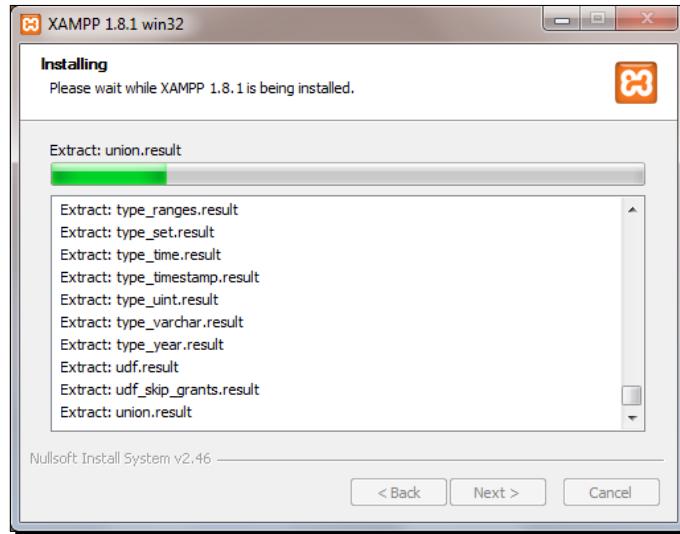
Version	Size	Content
XAMPP Windows 1.8.1	Apache 2.4.2, MySQL 5.5.27, PHP 5.4.7, OpenSSL 1.0.1c, phpMyAdmin 3.5.2.2, XAMPP Control Panel 3.1.0, Webalizer 2.23-04, Mercury Mail Transport System v4.62, FileZilla FTP Server 0.9.41, Tomcat 7.0.30 (with mod_proxy_ajp as connector), Strawberry Perl 5.16.0.1 Portable For Windows 2000, XP, Vista, 7.	
Installer	99 MB	Installer MD5 checksum: 2c067c31725fda3c71c6d43483b4df4c
ZIP	184 MB	ZIP archive MD5 checksum: 924e9cdc0fc49984e0c4916aa8f31c18
7zip	84 MB	7zip archive MD5 checksum: 462f6bc3c9e96a8c9228927ff8e0d217

- 4.** Once downloaded, run the executable code to start the installation process. You might receive some security warnings that you have to accept, especially when you're using Windows Vista, 7 or 8, like in the following example:

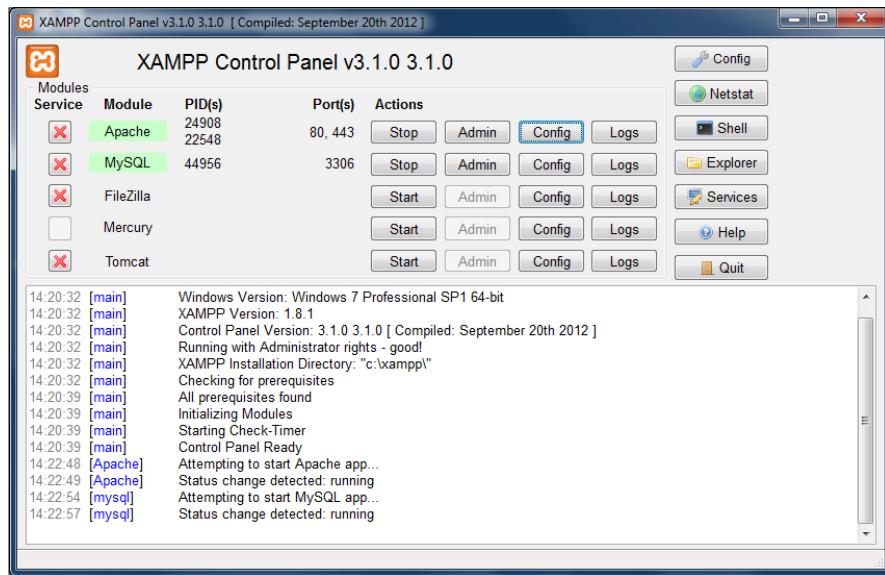


Installation

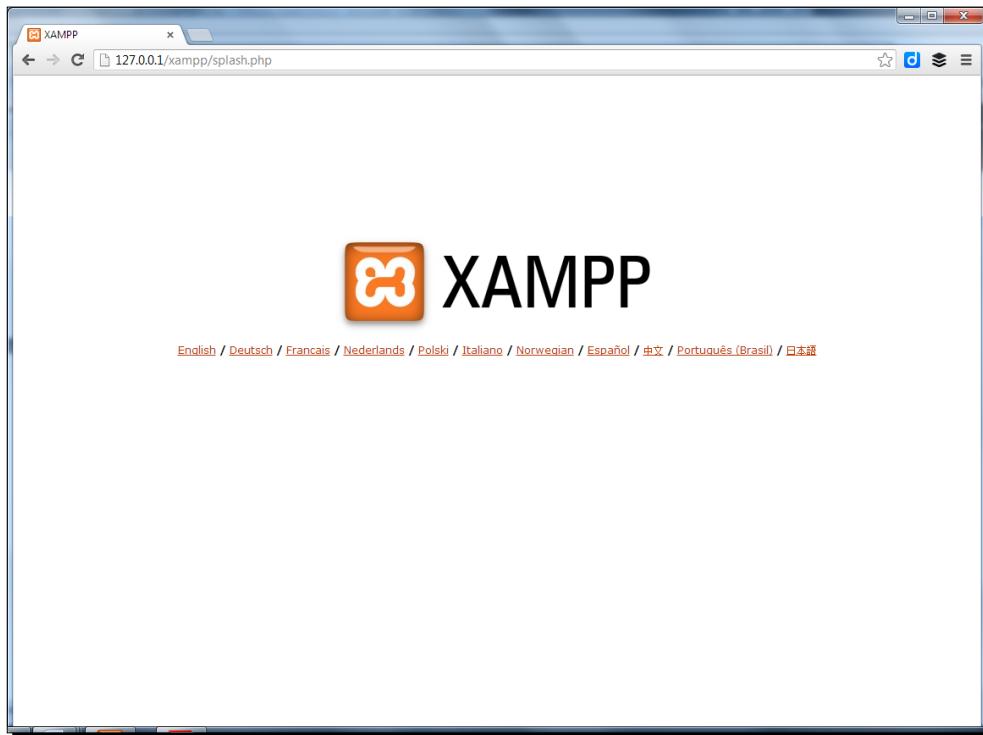
Because of this it's best to install XAMPP directly in the root of your hard drive, c:\xampp in most cases. Once you click on **OK**, you will see the following screen, which shows the progress of installation:



Once the installation has finished, the software asks if you'd like to start the **Control Panel**. If you do so, you'll see a number of services that have not been started yet. The minimum that you should start by clicking the **Start** button are **Apache**, the web server and **MySQL**, the database server.



5. Now you're running your own web server on your local computer. Be aware that generally this web server will not be accessible for the outside world. It's running on your local machine, just for testing purposes. Before doing the next step, please verify if your web server is actually running. You can do so by using your browser and going to `http://localhost` or `http://127.0.0.1`. If all went well you should see something similar to the following:



No result? If you're on a Windows computer, please first reboot your machine.

Next, check using the XAMPP control panel if the Apache service is running.

If it isn't, try to start it and pay attention to the error messages that appear.

Need more help? Start with the help available on XAMPP's website at:

<http://www.apachefriends.org/en/faq-xampp-windows.html>.

Can't start the Apache service? Check if there are any other applications using ports 80 and 443. The XAMPP control panel will give you more information. One of the applications that you should for instance stop before starting XAMPP is Skype. It's also possible to change this setting in Skype by navigating to **Tools** | **Options** | **Advanced** | **Connections**. Change the port number to something else, for instance port 8080. Then close and restart Skype. This prevents the two from interfering with each other in the future.

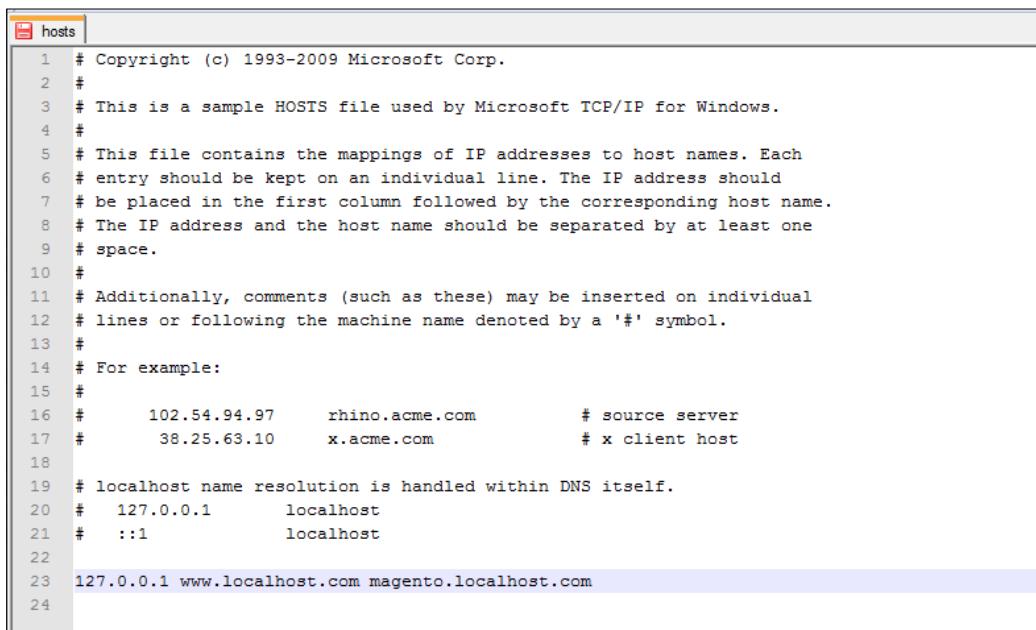
So, the next thing that needs to be done is installing Magento on top of it. But before we do so, we first have to change a few settings.

- 6.** Change the following Windows file: C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts.

Make sure to open your editor using administrator rights, otherwise you will not be able to save your changes. Add the following line to the host file:

127.0.0.1 www.localhost.com.

This is needed because Magento will not work correctly on a localhost without this setting. You may use a different name, but the general rule is that at least one dot must be used in the local domain name. The following screenshot gives an example of a possible host file. Please note that every host file will look a bit different. Also, your security software or Windows security settings may prevent you from making changes to this file, so please make sure you have the appropriate rights to change and save its contents:

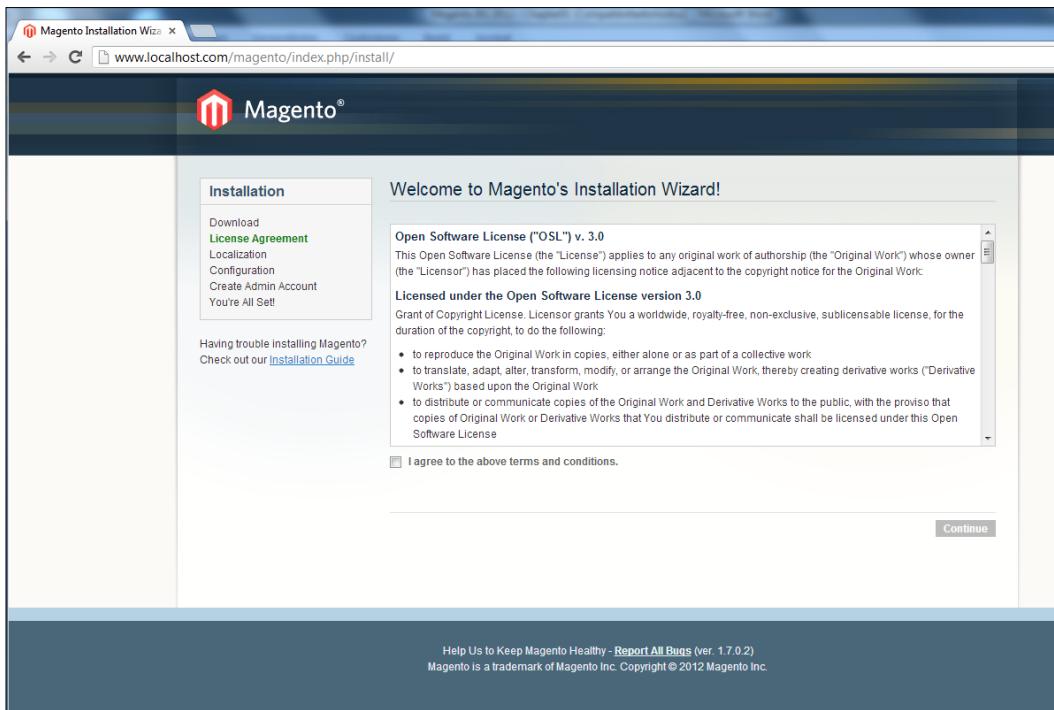


```
hosts
1 # Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
2 #
3 # This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
4 #
5 # This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
6 # entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
7 # be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
8 # The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
9 # space.
10 #
11 # Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
12 # lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
13 #
14 # For example:
15 #
16 #      102.54.94.97    rhino.acme.com        # source server
17 #              38.25.63.10    x.acme.com          # x client host
18 #
19 # localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
20 #      127.0.0.1        localhost
21 #              ::1           localhost
22 #
23 127.0.0.1 www.localhost.com magento.localhost.com
24 
```



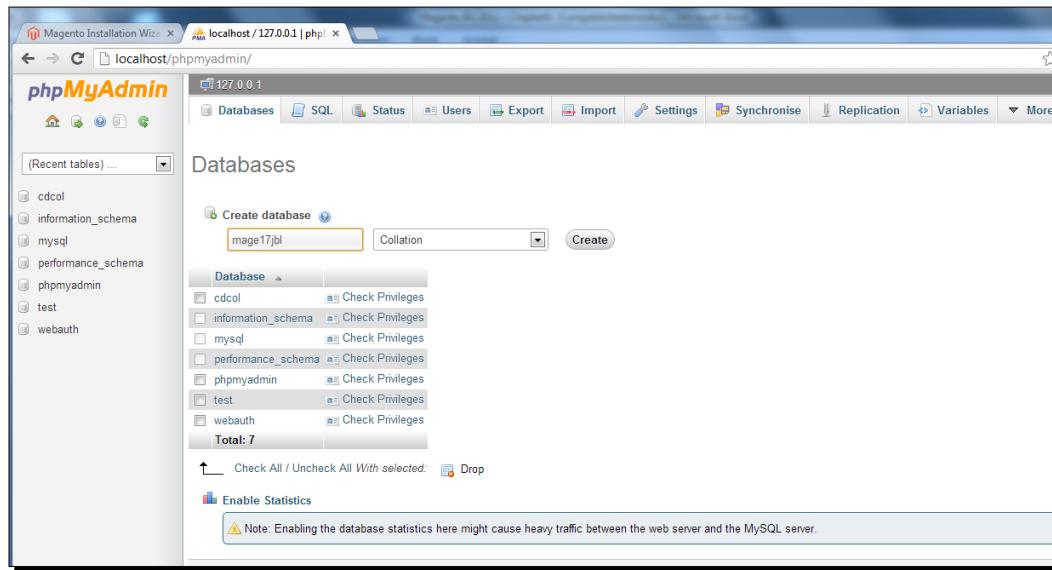
Do you need a text editor? There are really lots of possibilities when it comes to editing text for the web, as long as you use a "plain text" editor. Something like Microsoft Word isn't suitable because it will add a lot of unwanted code to your files! For very simple things like the one above, even Notepad would work. But soon you'll notice that it is much more convenient to use an editor that will help you in structuring and formatting your files. Personally, I can recommend the free Notepad++ for Windows users, which is even available in lots of different languages: <http://notepad-plus-plus.org>. Mac users can have a look at Coda: <http://panic.com/coda/> or TextWrangler <http://www.barebones.com/products/textwrangler/>.

7. Unzip the downloaded Magento package and put all files in a subfolder of your XAMPP installation. This could for instance be c:\xampp\htdocs\magento.
8. Now, go to www.localhost.com/magento to check if the installation screen of Magento is visible, as shown in the following screenshot. But do not yet start the installation process!



Installation

Before you start the installation, first create a MySQL database. To do this, use a second browser tab and navigate to **localhost | phpMyAdmin**. By default the user is root, and so without a password you should be able to continue without logging in. Click on **Databases** and create a database with a name of your choice. Write it down, as you will need it during the Magento installation. After creating the database you may close the browser tab.



9. It's finally time to start the installation process now. Go back to the installation screen of Magento, accept the license agreement and click on **Continue**.
10. Next, set your country, **Time Zone** and **Default Currency**. If you're working with multiple currencies that will be addressed later on:

A screenshot of the Magento Installation Wizard. The left sidebar shows 'Installation' steps: Download, License Agreement, Localization (which is highlighted in green), Configuration, Create Admin Account, and You're All Set!. The main area is titled 'Localization'. It contains a 'Locale settings' section with dropdown menus for 'Locale' (set to 'English (United States) / English (United Kingdom)'), 'Time Zone' (set to 'Pacific Standard Time (America/Los_Angeles)'), and 'Default Currency' (set to 'US Dollar'). At the bottom right are buttons for '* Required Fields' and 'Continue'.

- 11.** The next screen is actually the most important one of the installation process and this is where most beginners go wrong because they do not know what values to use. Using XAMPP this is an easy task, however, fill in your **Database Name**, **User Name (root)** and do not forget to check the **Skip Base URL Validation Before the Next Step** box, otherwise your installation might fail:

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' step of the Magento setup wizard. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Installation' steps: Download, License Agreement, Localization, Configuration (selected), Create Admin Account, and You're All Set!. Below this is a link to the Installation Guide.

Database Connection: MySQL is selected as the Database Type. Host is set to 'localhost'. Database Name is 'mage17/bl'. User Name is 'root'. Tables Prefix is empty. A red arrow points to the 'User Name' field.

Web access options: Base URL is 'http://www.localhost.com/magento/'. Admin Path is 'admin'. Under 'Web access options', the 'Skip Base URL Validation Before the Next Step' checkbox is checked (indicated by a red arrow). Other options like 'Enable Charts' and 'Use Web Server (Apache) Rewrites' are also listed.

Session Storage Options: Save Session Data In is set to 'File System'.

At the bottom right, there are 'Required Fields' (marked with an asterisk) and a 'Continue' button.

In this same form there are some fields that you can use to immediately improve the security level of your Magento setup. On a local test environment that isn't necessary, so we'll pay attention to those settings later on when we'll discuss installing Magento at a hosting provider. Please note that the **Use Secure URLs** option should remain unchecked for a local installation like we're doing here.

Installation

12. In the last step, yes, really! Just fill out your personal data and chose a username and password. Also in here, since you're working locally you do not have to create a complicated, unique password now. But you know what we mean, right? Doing a live installation at a hosting provider requires a good, strong password! You do not have to fill the **Encryption Key** field, Magento will do that for you:

The screenshot shows the 'Create Admin Account' step of the Magento installation wizard. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: 'Download', 'License Agreement', 'Localization', 'Configuration', 'Create Admin Account' (which is highlighted in green), and 'You're All Set!'. The main area has three sections: 'Personal Information' (First Name: 'Robbert', Last Name: 'Ravensbergen', Email: 'robbert@joomblocks.com'), 'Login Information' (Username: 'robbert', Password: '*****', Confirm Password: '*****'), and 'Encryption Key' (a large empty text input field with a note below it). At the bottom right are buttons for '* Required Fields' and 'Continue'.

In the final screen please just make a note of the **Encryption Key** value that was generated. You might need it in the future whenever upgrading your Magento store to a newer software version:

The screenshot shows the 'You're All Set!' confirmation step. The sidebar remains the same. The main area displays a success message: 'Get ready to experience Open-Source eCommerce Evolved.' It also includes a note: 'Before you continue to your store, please make a note of your encryption key (Magento uses it to encrypt passwords, credit cards and more.).' Below this is the generated encryption key: '0f3d2d7317615988b7e1420901543' and a reminder: '(Make sure you keep it in a safe place.)'. At the bottom right are 'Go to Frontend' and 'Go to Backend' buttons.

What just happened?

Congratulations! You just installed Magento for the very first time! Summarizing it, you just:

- ◆ Downloaded and installed XAMPP
- ◆ Changed your Windows host file
- ◆ Created a MySQL database using PhpMyAdmin
- ◆ Installed Magento

I'm on Mac; what should I do?

Basically, the steps using XAMPP are a bit different if you're using Mac. We shall be using Mac OS X 10.8 as an example of Mac OS version. According to our experience, as an alternative to XAMPP, MAMP is a bit easier if you are working with Mac. You can find the MAMP software here:

<http://www.mamp.info/en/downloads/index.html>.

And the documentation for MAMP is available here:

<http://documentation.mamp.info/en/mamp/installation>.

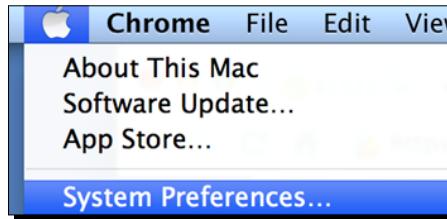
The good thing about MAMP is that it is easy to install, with very few configuration changes. It will not conflict with any already running Apache installation on your Mac, in case you have any. And it's easy to delete as well; just removing the `Mamp` folder from your Applications folder is already sufficient to delete MAMP and all local websites running on it.

Once you've downloaded the package, it will be in the `Downloads` folder of your Mac. If you are running Mac OS X 10.8, you first need to set the correct security settings to install MAMP. You can find out which version of Mac OS X you have using the menu option in the top-left corner of your screen:

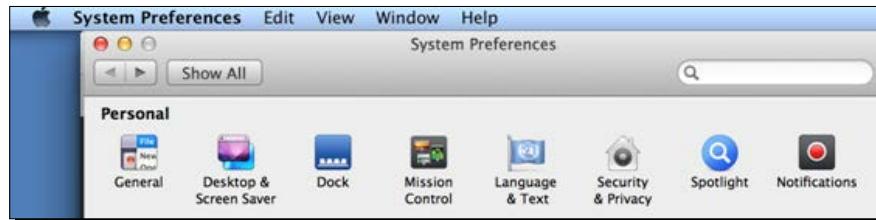


Installation

You can find the security settings menu by again going to the Apple menu and then selecting **System Preferences**:



In **System Preferences**, select the **Security & Privacy** icon that can be found in the first row as seen in the following screenshot:



In here, press the padlock and enter your admin password. Next, select the **Anywhere** radio button in the **Allow applications downloaded from:** section. This is necessary because it will not be possible to run the MAMP installation you downloaded without it:



Open the image you've downloaded and simply move the `Mamp` folder to your Applications folder. That's all. Now that you've MAMP installed on your system, you may launch `MAMP.app` (located at **Applications | Mamp | Mamp.app**).

While you're editing your MAMP settings, MAMP might prompt you for an administrator password. This is required because it needs to run two processes: `httpd` (Apache) and `mysqld` (MySQL). Depending on the settings you set for those processes, you may or may not need to enter your password.

Once you open MAMP, click on the **Preferences** button. Next, click on **Ports**. The default MAMP ports are 8888 for Apache, and 8889 for MySQL. If you use this configuration, you will not be asked for your password, but you will need to include the port number in the URL when using it (`http://localhost:8888`). You may change this by setting the Apache port to 80, for which you'll probably have to enter your administrator password. If you have placed your Magento installation in the `Shop` folder, it is advised to call your Magento installation through the following URL: `http://127.0.0.1:8888/shop/`, instead of `http://localhost:8888/shop/`. The reason for this is that Magento may require dots in the URL.

The last thing you need to do is visit the Apache tab, where you'll need to set a document root. This is where all of your files are going to be stored for your local web server. An example of a document root is **Users | Username | Sites**.

To start the Apache and MySQL servers, simply click on **Start Servers** from the main MAMP screen. After the MAMP servers start, the MAMP start page should open in your web browser. If it doesn't, click on **Open start page** in the MAMP window. From there please select **phpMyAdmin**. In **PhpMyAdmin**, you can create a database and start the Magento installation procedure, just like we did when installing Magento on a Windows machine. See the *Time for action – installing Magento on a Windows machine* section, point 8 to continue the installation of Magento. Of course you need to put the Magento files in your `Mamp` folder now, instead of the Windows path mentioned in that procedure.



In some cases, it is necessary to change the **Read & Write** permissions of your Magento folder before you can use Magento on Mac. To do that, right-click on the Magento folder, and select the **Get Info** option. In the bottom of the resulting screen, you will see the folder permissions. Set all of these to **Read & Write**, if you have trouble in running Magento.

Installing Magento at a hosting service

There are thousands of hosting providers with as many different hosting setups. The difficulty of explaining the installation of Magento at a commonly used hosting service is that the procedure differs from hosting provider to hosting provider, depending on the tools they use for their services. There are providers, for instance, who use Plesk, DirectAdmin, or cPanel. Although these user environments differ from each other, the basic steps always remain the same:

- ◆ Check the requirements of Magento (there's more information on this topic at the beginning of this chapter).
- ◆ Upload the Magento installation files using an `ftp` tool, for instance, Filezilla (download this free at: <http://filezilla-project.org>).
- ◆ Create a database. This step differs slightly per hosting provider, but often a tool, such as PhpMyAdmin is used. Ask your hosting provider if you're in doubt about this step. You will need: the database name, database user, password, and the name of the database server.
- ◆ Browse to your domain and run the Magento installation process, which is the same as we saw earlier in this chapter.

How to choose a Magento hosting provider

One important thing we didn't discuss yet during this chapter is selecting a hosting provider that is capable of running your online store. We already mentioned that you should not expect performance for a couple of dollars per month. Magento will often still run at a cheap hosting service, but the performance is regularly very poor. So, you should pay attention to your choices here and make sure you make the right decision. Of course everything depends on the expectations for your online store. You should not aim for a top performance, if all you expect to do during your first few years is 10,000 dollars of revenue per year. OK, that's difficult sometimes. It's not always possible to create a detailed estimation of the revenue you may expect. So, let's see what you should pay attention to:

- ◆ Does the hosting provider mention Magento on its website? Or maybe they are even offering special Magento hosting packages? If yes, you are sure that technically Magento will run. There are even hosting providers for which Magento hosting is their speciality.
- ◆ Are you serious about your future Magento store? Then ask for references! Clients already running on Magento at this hosting provider can tell you more about the performance and customer support levels. Sometimes a hosting provider also offers an optimized demo store, which you can check out to see how it is performing.

- ◆ Ask if the hosting provider has Magento experts working for them and if yes, how many. Especially in case of large, high-traffic stores, it is important to hire the knowledge you need.
- ◆ Do not forget to check online forums and just do some research about this provider. However, we must also admit that you will find negative experiences of customers about almost every hosting provider.

Are you just searching for a hosting provider to play around with Magento? In that case any cheap hosting provider would do, although your Magento store could be very slow. Take for instance, Hostgator (<http://hostgator.com>), which offers small hosting plans for a couple of U.S. dollars per month. Anyway, a lot of hosts are offering a free trial period, which you may use to test the performance.

Installatron

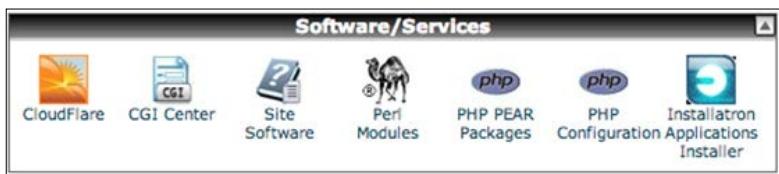
Can't this all be done a bit more easily? Yes, that's possible. If your host offers a service named Installatron and if it also includes Magento within it, your installation process will become a lot easier. We could almost call it a "one-click" installation procedure. Check if your hosting provider is offering the latest Magento version; this may not always be the case!

Of course you may ask your (future) hosting provider if they are offering Installatron on their hosting packages. The example shown is from Simple Helix provider (<http://simplehelix.com>), a well-known provider specialized in Magento hosting solutions.

Time for action – installing Magento using Installatron

The following short procedure shows the steps you need to take to install Magento using Installatron:

1. First, locate the **Installatron Applications Installer** icon in the administration panel of your hosting provider. Normally this is very easy to find, just after logging in:



- 2.** Next, within **Installatron Applications Installer**, click on the **Applications Browser** option:



- 3.** Inside **Applications Browser**, you'll see a list of CMS solutions and webshop software that you can install. Generally Magento can be located in the **e-Commerce and Business** group:



4. Of course, click on **Magento** and after that click on the **Install this application** button. The next screen is the setup wizard for installing Magento. It lists a bunch of default settings, such as admin username, database settings, and the like. We recommend to change as little as possible for your first installation. You should pick the right location to install though! In our example, we will choose the test directory on www.boostingcommerce.com:

The screenshot shows the 'Install Magento' step of the Installatron plugin. At the top, there are links for 'My Applications (21)', 'My Backups (7)', and 'Applications Browser'. Below that, a breadcrumb navigation shows 'Magento'. The main content area has a title 'Install Magento' and a welcome message: 'Welcome to the Installatron Plugin install wizard! This wizard will guide you through the installation of Magento.' It explains that the install process will add an instance of the selected application to your domain. The 'Location' section is active, showing fields for 'Domain' (set to <http://www.boostingcommerce.com/>) and 'Directory (Optional)' (set to 'test'). A note below these fields specifies that the URL and directory represent both a web page link and a physical server path. The 'Version' section is also visible, showing 'Version' set to '1.7.0.2 (recommended)' and 'Language' set to 'English'. A checkbox for adding demo content is checked.

Installation

Note that for this installation, we've chosen to install the Magento sample data, which will help us in getting an explanation of the Magento software. It's fine if you're installing for learning purposes, but in a store that is meant to be your live shop, it's better to start off completely empty.

The screenshot shows the second part of the Magento Installation form. It consists of three main sections: 'Automatic Update', 'Database', and 'Settings'.

Automatic Update: This section contains three radio buttons. The first option, 'Do not automatically update.', is selected. The other two options are 'Create a backup and update to new minor versions and security releases. (Recommended)' and 'Create a backup and update to any new version.'

Database: This section includes a note about database requirements and a 'Database Management' section. In 'Database Management', the 'Automatically manage the database settings for me. (Recommended)' option is selected, while 'Let me manage the database settings.' is unselected.

Settings: This section contains several configuration fields:

- Administrator Username:** admin
- Administrator Password:** WlqbS5o&kfES
- Administrator Email:** senrad@gmail.com
- Website Title:** My e-commerce
- Encoding Key:** 869eb43214430109af4d0cb6d460819

At the bottom right of the form are 'Cancel' and 'Install' buttons.

In the second part of the installation form, there are a few fields that you have to pay attention to:

- Switch off automatic updates
- Set database management to automatic
- Choose a secure administrator password

- 5.** Click on the **Install** button when you are done reviewing the form. Installatron will now begin installing Magento. You will receive an e-mail when Installatron is ready. It contains information about the URL you just installed and your login credentials to your newfangled Magento shop. That's all! Our just installed test environment is available at <http://www.boostingcommerce.com/test>. If all is well, yours should look similar to the following screenshot:



How to test the minimum requirements

If your host isn't offering Installatron and you would like to install Magento on it, how will you know if it's possible? In other words, will Magento run? Of course you can simply try to install and run Magento, but it's better to check for the minimum requirements before going that route. You can use the following method to test if your hosting provider meets all requirements needed to run Magento.

First, create a text file using your favorite editor and name it as `phpinfo.php`. The contents of the file should be:

```
<?php
    phpinfo();
?>
```

Installation

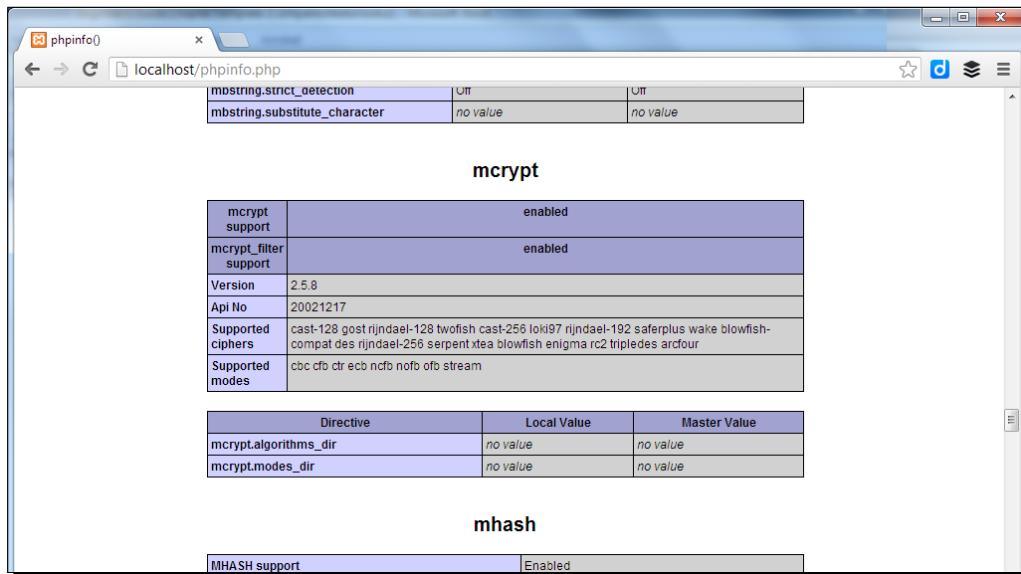
Save and upload this file to the `root` folder of your hosting environment, using an `ftp` tool such as Filezilla.

Next, open your browser using this address: `http://yourdomain.com/phpinfo.php`; use your own domain name of course. You will see a screen similar to the following:

PHP Version 5.4.7	
System	Windows NT TPNB0026 6.1 build 7601 (Windows 7 Business Edition Service Pack 1) i586
Build Date	Sep 12 2012 23:44:56
Compiler	MSVC9 (Visual C++ 2008)
Architecture	x86
Configure Command	<code>cscript/nologo configure.js --enable-snapshot-build" "--disable-isapi" "--enable-debug-pack" "--without-mssql" "--without-pdo-mssql" "--without-pi3web" "--with-pdo-oci=C:\php-sdk\oracle\instantclient10\ sdk\shared" "--with-oci8=C:\php-sdk\oracle\instantclient10\ sdk\shared" "--with-oci8-11g=C:\php-sdk\oracle\instantclient11\ sdk\shared" "--enable-object-out-dir=../obj/" "--enable-com-dotnet=shared" "--with-mcrypt=static" "--disable-static-analyze" "--with-pgo"</code>
Server API	Apache 2.4 Handler Apache Lounge
Virtual Directory Support	enabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	C:\Windows
Loaded Configuration File	C:\xampp\php\php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	(none)
Additional .ini files parsed	(none)
PHP API	20100412
PHP Extension	20100525
Zend Extension	220100525
Zend Extension Build	API20100525_TS,VC9
PHP Extension Build	API20100525_TS,VC9
Debug Build	no

Note that in the preceding screenshot, our XAMPP installation is using PHP 5.4.7. And as we mentioned earlier, Magento isn't compatible with this PHP version yet. So what about that? Well, XAMPP just comes with a recent stable release of PHP. Although it is officially not supported, in most cases your Magento test environment will run fine.

Something similar to the previous screenshot will be shown, depending on your PHP (and XAMPP) version. Using this result, we can check for any PHP module that is missing. Just go through the list at the beginning of this chapter and verify if everything that is needed is available and enabled:



What is SSL and do I need it?

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is the standard for secure transactions on the web. You'll recognize it by websites running on `https://` instead of `http://`. To use it, you need to buy an SSL Certificate and add it to your hosting environment. Some hosting providers offer it as a service, whereas others just point to third parties offering SSL Certificates, like for instance, RapidSSL (`https://www.rapidssl.com`) or VeriSign (`http://www.verisign.com`), currently owned by Symantec.

We'll not offer a complete set of instructions on using SSL here, which is beyond the scope of this book. However, it is good to know when you'll need to pay attention to SSL. There can be two reasons to use an SSL certificate:

1. You are accepting payments directly on your website and may even be storing credit card information. In such a case, make sure that you are securing your store by using SSL. On the other hand, if you are only using third parties to accept payments, like for example, Google Checkout or PayPal, you do not have to worry about this part. The transaction is done at the (secure part of the) website of your payment service provider and in such a case you do not need to offer SSL.
2. However, there's another reason that makes using SSL interesting for all shop owners: trust. Regular shoppers know that `https://` connections are secure and might feel just a bit more comfortable in closing the sale with you. It might seem a little thing, but getting a new customer to trust you is an essential step of the online purchase process.

Summary

In this chapter we've gone through several different ways to install Magento. We looked at doing it locally on your own machine using XAMPP or MAMP, or by using a hosting provider to bring your store online. When working with a hosting provider, using the Installatron tool makes the Magento installation very easy. In the next chapter we'll learn to use the huge number of settings that Magento offers, to customize the behavior of your store.

2

General Configuration

The first steps are often the hardest and we've seen lots of users struggling with the installation of their Magento environment. But once done, we're ready to continue and start some sales! Unfortunately, there's more that needs to be done before you can bring your store live to the public. This chapter will help you to learn about the settings that control Magento.

This chapter is written especially for you, if you:

- ◆ Need to take the first steps after installation: what to do next?
- ◆ Want to learn how to set up websites, stores, and storefronts in Magento
- ◆ Need to set up a solid system for calculating tax on your orders
- ◆ Want to learn what you need to do with all those different settings Magento has to offer

The installation is complete; what's next?

Before you can actually start creating products and do the first sales, there's a lot you need to understand about Magento. Flexibility is its strength, but that also means that there's a lot to learn and do before being able to do sales.

General Configuration

In the previous chapter, we did an empty local installation of Magento, as well as an online installation using Installatron. For that second install, we've chosen to install Magento's example data as well. Depending on the steps you've taken, your store might currently be filled or completely empty. In the following screenshot you can see both scenarios:



Don't worry too much if your store looks like the one on the left. Having the sample data available is convenient, but remember that you must find out where everything is located and replace or delete it before you'll be able to bring your store live. An empty store works just as well, because in that case you only have to concentrate on what you need to add. During the next few chapters, we'll be working from our local, empty Magento installation.

The Magento Dashboard

What we didn't do yet, is to take a look at the Magento Admin panel, from which you will configure and maintain your online store. Let's do that first. If you're on a local installation please browse to:

<http://www.localhost.com/magento/admin>

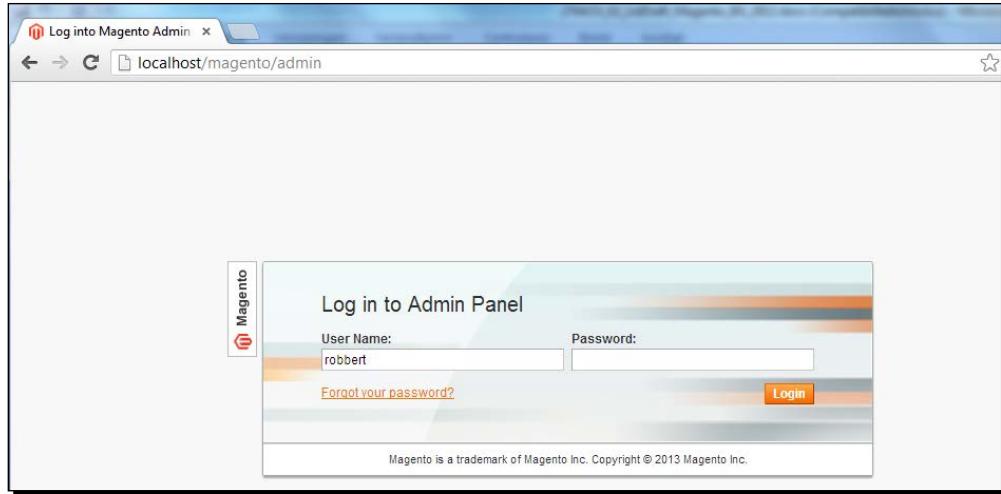
Or, when you installed the software at a provider go to:

<http://www.yourdomain.com/admin>

Please note that the exact path depends on the settings you used during installation. Our demo store installed using Installatron can for instance be found at:

<http://www.boostingeCommerce.com/test/admin>

If the URL you used is correct, you should see the Magento login screen as follows:



Use the user name and password you created during installation and log in. Next, the Magento Dashboard will appear:

Let's have a quick look at what's available here:

- ◆ On the top there's a search form, a (commercial) link to Magento Go, and a link to **Log Out**.
- ◆ Underneath that you'll find the main menu, which we'll soon get to learn more about.

General Configuration

- ◆ Next, there's space allocated for system messages. In this example, we will immediately see a warning about indexes being out of date. You do not have to worry about this now, since we will touch the topics of caching and indexes later on.
- ◆ Just above that line, there's another commercial link to Paypal and a link to your inbox messages. Just go ahead and click on it to check what's in it. The messages system of Magento will warn you about important (security) updates, so it's wise to pay attention to it. Just after installation, you may assume that you're on the latest version and that all the messages shown here are obsolete already. Especially when you're planning for a production environment, it would be wise to mark the messages "as read", otherwise they'll keep on coming back. After cleaning up, click on the **Dashboard** link in the top left menu to return:

The screenshot shows the 'Messages Inbox' section of the Magento Admin Panel. At the top, there is a message indicating that one or more indexes are out of date. Below this, the 'Messages Inbox' heading is visible. The interface includes a search bar, a breadcrumb navigation, and a toolbar with links like 'Dashboard', 'Sales', 'Catalog', etc. The main area displays a list of messages with columns for 'Severity', 'Date Added', 'Message', and 'Actions'. Each message row contains a checkbox, the severity level (NOTICE), the date and time, a brief description of the message, and a set of actions (Read Details, Mark as Read, Remove). The messages listed are:

Severity	Date Added	Message	Actions
NOTICE	Dec 7, 2012 3:22:30 AM	Increase Your Sales With PayPal Magento merchants using PayPal Express Checkout can help increase their sales on average 18%. It is one simple thing you can do right now to help boost your sales. Learn more.	Read Details Mark as Read Remove
NOTICE	Nov 19, 2012 12:27:42 PM	Wrap up more holiday sales with financing Give your customers up to 6 months financing. You get paid right away with Bill Me Later, a PayPal service. It's a great way to extend financing in time for the holidays. Learn More.	Read Details Mark as Read Remove
NOTICE	Jul 5, 2012 12:21:43 PM	Important Security Update - Zend Platform Vulnerability We have recently learned of a serious vulnerability in the Zend platform on which Magento is built. Learn more and access a patch that addresses this issue.	Read Details Mark as Read Remove
NOTICE	Jun 20, 2012 11:54:07 AM	Magento Community Edition 1.7.0.1 now available! We have just released an updated version of Magento Community Edition, version 1.7.0.1. This update delivers new, minor functionality and fixes for some potential security vulnerabilities.	Read Details Mark as Read Remove
NOTICE	May 11, 2012 2:48:54 AM	Magento Community 1.7 and Magento Enterprise 1.12 now available! Learn more about the exciting new features and updates in these releases.	Read Details Mark as Read Remove
NOTICE	Apr 23, 2012 7:04:40 AM	Magento Community Preview Version CE 1.7.0.0-RC1 has been released! Learn more about the exciting new features and updates in this release and how you can take it for a test drive. As this is a preview version, we need to stress that it's likely unstable and that we DON'T recommend that you use it in any production environment just yet.	Read Details Mark as Read Remove
NOTICE	Mar 2, 2012 4:54:12 PM	Magento Preview Version CE 1.7.0.0-beta1 is now available	Read Details Mark as Read Remove

- ◆ Finally, the largest part of the **Dashboard** screen has been taken by sales statistics. Since we are working on our empty local installation everything is still zero at this moment.

Have a go hero – changing the admin URL

Remember that the Magento admin panel is currently accessible through `http://www.localhost.com/magento/admin` or `http://www.yourdomain.com/admin`, using your own domain name. But there's a downside to this. Having the Magento admin panel reachable in the same way for all Magento stores on the web is a security risk. Hackers will know where to find your admin panel and that's one of the first steps to get access. So, it's better to change this path. Doing so requires some additional, and more difficult steps.

You can find some good instructions using the following link:

<http://blog.chapagain.com.np/magento-how-to-change-admin-url-path/>

Setting up your store

The **System** menu, in the top-right corner, will give you almost everything you need to configure your online store. Almost everything, because some settings, such as taxes for instance, will be set up somewhere else. More about taxes later on in this chapter, but let's first have a look at what the **System** menu has to offer:

System Menu item	What you will need it for
My Account	A simple screen holding your login details, e-mail address, and password.
Notifications	The messages screen we already visited above.
Tools	Holds a tool to create and manage backups of your store. We will cover more on maintaining your store later in <i>Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store</i> . Keep in mind that making backup copies of your store is essential! There's also a tool for compiling Magento, to increase performance, but using it during the set up and development of your store isn't useful.
Web Services	These are tools to let your store interact with other systems. Using these requires a deeper technical knowledge and is beyond the scope of this book.
Design	Holds a tool to add temporary design changes to your store. This could be used to display banners during a certain period, but normally you would handle that kind of things in a different way. We will cover more on using designs for your store in <i>Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance</i> .

General Configuration

System Menu item	What you will need it for
Import/Export	These are tools to export data from Magento to another solution, or to import data from other sources. This could be used to import a customer- or item-database for instance. This requires some technical knowledge to make use of it.
Manage Currency	This tool can be used to maintain currency rates. It could be important if you want to offer automatic currency calculations. You'll often see that you will prefer manual price changes, even if you're working with multiple currencies. That is caused by the fact that automatic currency changes would result in prices like \$14.91 instead of \$14.95 or simply \$15. But, it is possible to use and maintain this table manually as well as automatically.
Transactional Emails	This is an important area, because in here you'll be able to control the contents of the automatic messages that Magento will send to your customers. More on Transactional Emails can be found in <i>Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance</i> .
Custom Variables	These can be used in your Transactional Emails . By defining some custom HTML code here, you'll be able to simply call that piece of code from within your e-mails. This is especially helpful to make sure that you do not have to change every single e-mail template if only one item, (such as a banner for instance) is to be changed. Custom variables can also be used on content pages.
Permissions	This gives you the possibility to define users and their roles in order to make sure that employees can only access the parts they need. This is helpful in larger companies, when you're working with multiple people on the same store.
Magento Connect	In here you'll be able to add extensions to increase the functionality of Magento. Working with extensions through Magento Connect is really great, but you have to be careful as well. We'll cover this part in depth in <i>Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store</i> .
Cache Management	Caching is important to keep Magento running at a reasonable speed. In this area, you can refresh your caches. This is often helpful when you're in the process of setting up your store or making changes to it. For now just remember that if you make changes to your store that are not visible to the visitor, please go here to refresh the cache.
Index Management	The same is applicable to (database) indexes, as they make sure that the information being retrieved from your database is found quickly. Every now and then you need to refresh the indexes of your database.
Manage Stores	An important area if you want to run multiple online stores. More on this topic in the next section.

System Menu item	What you will need it for
Order Statuses	A table holding the different statuses an order could have. Normally you do not need to touch it.
Configuration	This is where the action is. In this menu item, there are lots and lots of settings that control your store. The most important ones will be discussed during the remaining part of this chapter.

Managing Stores

Before we jump into the configuration part, it is good to know about the concept of Websites, Stores, and Store Views in Magento.

One of Magento's strong points is the possibility of adding multiple online stores within the same Magento installation. Using this, for example, you have the possibility of running multiple stores in several languages, offering the same (or a similar) set of products. These stores can even use the same settings if you'd like to, or only change those parameters that are important to be different. Magento uses the following naming convention, to set up a structure of online stores:

- ◆ Website: This is the main level. A Website should contain at least one Store with one Store view underneath it. In the default setup, there is one Website, one Store, and one Store View as shown in the following screenshot:

Website Name	Store Name	Store View Name
Main Website	Main Website Store	Default Store View

- ◆ Store: One level lower you'll find the Store. It's good to know that these three levels are just abstraction levels that you can use to organize your content and settings. The Store level isn't very important, since most settings can be altered on Website or Store View level.
- ◆ Store View: The Store View is the lowest level in the hierarchy. Store Views are generally used to create exact copies of a store, but using different languages.

When you're maintaining your store's settings or products, you'll notice that every option may be set on one of these levels. This is what we call the scope. If the customer is visiting a certain Store View, the system tries to use options set on that particular level (the Store View scope). If nothing has been set, Magento will fall back to the Store scope and if nothing is set on that level as well, then the Website scope will be used.

General Configuration

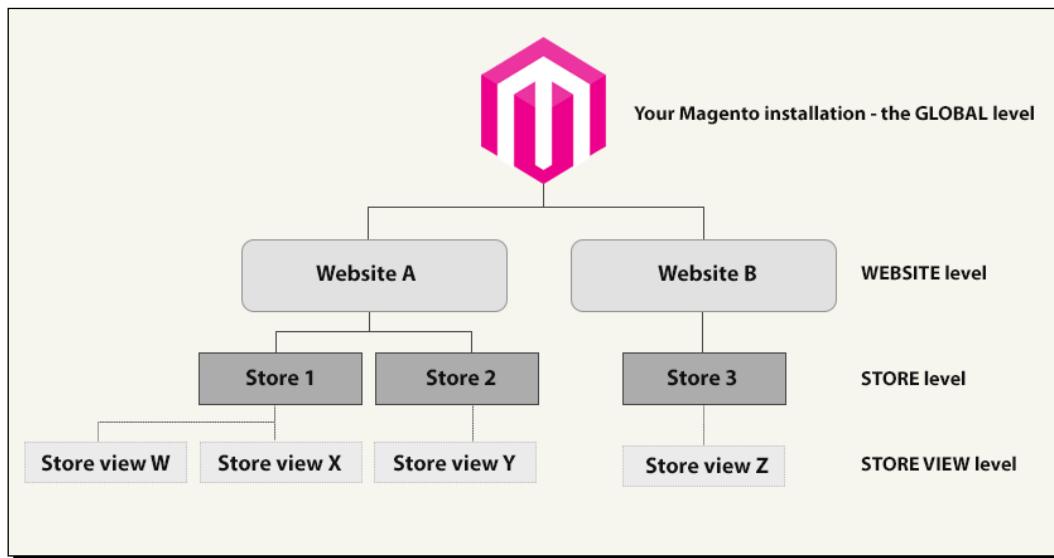
Even above the highest level (Website), there are also settings that are "Global", which means that such a setting is the same for your entire Magento installation and there's no possibility to use a different setting on a lower level. This is currently somewhat abstract, but you'll soon see how these levels can be used in practice.

If you'd like to add Websites, Stores, and Store Views, this is the area to do so. Please choose names that make sense as soon as you're going to add anything. The "default" names should only be used if you're sticking with one single setup.

It's important to know that this setup doesn't mean that there's a direct connection with the URL/domain names you're using. You can route URL's to Websites or Stores, as well as Store Views. The different possibilities for your domain are as follows:

- ◆ `myonlinestore.com`: This sets up your store on a new domain.
- ◆ `myonlinestore.com/newstore`: This sets up the new store in a subfolder on your existing domain.
- ◆ `newstore.myonlinestore.com`: This set up your store on a subdomain of your existing domain.

In practice, we often see the first option, where we have a single instance of one Website, one Store and one Store View. This is what we'll be doing throughout this book. The second and third options are often used to offer the same website in a different language, for different Store Views. Using the principles above we can create the following structure:



In our example, we're working with the simplest form: one Website, one Store and one Store View. This is the right part of the previous image.

General settings

Once this is clear, it's time to actually go through the settings of Magento and make changes wherever needed.

Navigate to **System | Configuration** using the menu. In there, the first screen you'll see is the **General** section holding data, such as your base country and countries that are allowed. Note that if you're not selling internationally, it would be good to limit the available countries here, so that visitors are not able to select countries that you do not want to do business with.

There are two things here that refer back to the topic we learned in the previous section:

1. In the top-left corner you can see that it is possible to select a different Website or Store View, if you have any. This is called the Scope Selector. If you do not change anything, you'll be changing the **Default Config** option which means that the settings being done will also be saved for any Website or Store View that you may add in the future. For our single online store, it's fine to keep this setting as **Default Config**, but pay attention when you are running multiple stores! Keeping an eye on the correct scope is in that case very important! Changing settings in the incorrect scope will almost certainly lead to unexpected behavior.

General Configuration

2. On the right-hand side of every form setting, you will see [**GLOBAL**], [**WEBSITE**], or [**STORE VIEW**]. This means that the particular setting can be changed at that level.
The **Postal Code is Optional for the following countries** section in the example above for instance is a [**Global**] setting. This means that if you decide to turn off postal (ZIP) codes for Ireland (they do not use such a system), for instance, then all websites and stores within your Magento installation will stop asking for the postal code. On the other hand, the **Allow Countries** section is changeable to **Store View** level, which means that it is possible to run an international and national online store next to each other within the same Magento environment.

Scrolling down a bit shows some other settings that you need to take care of:

The screenshot shows the 'General' configuration page in Magento. The left sidebar lists various configuration sections like General, Web, Design, etc. The main area is titled 'General' and contains the following settings:

- Countries Options**: Shows dropdowns for Timezone (Eastern Standard Time (America/New_York)), Locale (English (United States)), and First Day of Week (Sunday).
- Locale Options**: Shows a dropdown for Weekend Days with options: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Saturday is highlighted.
- Store Information**: Shows fields for Store Name (It's Our Fashion Store), Store Contact Telephone (305-884-0222), Country (United States), and VAT Number (empty field with error message 'VAT Number is Invalid').
- Store Contact Address**: Shows address 3611 E Hillsborough Avenue Tampa, FL.

A 'Save Config' button is located in the top right corner.

In here, set the **Timezone** you're in and determine your regular working days. Don't worry, as your online store will also be available during weekends. Below that, enter your **Store Name** and contact details. The **VAT Number** field is important for EU businesses, and we will cover more on that topic later on.



Don't forget to save your changes! If you jump from one section to the other in the **Configuration** screen, you will lose the settings you just made, without any warning. So just save after every change!

Next, we'll have a look at the settings of the **Web** section (click on the **Web** menu on the left):

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the 'System' tab selected. On the left, the 'Web' menu item is highlighted under the 'GENERAL' category. The main panel displays the 'Web' configuration section. The 'Base URL' field is set to 'http://www.localhost.com/magento/'. A red arrow points to this field. Other fields include 'Base Link URL' ({{unsecure_base_url}}), 'Base Skin URL' ({{unsecure_base_url}}/skin/), 'Base Media URL' ({{unsecure_base_url}}/media/), and 'Base JavaScript URL' ({{unsecure_base_url}}/js/). A warning message below the JavaScript URL states: 'Warning! When using CDN, in some cases JavaScript may not run properly if CDN is not in your subdomain'. The 'Secure' section includes fields for 'Default Pages' such as 'Default Web URL' (cms), 'CMS Home Page' (Home page), and 'Default No-route URL' (cms/index/noRoute).

In this section you'll see the **Base URL** of your store, and in this case our local installation. If you installed Magento at a hosting provider, probably this is already showing your domain name. Although the setting can be changed, please be careful, because changing it without taking the correct steps could break your store!

To explain better what the default content of these fields means, the `{{unsecure_base_url}}` value used in first field, **Base URL**, is used in the fields below. Note that all fields below the **Base URL** field use that variable. Hence, changing the first field, will automatically change the others as well.

Search engine optimization

You might have noticed that we did not mention the first fields of the **Web** section, named, **Url Options** and **Search Engine Optimization**. The default settings are generally fine, but it's still good to know a little bit more on this subject.

When working with Magento, or any other web solution, it's very important to optimize your website for the search engines as much as possible. Although your customers and visitors are the most important, it will lead you nowhere if your store is doing badly in the search engines. There's really a lot you can do in this area. As mentioned, by default, Magento has already enabled Search Engine Friendly URLs. This means that the URL shown in the top of your browser would for instance look like this:

`http://myonlinestore.com/shoes/womens-boot-brown`

Whereas a non-optimized URL could look as follows:

`http://myonlinestore.com/ catalog/product/view/id/1537/category/28`

The **Use Web Server Rewrites** setting is set to **Yes** by default in Magento. This means that the Search Engine Friendly URLs will be used, which is good, but your webserver has to support it though. When you're working with Apache (or locally Xampp) this generally works fine. You should be able to find a file in the root of your site named `.htaccess`. Note that the file starts with a point and that it cannot have an extension (like `.txt`). Whenever you're editing this file, you need to keep the name as it is.

There's much, much more to discover when we are talking about Magento and Search Engine Optimization. We suggest that you first learn to use all the Magento basics in this book. After that, come back here and find more information on Magento and SEO using the following links:

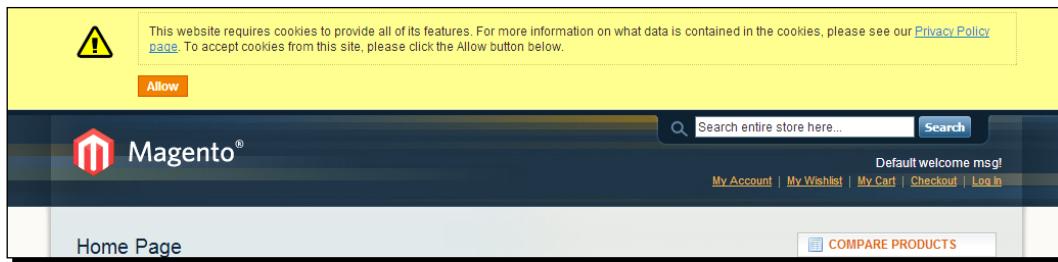
<http://www.wamda.com/2012/10/how-to-optimize-seo-on-a-magento-e-commerce-site>

<http://www.boostingcommerce.com/ultimate-magento-seo-tips-and-tricks-part-1-content>

<http://yoast.com/articles/magento-seo/>

We continue to work in our settings page, in the **Default Pages** area. For example, it can be used to change which page will be the homepage of your store. In a default setup, we can leave it unchanged.

In the European Union (EU) website owners need to ask their visitors if they want to allow the usage of cookies. Cookies are small pieces of information stored on the local computer of your visitor. Magento uses them as well, so as an owner in the EU (or even if you're outside of the EU but targeting EU visitors) you need to ask your visitors for permission. Since Magento CE 1.7 there's a function for this, which you can enable the **Session Cookie Management** area in the current **Web** section. Set the **Cookie Restriction Mode** field to **Yes**, save your settings and look at the results in the frontend of your store:



In the next part, we'll look at the **Design** section. So save again and click on **Design** on the left-hand side. The first parts are used to set the design of your store and working with themes. We will cover more on this in *Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance*.

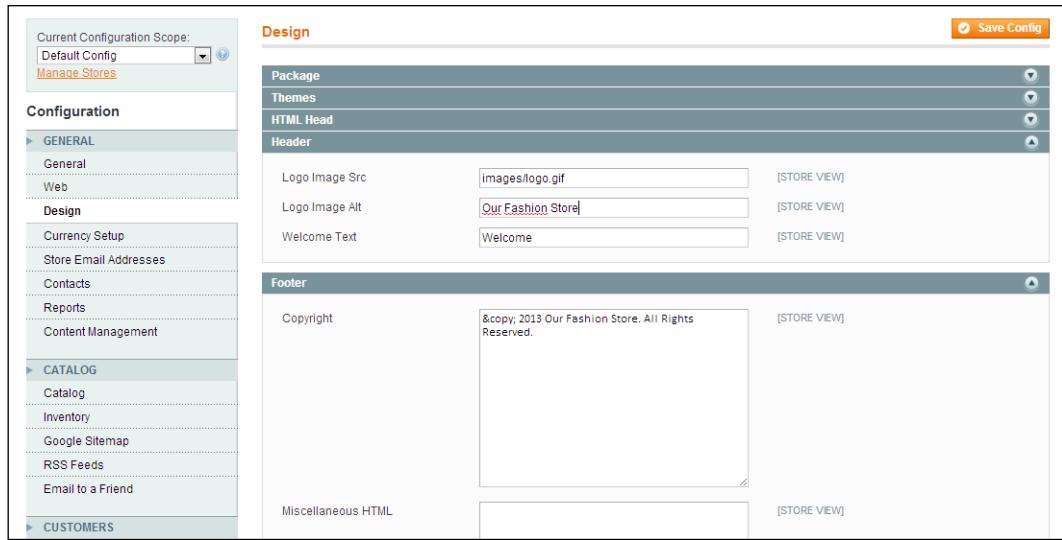
We'll look at the settings at **HTML Head**, where you can set your **Favicon icon** (used by browsers) and more important, make some SEO-related settings. Enter your Default meta title and description, just like in the following example. You may also enter a couple of keywords in the **Default Keywords** field, but please be aware that search engines do not really pay attention to it anymore. So don't overdo it.

You may also use the **Title Suffix** field if you'd like to see your store name at the end of every meta title, but it's not so common anymore to do so. Also pay attention to the **Default Robots** field. By default it will allow search engines to index your site. If you're on a local test installation, you do not have to worry: Google cannot access and hence will not index it. But if you're using a hosting company, you might want to allow or disallow access to your website.

General Configuration

A bit lower on the same page you'll find settings for **Header** and **Footer** of your store. These fields also contain some default data that you need to overwrite with your own, since these defaults remain visible to your visitors. Note that the logo field can be overwritten, but then there's no possibility to upload it. You need to move your logo image manually by using your FTP client to the correct location, which is skin/ | frontend/ | default/ | default/ | images. Note that this path is only correct if you are still using the default Magento theme. If you're on a local installation of Magento, you can simply copy and paste your file to the correct location.

[ In most cases, you will not be using the default theme of Magento, but will have installed something different. If you plan to do so, it could very well happen that changing the logo of your theme will work differently. Please read *Chapter 8, Configuring Shipping* for further instructions on installing a theme and also read the theme documentation to find out how to configure it.]



The screenshot shows the 'Design' section of the Magento Admin Panel under 'General' configuration. The 'Header' section contains fields for 'Logo Image Src' (set to 'images/logo.gif') and 'Logo Image Alt' (set to 'Our Fashion Store'). The 'Welcome Text' field is set to 'Welcome'. The 'Footer' section contains a 'Copyright' field with the value '© 2013 Our Fashion Store. All Rights Reserved.' A 'Miscellaneous HTML' field is also present. The top left shows the current configuration scope as 'Default Config / Manage Stores'. The top right has a 'Save Config' button.

In the next section, **Currency Setup**, you can set how your online store should work with currencies. It's quite common to work with a single currency per Store View, but that isn't mandatory:

Please note the following:

- ◆ The **Default Display Currency** field can only be set on the Website level. This is the currency that is used to display the price of your products. If you want to use multiple stores using different default currencies, this automatically means that you need to create more Magento Websites. A Store View won't work in such a case.
- ◆ If you want to allow other currencies besides the default one, you can enable them by clicking on them in the list. If you want to select multiple currencies, you should press the *Ctrl* key while you click on them.

The last things we are going to do for now is to set up some contact details in the **Store Email Addresses** section:

Magento works with various e-mail addresses that will be used as the sender of automatic messages by your store. Please make sure that you fill all of them. If you're a small shop owner, it's fine to use the same e-mail address for all fields, but just don't leave the defaults.

What just happened?

You just started to set up and personalize your online store, and also know about the hundreds of possible settings that Magento offers. There's much more actually, as you may have noticed that we only discussed the first part of the **Configuration** area. The other settings will be discussed during the upcoming chapters, and just at the moment when you need them.

Setting up taxes

Calculating and setting up your tax system isn't maybe the first thing you would think of when starting your online store. But it is a very important step to take and the best time to do it is right now, before you set up your product catalog. Magento offers an extended system of tax calculations, making almost anything possible. On the other hand, there is unfortunately no "one size fits all" approach. Tax laws and calculations simply differ in each country and region.

So, the bad news is, we cannot give you an example for every single country here. So we have to stick with describing what Magento can do in terms of tax calculations. We are neither tax experts, so please always refer to your local tax laws to make sure that you apply to them.

If for instance, you'd like to know more about the United States sales taxes, Wikipedia is a good starting point:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sales_taxes_in_the_United_States

Your taxes setup will contain the following elements. The majority of the needed functions can be found in the **Sales** menu as follows:

- ◆ General taxation settings: Navigate to **System | Configuration | Sales | Tax**
- ◆ Product Tax classes: Navigate to **Sales | Tax | Product Tax Class**
- ◆ Customer Tax classes: Navigate to **Sales | Tax | Customer Tax Class**
- ◆ Customer groups: Navigate to **Customers | Customer groups**
- ◆ Tax zones and rates: Navigate to **Sales | Tax | Manage Tax zones and rates**
- ◆ Tax rules: Navigate to **Sales | Tax | Manage Tax rules**

And finally also your products, where you'll connect your product to a Product Tax Class, followed by customers, who will be part of a specific Customer group. In most cases, you'll need a combination of all of these settings, which can be quite overwhelming.



Since Version 1.7 of the Magento Community edition (and also starting from Version 1.12 of the Enterprise edition), Magento offers some specific tax functions for European Union business to business sales. More on this topic will follow at the end of this chapter.

General taxation settings

At the beginning, let's start by making some general settings that will affect our tax calculations. Navigate to **System | Configuration | Sales** and click on the **Tax** section:

In here you'll find the following settings:

- ◆ **Tax Class for Shipping:** Set the Product Tax Class that is applicable for your shipping cost. By setting a separate (by default for each available) shipping class you have the possibility to use a different rate for shipping if you need to.

Following that, click on the **Calculation Settings** area:

- ◆ In the **Tax Calculation Method Based On** field, select whether the tax is based on the price of each single unit, or on the row total, which is the total for a line item in the order.
- ◆ In the **Tax Calculation Based On** field, select whether the tax is calculated based on the customer's shipping address, billing address, or on your store's shipping origin.
- ◆ For the **Catalog Prices** field, enter whether the catalog prices you'll enter for your products include or exclude tax.
- ◆ At the **Shipping Prices** field, select whether the shipping amount that you'll set later on will include or exclude tax.

General Configuration

- ◆ In the **Apply Customer Tax** field, enter whether tax is applicable on the original price or (if available) on the discounted price for a product.
- ◆ For the **Apply Discount on Prices** field, set if discounts applied include or exclude the tax.
- ◆ In the **Apply Tax On** field, enter if tax is applied to a custom price or to the original price.

If you aren't sure about the effect of a setting, it's fine to come back here once you have entered some products to see the result of applied settings before bringing your store live.

Note that all the mentioned settings can be set on Website level, so everything you set here will have the same behavior for all Stores and Store views within that particular Website.

Scroll down a bit and click on the **Default Tax Destination Calculation**, **Price Display Settings**, and on the **Shopping Cart Display Settings** area:

The screenshot shows the 'Tax' configuration page in the Magento Admin. The left sidebar has sections for GENERAL, CATALOG, and CUSTOMERS. The main panel has tabs for Tax Classes, Calculation Settings, and Default Tax Destination Calculation. Under 'Default Tax Destination Calculation', fields include 'Default Country' (United States), 'Default State' (California), and 'Default Post Code'. The 'Price Display Settings' tab shows 'Display Product Prices In Catalog' and 'Display Shipping Prices' both set to 'Excluding Tax'. The 'Shopping Cart Display Settings' tab shows 'Display Prices', 'Display Subtotal', 'Display Shipping Amount', 'Include Tax In Grand Total' (set to 'No'), 'Display Full Tax Summary' (set to 'No'), and 'Display Zero Tax Subtotal' (set to 'No'). At the bottom are tabs for 'Orders, Invoices, Credit Memos Display Settings' and 'Fixed Product Taxes'.

Here, begin with selecting the correct country (and state if applicable). There are only a couple of countries for which a state is available. Otherwise just leave the * mark. Next, you should set how your sales prices are to be displayed. Do you want your products and shipping costs to appear including or excluding tax in the frontend? The same questions appear for the cart display. On top of that you can also specify how to show totals and if a zero tax amount should be visible or hidden.

Underneath this section, exactly the same questions need to be answered for orders, invoices, and credit notes. It makes sense to keep all settings the same, so that your customers constantly see the same display of calculated taxes.



The last part of this settings page contains a special function named **Fixed Product Taxes**. This is used when you need to apply a tax on your product, where the amount depends on the product, and not on the product price. An example would be the European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Tax, which consumers need to pay when purchasing new equipment. We'll not discuss this specific topic any further here, but if you need more information about it, please refer to: <http://theblog.enova-tech.net/2011/04/magento-weee-and-fpt-fixed-product-tax-tutorial/> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_Electrical_and_Electronic_Equipment_Directive.

Product Tax Classes

The usage of **Product Tax Classes** is rather simple. You need at least one if you want to calculate all taxes:

Class Name
Shipping
Taxable Goods

By default, Magento has already created two for you: **Shipping** and **Taxable goods**. When do you need more? Well, for instance, if in your situation you are selling products in different groups, where different tax rates are applicable. Often you'll see that products such as food have a lower tax rate than other goods, such as apparels and hardware. If you are going to sell both the categories, you simply need to create an additional Product Tax Class here, which is as simple as providing a name for it.

Customer Tax Classes

It's not enough to simply set up a Product Tax Class. This is because the tax you're calculating does not only depend on the product, but also on the customer you're selling it to. This is where the **Customer Tax Classes** comes in. You can find it in the **Sales | Tax** menu;

Class Name
Retail Customer

General Configuration

By default, there's only one tax class created, the **Retail customer** class. This could be enough if you're only selling to consumers, but in the case of "business to business sales", you often need more than one. Also here, the Customer Tax Class is just a name, that will be easy to add. The functionality is defined somewhere else, which we'll see in a minute.

Customer groups

A quick side step to Customer groups will be used to create several groups of customers. More on using these will follow in *Chapter 6, Customer Relationships*, but for now it is important to know that they exist. A Customer group is connected to the Customer Tax Classes. A Customer group can only have one Customer Tax Class associated to it. A Customer group will be assigned to every future (registered) customer and therefore influences the way taxes are calculated for that customer. You can find the Customer groups in the **Customer** menu as follows:

The screenshot shows a form titled 'Edit Customer Group "Retailer"'. At the top right are buttons for 'Back', 'Reset', 'Delete Customer Group', and 'Save Customer Group'. Below the title is a section labeled 'Group Information'. It contains two fields: 'Group Name *' with 'Retailer' entered, and 'Tax Class *' with 'Retail Customer' selected from a dropdown. There is also a note: 'Maximum length must be less than 32 symbols'.

Managing tax zones and rates

In here it becomes more important; this is the area where you'll define the different rates that Magento needs to calculate. Click on **Sales | Tax | Manage Tax Rates** in the menu and you'll see that Magento by default already has two predefined rates as seen in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows a grid titled 'Manage Tax Rates'. At the top right are buttons for 'Add New Tax Rate', 'Export to CSV', 'Export', 'Reset Filter', and 'Search'. The grid has columns for 'Tax Identifier', 'Country', 'State/Region', 'Zip/Post Code', and 'Rate'. Two rows are visible: 'US-CA-*-Rate 1' with 'United States' in Country and 'CA' in State/Region, and 'US-NY-*-Rate 1' with 'United States' in Country and 'NY' in State/Region. The 'Rate' column shows '8.25' and '8.375' respectively.

Tax Identifier	Country	State/Region	Zip/Post Code	Rate
US-CA-*-Rate 1	United States	CA	*	8.25
US-NY-*-Rate 1	United States	NY	*	8.375

In fact these are only examples and if you do not need them, just delete or change them and create your own. But let's have a look at what's available, just to explain what you should do:

Edit Tax Rate

Tax Rate Information

Tax Identifier *	US-CA-*Rate 1
Country *	United States
State	California
Zip/Post is Range	No
Zip/Post Code	*
▲ '*' - matches any; 'xyz*' - matches any that begins on 'xyz' and not longer than 10.	
Rate Percent *	8.2500

The identifier is something you can choose yourself. In here, it was chosen to use the abbreviation of the county, state, zip code, and the rate it will be used for. This comes in handy when you have to read the codes, but it isn't mandatory to do so. If you select a country where using the United States isn't applicable, the field will automatically become unavailable. The rate field determines the percentage that will be calculated.



There are situations where you will have to enter a lot of tax rates. For instance, if you need to enter all tax rates for the United States it might take you a while. We found a blogger on the net offering a csv file that you may import, but be careful, since the file is a bit older and we cannot guarantee that the rates didn't change since then: <http://rricketts.com/magento-us-tax-csv-file-all-50-states/> and read more on the United States taxes here at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sales_taxes_in_the_United_States. If you are using a csv file, use the Sales | Tax | Import/Export Tax rate menu to import your file. You may even create your own if that is convenient in your case!

Managing tax rules

In the last screen (which is actually at the top of the **Sales | Tax** menu) we need to bring everything together by entering our **Tax rules**:

Manage Tax Rules

Name	Customer Tax Class	Product Tax Class	Tax Rate	Priority	Sort Order
Retail Customer-Taxable Goods-Rate 1	Retail Customer	Taxable Goods	US-CA-*Rate 1, US-NY-*Rate 1	1	1

General Configuration

In here, there's also one default record. Let's take a closer look at that one:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Rule' configuration page for a tax rule named 'Retail Customer-Taxable Goods-Rate 1'. The page has a header with 'Edit Rule' and buttons for Back, Reset, Delete Rule, Save Rule, and Save and Continue Edit. The main section, 'Tax Rule Information', contains the following fields:

- Name ***: Retail Customer-Taxable Goods-Rate 1
- Customer Tax Class ***: A dropdown menu showing 'Retail Customer' selected.
- Product Tax Class ***: A dropdown menu showing 'Taxable Goods' and 'Shipping' selected.
- Tax Rate ***: A dropdown menu showing 'US-CA-*-Rate 1' and 'US-NY-*-Rate 1' selected.
- Priority ***: A text input field containing the value '1'. A note below it states: 'Tax rates at the same priority are added, others are compounded.'
- Sort Order ***: A text input field containing the value '1'.

The first field is just a name again, that you can use to describe your tax rule. A tax rule contains one or more **Customer Tax Class**, one or more **Product Tax Class**, and one or more **Tax Rate**.

In the previous example this means that:

If a product is sold to a customer in the **Retail** group and the product has been assigned the "Taxable goods" class, the rate for the corresponding state will be applied. By going through the setup in the same order as we discussed it here, you should be able to define your own rates and use them in the way you need to.

EU business to business VAT

In the EU, there's a special situation for businesses selling goods to each other. So this last paragraph is only applicable for businesses in the EU. Besides that, you only need to read on if you're selling to businesses (B2B), not when you're selling to consumers. Since Magento Version 1.7, a feature has been added to Magento to support business doing international sales.

This is the situation:

- ◆ VAT is charged if the buying company is in the same country as the selling company.
- ◆ VAT is not charged if the buying company is not in the same country as the selling company, but both are in the EU and they both have a valid EU VAT ID (the VAT ID is a kind of Tax registration number). This is because the VAT being charged is a special rate, which is currently zero percent.

The problem with the former versions of Magento was: how do you know if the buyer has a valid VAT ID? Well, in the past, extensions could have been used to do the verification, but currently, this has become a standard function for all Magento versions.

Time for action – using VAT validation

Perform the following steps to use Magento's VAT validation function:

1. Create customer groups, so that you can put a customer in a certain group, depending on a valid or invalid VAT ID number. You need to create four different customer groups for it.
2. Navigate to **System | Configuration | Customers | Customer Configuration** and expand the **Create New Account Options** section as shown in the following screenshot:

General Configuration

- 3.** Enable the function for automatic VAT ID validation and set the **Customer Group** value you just created. From that moment on, new customers will be asked to enter their VAT ID at the account creation, after which it will be validated automatically. Depending on the validation result, the customer will be added to the correct customer group and assigned to that customer group is the Customer Tax Class, which gives you the possibility to define the needed tax rates and also create corresponding tax rules.

Please note that as an owner, you also need to supply and validate your own VAT ID to use this functionality. Navigate to **System | Configuration | General** and enter your **Country** and **VAT Number** to validate it. Please note that you should leave out the first two characters that determine the country. Just select your country, enter the VAT number, save, and then click on the **Validate** button:

The screenshot shows the 'General' configuration section. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Current Configuration Scope:' dropdown set to 'Default Config' and a 'Manage Stores' link. The main area has tabs: 'GENERAL' (selected), 'Web', 'Design', 'Currency Setup', 'Store Email Addresses', 'Contacts', 'Reports', and 'Content Management'. Under 'GENERAL', there are sections for 'Countries Options', 'States Options', 'Locale Options', and 'Store Information'. In the 'Store Information' section, the 'Country' dropdown is set to 'Germany', the 'VAT Number' input field contains '286427120', and a green status message 'VAT Number is Valid' is displayed below the address input field. Red arrows point from the text 'Please note that as an owner, you also need to supply and validate your own VAT ID to use this functionality.' to the 'Country' and 'VAT Number' fields.

Summary

In this chapter we performed several tasks that are needed to prepare our online store. We made several general settings and spent time on setting up the correct Tax rates. But there are many more settings that affect the behavior of Magento, which we'll be discussing in the upcoming chapters. In the next chapter, we'll start preparing for our product catalog and have a close look at Magento's strong ability to use product attributes.

3

Categories and Attributes

Now that you have already done the basic configuration of your store, it's time to start thinking about products. Magento has everything you could wish for built-in. But the extended possibilities also mean that you need to carefully plan and execute your product catalog. Therefore, we're using multiple chapters to explain Magento's product functions.

This chapter will cover:

- ◆ Creating the right product settings for your store
- ◆ Understanding the way Magento handles products
- ◆ Setting up your own product attributes and attribute sets
- ◆ Working with categories to create logical structures for your products

What you need to know

Although Magento is preconfigured to immediately start entering your products, we recommend that you take some time to think about your product catalog before you do so. Of course it's easy to just start and see where you'll end up, but if you are serious about setting up your store, you must take some time to prepare it.

Let's first quickly have a look at the meaning of the various Magento keywords we'll use throughout this chapter:

- ◆ **Catalog defaults:** These are the settings in Magento that influence the behavior of your products.

- ◆ **Product categories.** This is the simplest one to understand. Your products will be put into a product category used for navigation purposes by your visitors and to create a logical structure of products throughout your store. As an example, a clothing store could have two main categories: men and women. Underneath those you would find shirts, trousers, underwear, and so on.
- ◆ **Product attributes:** Simply speaking, these are the fields you'll use to create your products. You have products in the Shirts category? Then it makes sense to use a field named **Color** and a field named **Size** for instance. In Magento, we call these fields **attributes**. You have complete flexibility here to determine what fields you want to use and you can create your own fields as well.
- ◆ **Attribute sets:** Fortunately you do not have to choose the fields you want to use for every product over and over again. This is where the attribute sets come in. An attribute set is a combination of various attributes, setting all the fields you'll need for a certain type of product. When creating a product, you'll select the attribute set it belongs to. By doing so, all the fields you need will automatically become available. Maybe this is still a bit theoretical, but we'll soon see the power of this principle in practice.
- ◆ **Product catalog:** This is your product database containing all the products for your complete Magento installation. Remember that we spoke about websites and store views earlier in *Chapter 2, General Configuration*. Product attributes can differ as per the level and it is possible to make your products visible or invisible as per the website.

All together you'll have complete control over your product catalog. And even if you are running multiple online stores using one Magento installation, it is still possible to use products in such a way that it isn't necessary to create any duplicate products, just because you would like to display different information in the various stores you are running.

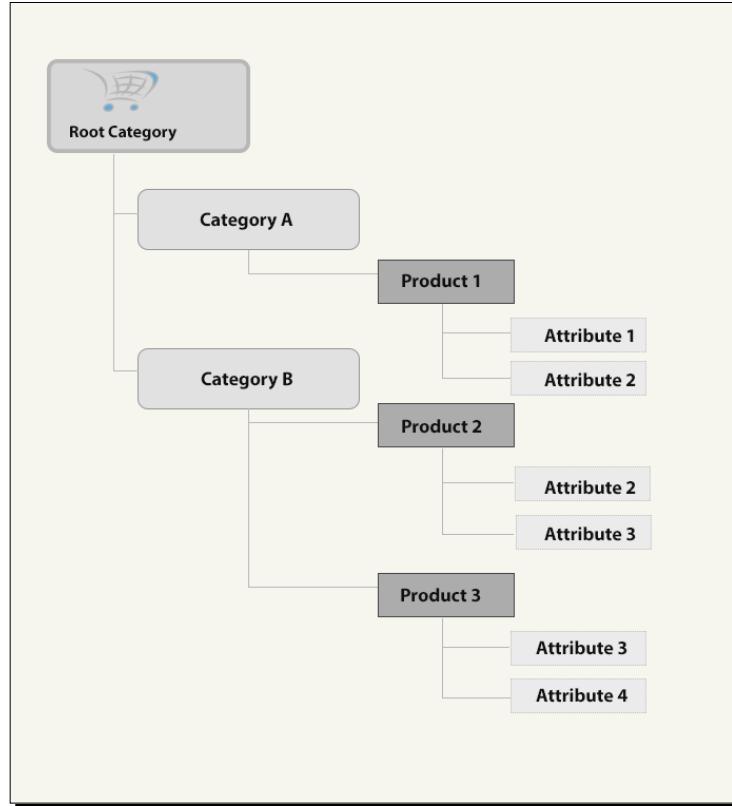
Before you continue, remember that it is important to carefully think about your attributes and attribute sets. Once a product has been created, it's no longer possible to change the attribute set of that product! Besides that, your attributes will be used by visitors when browsing your store. Features such as Magento's famous layered navigation and comparison function heavily rely on a proper setup of your attribute sets.

An example category structure

Let's say that we are running an online store selling apparel, such as trousers, shirts, dresses, and shoes. We first have to create a logical category structure that makes sense for our visitors. Remember that your visitors will use your category structure to browse through your store and find the products they are looking for. So, try to think from the customers' perspective when creating your category structure.

Our example isn't very difficult, we see these kinds of online stores all the time and most of them are more or less following the same approach.

The following structure is what we could create. We kept the structure rather simple. Not everything will be in it yet, but this example is just used to explain what you can do using Magento:



This example shows you the category structure we created, but also shows some products in it, which have different attributes. To be able to create the products, we would need different attribute sets for every possible combination of attributes.

Catalog defaults

Now that we know what we'd like to achieve, it's time to start preparing it. Let's first have a look at the Magento settings that will influence the behavior of your products.

Categories and Attributes

Time for action – catalog settings

The catalog settings can be found in your menu by navigating to **System | Configuration | CATALOG | Catalog**. The first part is completely covered with the settings that will influence the way your products will be shown on the frontend to your visitors:

The screenshot shows the 'Catalog' configuration section under 'Frontend'. It includes fields for List Mode (set to 'Grid (default) / List'), Products per Page on Grid (set to '9,15,30'), Products per Page on List (set to '5,10,15,20,25'), Products per Page on List Default Value (set to '10'), Allow All Products per Page (set to 'Yes'), Product Listing Sort by (set to 'Best Value'), Use Flat Catalog Category (set to 'Yes'), Use Flat Catalog Product (set to 'No'), and Allow Dynamic Media URLs in Products and Categories (set to 'No'). A note at the bottom explains dynamic directives parsing impacts catalog performance.

We made a few changes to the defaults, but whether you need to do the same differs from case to case. So, let's look at what you can achieve here.

The first five fields let you decide how the products should be displayed and how many of them. You can choose to use a grid view, a list view, or both. The following example shows the default Magento demo store, which has a Grid view (left) as well as a List view (right) for the same products. Generally speaking, you could say that visitors are used to Grid views and they like them, but of course, there can be circumstances to decide differently.

The screenshot displays two product grids side-by-side. The left grid shows a 'Grid' view with three items: 'Hodge-Podge' (grid icon), 'Cube 2' (list icon), and 'Cube' (grid icon). The right grid shows a 'List' view with the same three items. Each item card includes a thumbnail, product name, price, and 'Add to Cart' button. The 'Hodge-Podge' item also has 'Add to Wishlist' and 'Add to Compare' links.

It's clear that the Grid view gives the possibility to show more products in a smaller area, whereas the List view delivers more room for product details. Using these fields, Magento lets you decide how you want to display your items and how many should be visible per page by default.

I like to see a lot of items on the same page personally, so I make these changes:

- ◆ The **Products per Page on Grid Default Value** field has been changed from **9** to **15**
- ◆ I have the **Allow All Products per Page** field changed from **No** to **Yes**

This last setting gives the user the possibility to show all products within the chosen category on one page. By default, **15** will still be shown, but we put the user in control.

There are a few settings on this page of which the meaning might not be very clear:

- ◆ **Product listing Sort by:** This determines how your products will be sorted. The default **Best Value** setting gives you, as an administrator, the maximum flexibility as you can set the ordering per category yourself when creating your products.
- ◆ **Use flat catalog category:** The structure of Magento caused category information to be stored in various tables. By changing this setting to **Yes**, Magento will create one flat catalog table for your categories, which improves performance. It is recommended to set it to **Yes**.
- ◆ **Use flat catalog product:** Something similar can be done for the product tables, but you only need to set this to **Yes** if you have 1,000 products or more in your catalog.
- ◆ **Allow dynamic media URLs in products and categories:** Setting this field to **No** can improve performance, but it gives you less flexibility when using images in the description fields of your products and categories. However, often it isn't necessary to use images in your descriptions (there are other ways to manage images), so it could be an option to switch to **No** if performance is important.

Categories and Attributes

By expanding the other parts of this section that holds the settings, we'll see that there's much more that can be set as shown:

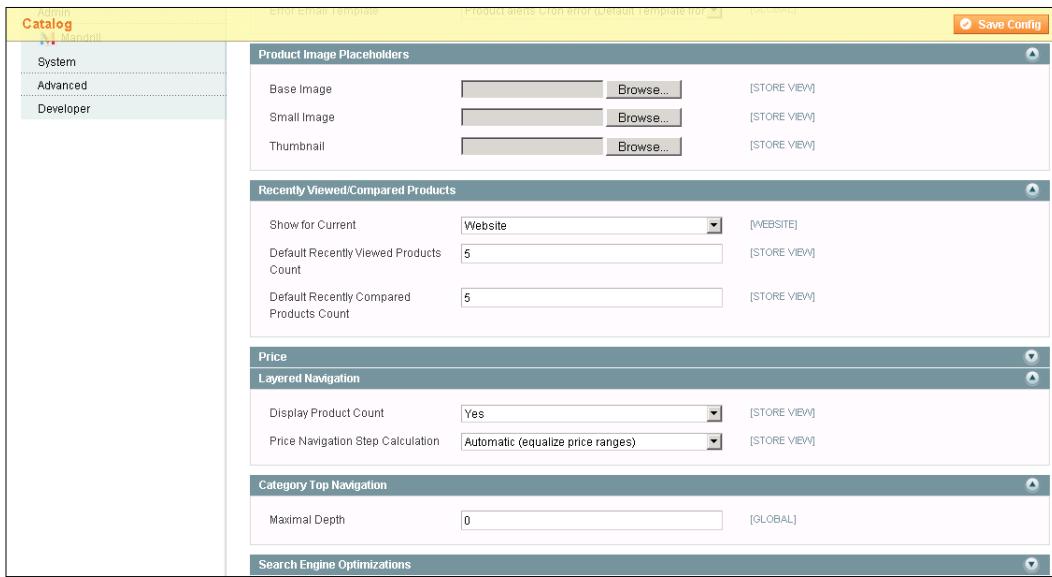
The screenshot shows the Catalog Configuration page in the Magento Admin. The left sidebar lists various configuration sections. The main panel contains several tabs: Sitemap, Product Reviews, Product Alerts, and Product Alerts Run Settings. Under the Sitemap tab, the 'Use Tree Like Category Sitemap' field is set to 'Yes'. Under the Product Alerts tab, the 'Allow Alert When Product Price Changes' field is set to 'No'. The 'Price Alert Email Template' field is set to 'Product price alert (Default Template from Loc...)'. The 'Product Alerts Run Settings' tab shows frequency set to 'Daily' at '00 : 00 : 00', and error email recipient set to 'robbert@joomblocks.com'.

Use Tree Like Category Sitemap: If this is set to **Yes**, the automatic category sitemap that Magento can create for you will be shown in a "tree style", where subcategories are shown underneath their parent category. Set it to **Yes** if you have a lot of categories (but more than 15).

Allow Guests to Write Reviews: Leave this field with the value **Yes**, to make it as easy as possible for buyers to leave a product review.

Below this area you'll see a number of fields that can be used to send product alerts to the site owner or employee maintaining the product catalog. These product alerts will help you to keep track of changes in your catalog. By default product alerts will not be sent. If you enable them you also have the possibility to set how often they will be sent and to whom. Further on it's possible to select the layout of those messages using transactional e-mail templates. To read more on the topic of transactional e-mails, please refer to *Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance*. For a small shop the default settings will do. Product alerts will become more important once your company and/or product catalog grows.

Expanding the next sections gives the possibility to set specific placeholder images. These are the images that are used by Magento when no product image has been set. Although we recommend always using multiple product images, it might happen that you temporarily do not have one. In such a situation, a Magento logo will be shown to your visitors. It's better to replace those using your own, for instance, with a watermark of your logo.



Magento has the functionality to show your visitors the recent products that they just viewed or compared with each other. You can set what the scope for this function will be, and how many products should be shown by default.

We are skipping the **Price** section. Using it makes it possible to set your currency to **Global**, which would mean that all websites within your installation must use the same default currency.

Categories and Attributes

Using the settings in the **Layered Navigation** section gives the possibility to influence the behavior of another strong Magento functionality. The layered navigation can be used by visitors to select a product by, for example, the price range. But you can also use other product attributes in the layered navigation or even create your own. An example on how to do that will follow later on in this chapter, when we're discussing product attributes.



The default layered navigation shown in the preceding example of the demo environment gives the possibility to select a product by category, price range, color, or shoe type. In other words, the layered navigation can be used to narrow down the results of the product listing. Using the catalog settings, you can override the number of products that is shown by default. It's also possible to choose a method for putting products in price ranges.

Moving downwards on our **Catalog** settings page, there are a couple of areas left, starting with **Category Top Navigation**. By default, Magento will create menus based on your category structure. If you created a structure with many levels, this could become a problem for your users, depending on the way your menu works. By setting a maximum level, the menu will not drill down deeper than that. The default is zero, which means all levels will be shown.

The section holding **Search Engine Optimizations** immediately draws our attention, because we all want to be on the first page of Google, don't we? Well, the bad news is: there is no golden rule or setting that you can apply to get there. All the work you do in your store contributes to the results you'll reach in the search engines. There's really a lot you can do, and you might want to refer to the following article for further information:

<http://www.boostingecommerce.com/tag/seo>

The screenshot shows the 'Search Engine Optimizations' section of the Magento Admin Panel. It includes fields for Autogenerated Site Map, Popular Search Terms, Product URL Suffix, Category URL Suffix, and several SEO-related dropdowns. Three specific fields are highlighted with red arrows: 'Use Categories Path for Product URLs' (set to 'No'), 'Use Canonical Link Meta Tag For Categories' (set to 'Yes'), and 'Use Canonical Link Meta Tag For Products' (set to 'Yes'). Other visible settings include Maximal Depth (0), Product URL Suffix (.html), Category URL Suffix (.html), and Catalog Search parameters like Minimal Query Length (1), Maximum Query Length (128), and Maximum Query Words Count (10).

Although speaking about SEO settings always leads to a discussion, there are a few things that we would change looking at the defaults:

- ◆ **Use Categories Path for Product URLs:** Leaving this field as **Yes** would mean that your URLs would, for example, look like this:

<http://myfashionstore.com/women/shoes/boots/tall-buffalo-boot-woman-black.html>

Setting this field to **No** would simply take out all the categories and leave <http://myfashionstore.com/tall-boot-buffalo-boot-woman-black.html>. As long as the URL for your product contains some keywords, this would work just as well and deliver a much shorter URL.

- ◆ The last two settings are for handling canonical link meta tags. Set these to **Yes** to prevent duplicate content.



What is duplicate content?

Duplicate content means that the search engines are finding multiple (in Magento often even more than two) pages holding the same content. That's bad news, because this means that the search engine will split the ranking it would give to that page, and divide the score for your page in two (or three, or more parts). Duplicate content issues can really ruin the SEO of your site and bring you low rankings. This is something you would like to stop from happening of course! Read more on Magento SEO, duplicate content, and canonical links at <http://yoast.com/articles/magento-seo/>.

Leave all other SEO settings as they are when you're just starting your online store. Of course you want to start in the right way, but the area of SEO is complicated and always changing. Do not expect to become an expert without spending a lot of time in this area. Once your store is live and you're starting to perform some sales, we recommend working with experts in this field for further optimization.

Under the **Search Engine Optimizations** section, we'll find some parameters to influence the behavior of Magento's **Catalog Search** function. For now you may keep the default settings.

The last part of this settings page gives the opportunity to set the behavior of downloadable products. These are digital files that you might want to sell, take for example, photos or music files. The defaults are fine to get you started in this area. If you'd like to start working with downloadable products, please refer to *Chapter 5, Beyond Adding Simple Products*, for more information.

Now that we have discussed a lot of product-related settings, it's time to start entering our attributes and categories.

Working with attributes

As mentioned we can consider product attributes to be the "fields" of your products. It's good to think about all the data that you need to store for your products. Making changes at a later stage is possible, but can be very time consuming. Let's have a look at a few examples:

- ◆ **Product: TV**

Possible attributes: These include the brand, type, screen size, TV dimensions, weight, warranty, price, description, item number (SKU), and so on.

◆ **Product:** Shoes

Possible attributes: These include the brand, type, size, color, heel height, price, description, item number (SKU), and so on.

Did you notice that we're mentioning the shoe size as a product attribute? Yes, this means that if you're working with sizes, you will have to create a single product for every unique item in your store. This could easily grow your product catalog to a lot of items. But it is necessary, because it is likely that you want to keep track of stock levels per size. Fortunately, it's very easy in Magento to create those additional products. More on this topic will follow in *Chapter 5, Beyond Adding Simple Products*.

Manage Attributes									Add New Attribute
Attribute Code	Attribute Label	Required	System	Visible	Scope	Searchable	Use in Layered Navigation	Comparable	
color	Color	No	No	No	Global	Yes	Filterable (with results)	Yes	
cost	Cost	No	No	No	Website	No	No	No	
country_of_manufacture	Country of Manufacture	No	Yes	No	Website	No	No	No	
custom_design	Custom Design	No	Yes	No	Store View	No	No	No	
custom_design_from	Active From	No	Yes	No	Store View	No	No	No	
custom_design_to	Active To	No	Yes	No	Store View	No	No	No	
custom_layout_update	Custom Layout Update	No	Yes	No	Store View	No	No	No	
description	Description	Yes	Yes	No	Store View	Yes	No	Yes	
enable_googlecheckout	Is Product Available for Purchase with Google Checkout	No	Yes	No	Global	No	No	No	
gallery	Image Gallery	No	Yes	No	Global	No	No	No	
gift_message_available	Allow Gift Message	No	Yes	No	Global	No	No	No	
group_price	Group Price	No	Yes	No	Website	No	No	No	
image	Base Image	No	Yes	No	Store View	No	No	No	
is_recurring	Enable Recurring Profile	No	Yes	No	Global	No	No	No	
manufacturer	Manufacturer	No	No	No	Global	Yes	Filterable (with results)	Yes	
media_gallery	Media Gallery	No	Yes	No	Global	No	No	No	

Now that we know what attributes are, let's first have a look at the attributes that Magento already has available by default. Navigate to **Catalog | Attributes | Manage Attributes**. Note that depending on your installation, the number of attributes that is available may differ. If you installed the demo content, there will be more attributes available, which you may not need yourself. In an empty installation, Magento currently offers 43 attributes by default. Most of those are system attributes that are needed to let Magento function properly. You cannot delete those.

You may click on an existing attribute to have a look at its settings, but we'll create our own attribute to explain all the possible settings.

Time for action – creating your own attribute

We are going to create an attribute to be able to enter TV screen sizes, from our previous example.

1. Click on the button in the top-right corner, **Add New Attribute**:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the title 'New Product Attribute'. The 'Attribute Properties' section contains the following configuration:

- Attribute Code:** A field with a note: "For internal use. Must be unique with no spaces. Maximum length of attribute code must be less than 30 symbols".
- Scope:** Set to "Store View".
- Catalog Input Type for Store Owner:** Set to "Text Field".
- Default Value:** An empty input field.
- Unique Value:** Set to "No".
- Values Required:** Set to "No".
- Input Validation for Store Owner:** Set to "None".
- Apply To:** Set to "All Product Types".

2. A new form appears that is divided into two parts: the **Attribute Properties** and the **Frontend Properties**. We'll start with **Attribute Properties**:

1. First, choose a name for your attribute, in the **Attribute Code** field. Use a name that makes sense: that describes what this attribute will be used for. The name must be unique. In our example, we use **screensize** for the screen sizes of the TVs we are going to sell. Do not use capitals or spaces in your name.
2. Next, select the scope for your attribute. Now, at the first thought you would think, if the screen size of a TV is 42 inches on one website, it is likely that it will have the same size if I use the product on a different website, isn't it? Well, yes, but don't go too fast. If I'm selling my TVs in more than one country, it could be that in one of my stores I'll show the screen size in inches, whereas in another store I'll show it in centimeters. I don't want risk that now so I'll leave the **Scope** field to **Store View**:

Attribute Properties

Attribute Code *	screensize
<small>▲ For internal use. Must be unique with no spaces. Maximum length of attribute code must be less than 30 symbols</small>	
Scope	Store View
<small>▲ Declare attribute value saving scope</small>	
Catalog Input Type for Store Owner	Dropdown
Unique Value	No
<small>▲ Not shared with other products</small>	
Values Required	Yes
<small>Input Validation for Store Owner</small>	
Apply To *	All Product Types

3. The third field, **Catalog Input Type for Store Owner**, is an important one. Using this setting you determine how the values for this field should be entered, once you're going to create products with this attribute in it. You may choose between a **Text Field** or **Text Area** types; for list prices you use the **Price** type. Or use a simple **Yes/No** (Boolean) type for your attribute.

[ Note that not all types can be used for layered navigation. The **Dropdown** field that we've chosen here can be used for layered navigation. But even more important, it gives us the possibility to preenter the possible values, so that no typographical errors will be made. TV screens generally come in fixed sizes. A TV screen is, for instance, 32, 40, or 42 inches. I've never seen one of 35.5 inches. Because of this behavior the **screensize** attribute is an excellent candidate for the **Dropdown** field.]

4. Next, we set the **Unique Value** field to **No**. If you set it to **Yes**, every product using that attribute will need a unique value in that field, so no duplicates are allowed. A typical example of such a field is the item number (SKU).
5. **Values Required** simply determines whether a field can be left empty when creating a product. If this field is set to **Yes**, the user must make a choice.
6. **Input Validation for Store Owner** is not required in our example, but this field can be used to make sure that the entered value follows a certain rule. For example, if the value entered by the user needs to be a number, you may choose to check for **Integer** (a number without any decimals) or **Decimal** (a number that can include decimals) input validation.

7. Finally, the **Apply to** field lets you decide for which kind of products this attribute could be useful. We'll explain more on different product types in *Chapter 4, Simple Products*, and *Chapter 5, Beyond Adding Simple Products*. For now, just keep the default value, which makes the attribute available for all kinds of products.
3. The next part of our attribute form contains the frontend parameters. Using these we can set the behavior of our attribute and decide what the website visitor can and cannot do with it:
- ❑ To let the user search for this product attribute, set the fields **Use in Quick Search** and **Use in Advanced Search** both to **Yes**.
 - ❑ Set the **Comparable on Front-end** field to **Yes** to let the user compare several products using this attribute. In our example, it makes sense to let the user compare various TVs, where the screen size is one of the fields that will be shown in the comparison.
 - ❑ We also chose to set the **Use in Layered Navigation** to **Filterable (with results)**. This means that the visitor of the website can use Magento's layered navigation function to select all products with a specific screen size, which makes the product selection user-friendly. There are two other possibilities for this field, which we will explain:
 - ❑ **Filterable (no results)** has almost the same result. The difference being that, in our situation, the layered navigation would show all screen sizes available, even those for which we have no products.
 - ❑ **Filterable (with results)** will only show screen sizes for which we actually have products. The third possibility for this field is **No**, which simply means that the attribute will not be shown in the layered navigation on the frontend.

The screenshot shows the 'Frontend Properties' configuration interface. It includes the following settings:

- Use in Quick Search: Yes
- Use in Advanced Search: Yes
- Comparable on Front-end: Yes
- Use in Layered Navigation: Filterable (with results)
Can be used only with catalog input type Dropdown, Multiple Select and Price
- Use in Search Results Layered Navigation: Yes
Can be used only with catalog input type Dropdown, Multiple Select and Price
- Use for Promo Rule Conditions: Yes
- Position: (empty input field)
Position of attribute in layered navigation block
- Allow HTML Tags on Frontend: No
- Visible on Product View Page on Front-end: Yes
- Used in Product Listing: No
Depends on design theme
- Used for Sorting in Product Listing: Yes
Depends on design theme

- ❑ If **Use In Search Results Layered Navigation** is set to **Yes**, Magento adds this attribute to the layer navigation panel on the frontend when products bearing this attribute are displayed in the search results.
- ❑ We haven't spoken yet about Magento's possibilities to organize promotions/discounts. By setting the **Use for promo Rule Conditions** field to **Yes**, it would in our case give us the possibility to do a promotion that says, "10% Off on all 40" LED TVs!" We want to keep that option open, so we say **Yes**.
- ❑ The **Position** field can be used to sort the various attributes in the layered navigation in a particular order. Does it make sense to let a user first select the screen size, and then further drill down by price? Set a number in this field (the lowest number shows on top).
- ❑ **Allow HTML Tags on Frontend** is especially helpful if you have text fields that could be filled using HTML codes (such as a description, for example). In our situation we do not need it.
- ❑ **Visible on Product View Page on Frontend** will be set to **Yes** to make sure that the screen size is actually visible to users looking for specifications for our products. An example of those product details can be found in the following screenshot.



Please note that setting this field to **No** means that the attribute can still be used, but the visitor of your website won't see it in the frontend. The following example shows three more product attributes: the Description, the Contrast Ratio and the Response Time for a computer monitor.

Details

The wide, 16:10 format of SAMSUNG's 226BW digital/Analog widescreen LCD monitor gives you plenty of room for all your computer applications and multiple images. DC 3000:1 contrast ratio creates crisp, easy-to-view images and gaming graphics, without ghosting or blurring. Complete with Microsoft® Vista® Premium certification and advanced dual interface for both analog digital video signals, the 226BW monitor is future-ready.

Additional Information

Contrast Ratio	3000:1
Response Time	2ms
Screensize	22"

- ❑ The last two fields can be used to determine if your attribute will be visible in the List view and if your attribute can be used to sort products. We set the last field to **Yes**, because it sometimes makes sense for visitors to sort TVs from a smaller to a larger screen size.



Please note that its working actually depends on your Magento theme. In the standard theme, it will be no problem of course, but in custom themes, this function (among others) must actually be added by the programmer of the theme.

4. Aren't we there yet? No, although we just need to take the last steps. We've done everything for our attribute besides two things: we haven't specified the labels yet. The attribute label is the name that the user will see in the frontend. It makes sense that this can differ from store view to store view, especially when you are working with multiple languages. Besides that, we also need to specify the possible values for our drop-down list:

Admin	Default Store View	Position	Is Default	Add Option
37Inches	37"	4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
32Inches	32"	3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
24Inches	24"	2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
22Inches	22"	1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

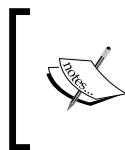
The preceding example shows what you should do. First, specify the labels. Of these, the label for the Admin area (that is the Magento backend) is mandatory. If you ever use this attribute in a store view for which no label has been defined, the Admin value would be used.

Underneath the labels, we can specify all options for our drop-down list. Click on the **Add Option** button to add a new row and fill all values according to your needs.



Note that it is possible to enter the values per store view again. In the preceding example, this means that if the user creating the product selects a value of **22inches**, our visitors in the frontend will actually see **22"**. And if I had a second store view, I could easily show **56cm** to visitors from a country using that particular metric.

5. That's it. Just click on **Save Attribute** on the top of the page.



If we were to really start selling TVs, we probably also would want to create additional attributes such as dimensions, weight, type, and so on. In that case, just repeat the process mentioned to create the needed attributes.

Using attribute sets

An attribute is useless if it doesn't belong to an attribute set. When creating products you do not individually choose attributes that you need. The very first step when creating a product is always to tell Magento which attribute set you want to use. As already mentioned, you cannot change the attribute set of your product later on. To be able to use our freshly-created attribute, we need to add it to a set. Yes, of course, it is possible to use one attribute set only and just add all attributes to that one. But that won't be smart, because it would mean that suddenly for my TV the heel height could become a mandatory field. And it would even be shown to our visitors! No, that's not the way to do it, you need to create an attribute sets per product group, for items using the same attributes.

Navigate to **Catalog | Attributes | Manage Attribute Sets** to check what's already available:

Set Name	Status
Default	Enabled

Nothing much, right? Just one default set. If you installed the Magento demo content, you'll have additional sets predefined. These sets are more than what you need and in that case, you might even need to clean them up before setting up your own.

Time for action – creating your attribute set

We are going to create a new attribute set for our TV product group using the following steps:

1. Click on the **Add New Set** button on the top-left corner.

Categories and Attributes

- 2.** When creating a new attribute set, it always has to be based on an existing one, to make sure that all mandatory (system) attributes are copied in automatically. Just enter a name that makes sense for your set and save it.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Set Name' section of the 'Add New Attribute Set' interface. The 'Name' field is populated with 'TV's and Monitors'. A note below it says 'For internal use.' The 'Based On' dropdown is set to 'Default'. At the top right are 'Back', 'Save Attribute Set', and 'Cancel' buttons.

- 3.** In the following screenshot you'll see all available attributes. Most of them have already been selected. Those were copied from the default set:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Attribute Set' interface for 'TV's and Monitors'. The 'Groups' section lists 'General' and 'Prices' groups with various attributes like 'name', 'description', 'sku', etc. The 'Unassigned Attributes' section lists 'color', 'manufacturer', and 'screensize'. At the top right are 'Back', 'Reset', 'Delete Attribute Set', and 'Save Attribute Set' buttons.

Those system attributes cannot be deleted from the attribute set. If you're carefully looking at the list, you'll notice that the attribute named **Cost** can be deleted. It doesn't have that red stop sign on its icon. Adding and deleting attributes is as simple as dragging-and-dropping them.

- 4.** In our case we are going to add our **screensize** attribute. And we'll add the Manufacturer as well. In your situation there can be other attributes that you'd like to add to the set. Note that it's possible to create groups of attributes so that everything that logically needs to stay together can be grouped. A practical approach would be to put your own attributes all together in a group named **Custom** as shown in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Attribute Set' interface for 'TV's and Monitors'. On the left, the 'Edit Set Name' panel shows the name 'TV's and Monitors'. In the center, the 'Groups' section lists various attribute categories: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Recurring Profile, Design, Gift Options, and Custom. Under 'Custom', the 'screensize' attribute is listed. On the right, the 'Unassigned Attributes' section shows the 'color' attribute. At the top right, there are buttons for Back, Reset, Delete Attribute Set, and Save Attribute Set.

- 5.** Once done, just save your attribute set for later use when creating your products.

It's possible to change attribute sets, even if there are already products created with them. But be careful with deleting attributes from an existing set. Doing so could cause a loss of data!

Using categories

Now that we're done with attributes and attribute sets, we are going to take the last step before we can finally start adding our products. We need to create a category structure to logically put our products in a tree.

Navigate to **Product Catalog | Manage Categories**. In the page that opens, your category tree is on the left-hand side. The right part of the screen is used when you create a new or edit an existing category.

Categories and Attributes

A category tree in Magento always starts with the top level, the root category. Under the root category the subcategories on the top level will follow, which will also be the first level that will become visible in your Magento menu:

The screenshot shows the 'Categories' section in the Magento Admin Panel. On the left, there's a sidebar with buttons for 'Categories', 'Add Root Category' (highlighted in orange), and 'Add Subcategory'. Below that are 'Collapse All' and 'Expand All' buttons, followed by a list starting with 'Default Category (0)'. The main area is titled 'New Root Category' with tabs for 'General Information', 'Display Settings', 'Custom Design', and 'Category Products'. Under 'General Information', there are fields for 'Name *' (empty), 'Is Active *' (set to 'No'), 'URL Key' (empty), 'Thumbnail Image' (with a 'Browse...' button), 'Description' (empty), 'Image' (with a 'Browse...' button), 'Page Title' (empty), and 'Meta Keywords' (empty). At the bottom right are 'Reset' and 'Save Category' buttons.

Remember that your root category is connected on a store level to your online shop? Store views within that particular store will all use the same root category and thus category structure.

In an empty Magento installation there's only a default (root) category available. You must create all categories under that one, or start with a brand new root category if you want to. If you installed the demo content, there will already be a couple of categories and subcategories available. Again, if this isn't what you need then starting from scratch is easier.

Continuing our example, we create a number of categories that we can use for our store. But let's start with one to explain the available fields.

Time for action – creating your first category

We are going to create the main category for our TVs, which will be a category named **Video**:

1. We start with renaming our **Default** root category to something that is more descriptive. Just click on the name, change it on the left and save your category:

- 2.** Next, click on the top-left corner on the **Add Subcategory** button. Even your main categories are named **subcategories** in Magento!

- 3.** Fill in the name of your category in the **Name** field and keep in mind that it will be visible to your audience. If you set the **Active** field to **Yes**, the category will immediately become visible for your visitors. Next, you may enter a URL key for your category in the **URL Key** field that will be used to create the URL for your category page. If you leave it blank, the URL key will be filled automatically by Magento, based on the name you entered.

Categories and Attributes

4. Whether or not to fill the **Thumbnail Image**, **Description** and **Image** fields depends on your theme. Using the default Magento theme these will be used, but we often see themes that do not use these fields.
5. The **Page Title** value is shown in the search engines and important for your SEO. Keep it short, but use the relevant keywords in it. The **Meta Keywords** values are hardly used anymore by search engines. You may put in a few, but do not expect any positive results of it anymore. On the other hand, the **Meta Description** value is still important for the search engines. Carefully create a short description with your most important keywords included. Finally, if you want to show this category in the navigation menu for your visitors, keep the **Include in Navigation Menu** field on **Yes**.

6. Save your category and continue on the second tab:

The screenshot shows the 'Display Settings' tab of the 'Video (ID: 3)' category edit page. The left sidebar shows the 'Categories' tree with 'Root Audio Video Store (0)' expanded, and 'Video (0)' selected. The main panel has tabs for 'General Information', 'Display Settings' (which is active), 'Custom Design', and 'Category Products'. The 'Display Settings' tab contains several configuration options:

- Display Mode:** Set to 'Products only'.
- CMS Block:** A dropdown menu showing 'Please select a static block ...'.
- Is Anchor:** Set to 'No'.
- Available Product Listing Sort By:** A dropdown menu with options: 'Best Value', 'Name', 'Price', and 'Screensize'. A checkbox 'Use All Available Attributes' is checked.
- Default Product Listing Sort By:** A dropdown menu set to 'Best Value'. A checkbox 'Use Config Settings' is checked.
- Layered Navigation Price Step:** A dropdown menu. A checkbox 'Use Config Settings' is checked.

In here, you can make the following choices: **Display Mode** lets you decide what should be shown on the category page. The default is **Products only**, which will indeed only show products to your audience (below the description and image if you've chosen to use those). It's also possible to select a static block. This gives the possibility to show other content instead of products. And it is possible to use as well a static block and products below that. More information on using a static block is available in *Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance*.

1. The **Is Anchor** field is used for the layered navigation. If it is set to **Yes**, the layered navigation will show the subcategories under this category. The **Available Product Listing Sort By** field lets you decide which sorting options you want to give to your visitors when they are browsing this category. It makes sense to keep all options open and leave the default, but if you want to change it, you may switch off the checkbox and enable the sort options you'd like to give to your users.
2. The same applies to the **Default Product Listing Sort By** field. The default is a value that makes sense, but you are able to change it by switching off the checkbox and selecting a different one.
3. For **Layered Navigation Price Step**, enter the size of the price range to be used when calculating the price ranges for the layered navigation. This is determined by the catalog configuration we saw earlier in this chapter, but you can clear the checkbox to specify a price range size for this category. Normally, you do not have to change it.

The **Custom Design** tab has settings that give control over the theme layout for this category page. Since we haven't spoken about any layouts and themes yet, we do not discuss the possibilities here. For now, you may keep the defaults. You'll learn more on this topic in *Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance*.

The last tab, named **Category Products**, shows which products are connected to this category, so when we create it, everything will still be empty. From within this tab it's also possible to quickly add products to this category, giving you a shortcut instead of opening and adding products one by one. Since we are just building our category tree now, we'll not yet add any product.



Once you create subcategories, it's easy to get them in the right place in the hierarchy by selecting the main category first. Alternately, if they show up in the wrong spot, you can drag-and-drop them to the right place. Note that your main and subcategories often directly impact the top navigation of your store in most themes.

After saving your category once more, you may simply continue adding more categories on different levels. Please note that it is possible to reorganize the categories by simply dragging-and-dropping them the way you want.

Categories and Attributes

The final result for our store could look as follows, where more categories could be added once our product range starts expanding:

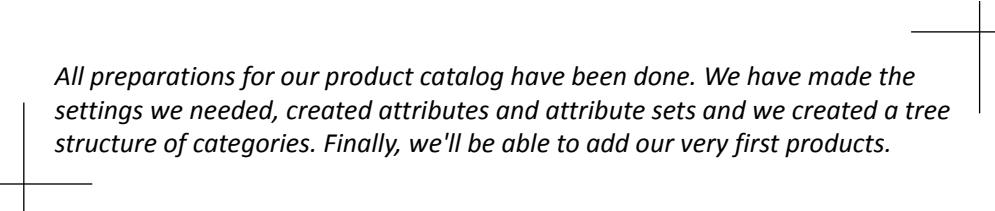
The screenshot shows the 'Categories' section of a web-based administration tool. On the left, there's a tree view of categories under 'Root Audio Video Store (0)'. Under 'Video (0)', there are 'TVs (0)', 'HD-recorders (0)', 'Video Cameras (0)', and 'Home Cinema Sets (0)'. Under 'Audio (0)', there are 'MP3-players (0)' and 'Hi-fi Receivers (0)'. On the right, a modal window titled 'Root Audio Video Store (ID: 2)' displays the 'General Information' tab. It shows the name 'Root Audio Video Store' and 'Is Active' set to 'Yes'. A success message at the top of the modal says 'The category has been saved.'

Summary

You've learned what product attributes are and how to use them in an attribute set. Next, we created a category structure for our store. From here, everything is in place to start adding our first products, which we'll do in our next chapter.

4

Simple Products



All preparations for our product catalog have been done. We have made the settings we needed, created attributes and attribute sets and we created a tree structure of categories. Finally, we'll be able to add our very first products.

In this chapter we will learn:

- ◆ Creating simple products, the easiest and most used product type
- ◆ Understanding all product attributes that you'll need to create simple products the right way

Within Magento you may use various types of products. You'll need them depending on what your store is going to offer. The more complex product types will be discussed in *Chapter 5, Beyond Adding Simple Products*. In this chapter we'll only discuss the simplest type: **Simple Products**. A typical example of a Simple Product is one that does not have any options for the buyer. This could be our TV from the previous chapter, a phone, bag, office supplies, and so on. The Simple Product is the most used product type in Magento, especially because other types use the Simple Product to create a new one.

Adding a Simple Product

Adding a Simple Product requires several steps. We are going to use the TV example for these steps.

Step 1 – creating a product and assigning an attribute set

Navigate in the top menu to **Catalog | Manage Products** and the following dialog will open:

If you're in a Magento instance including the demo content, a list of already existing products will be shown here. In our case we started empty, so we have a completely empty product catalog.

In the top-right corner, click on the **Add Product** button.

The first thing you need to do know is to select the **Product Type** and **Attribute Set** that this product will belong to. So, leave the default value of **Simple Product** and select the **Attribute Set** field for your product as shown in the following screenshot. You cannot change that later on!

Lastly, click on **Continue**.

Step 2 – the General tab

Next, the product maintenance screen appears, starting with an empty page. This is the first tab on the left of the screen, named **General**. In total there should be 13(!) tabs, giving you a lot of opportunities to do what you need for your product. But, in our situation, we see one additional tab, which isn't there by default, named **Custom**. This tab exists because we defined it that way in our attribute set for TVs and monitors in the previous chapter. So, the number of available tabs will not always be the same; it depends on the attribute set. We'll not discuss every single tab and field here, but focus on the things that we'll absolutely need to know to be able to create our products.

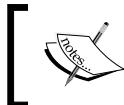
But let's first focus on our **General** tab and fill that one with the necessary data. In the following example screenshot, we have already filled in some data to make clear what the fields are used for:

The screenshot shows the 'New Product (TV's and Monitors)' page in the Magento Admin. The left sidebar lists categories like General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Recurring Profile, Design, Gift Options, Custom, Inventory, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, and Custom Options. The main area has tabs for General, Prices, and Meta Information. The General tab is active, showing the following fields:

- Name ***: Led TV Samsung 32" 3D Ultra Slim - HVX32TR4
- Description ***: Full HD 1080p resolution. Enjoy the powerful picture quality, vivid colors and stunning clarity of Full HD 1080p resolution. Ultra slim design. This TV's stunning ultra slim depth even includes the tuner. Touch of Color. The Samsung 32" LED HDTV combines texture and color that can complement any room. Built-in digital tuner. No external box needed; everything you need to start watching your favorite digital channels is built right in. Ultra Clear Panel. Advanced technology lets you enjoy crisp image details, natural skin tones, excellent shadow detail and vibrant colors. Wide Color Enhancer Plus. The Samsung 32" LED HDTV delivers the entire spectrum of color and luminance for rich, saturated images with intense.
- Short Description ***: The picture quality of the Samsung 32" LED HDTV looks stunning from any and every angle on Samsung's Ultra Clear Panel. This panel technology absorbs ambient light and virtually eliminates reflections for a more comfortable viewing environment. Samsung LED backlighting technology and advanced processing delivers a picture with an exceptionally large range of contrast and color, making images appear more real. Add to that Samsung's exclusive Touch of Color design, which delivers texture and a touch of red to any room.
- SKU ***: 10000028
- Weight ***: 21
- Status ***: Enabled
- URL Key**: led-tv-samsung-32-3d-hvx32tr4
- Visibility ***: Catalog, Search
- Country of Manufacture**:

Time for action – filling the General tab

1. The fields **Name**, **Description**, and **Short Description** are all very important. They are used to introduce the product to your visitors, but they are also important for the search engines.



Note that the **Short Description** field is used before the **Description** field on your product page! Somehow Magento decided to switch the sort order here in the **General** tab.

2. Let's have a look at where we'll see these fields in the frontend of your store:

Often in software programs or websites, the *mandatory fields* are all marked with an asterisk (*). These fields are required. If you leave one of them empty, you will not be able to save your product. If you try to save the page, the tabs on the left of the screen turn red indicating that there are one or multiple mandatory fields that have not been set.

The Name of your product → **Led TV Samsung 32" 3D Ultra Slim - HVX32TR4**

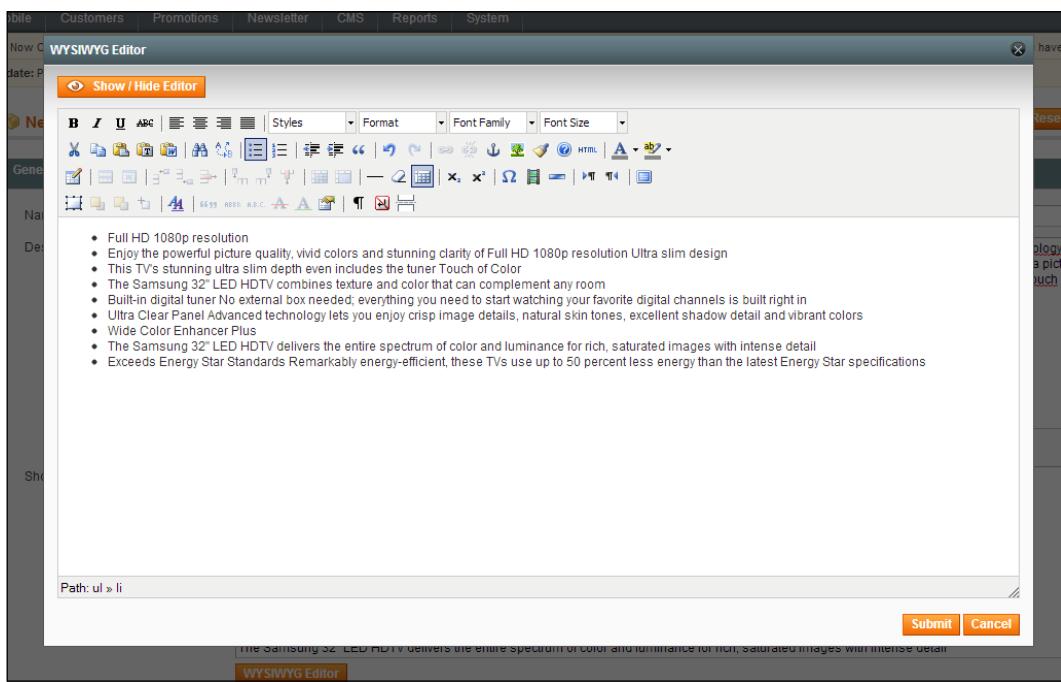
The Short Description → Double click on above image to view full picture

The (long) Description → Full HD 1080p resolution Enjoy the powerful picture quality, vivid colors and stunning clarity of Full HD 1080p resolution Ultra slim design This TV's stunning ultra slim depth even includes the tuner Touch of Color The Samsung 32" LED HDTV combines texture and color that can complement any room Built-in digital tuner No external box needed; everything you need to start watching your favorite digital channels is built right in Ultra Clear Panel Advanced technology lets you enjoy crisp image details, natural skin tones, excellent shadow detail and vibrant colors Wide Color Enhancer Plus The Samsung 32" LED HDTV delivers the entire spectrum of color and luminance.

Looking at the example screenshot, it's clear that we still need to set fields such as images and pricing, but that's something we'll do in a minute. For now, take a look at where the **Name**, **Description** and **Short Description** values are used.

Let's go back to our product in Magento and we'll fill those fields with our data:

- ❑ Start with filling your **Description** and **Short Description** fields. Note that below these fields, there's a **WYSIWYG** (What You See Is What You Get) button. Click on it to open an editor that gives a way to create a better looking text using, for instance, bullet points, bold or italic text, and so on. It's even possible to add images here, but we recommend that you don't use those in your description fields. Magento offers a better way to work with images on your product page, and having an image in your description fields might not be the best choice.



SEO Tip

Do not just copy and paste description and titles that you received from your vendor(s). Create your own unique content; search engines will reward you for it!

- ❑ Fill the **SKU** field. **SKU** stands for **Stock Keeping Unit**, also often referred to as an "item or article number". The **SKU** field must be unique in your Magento installation.

Although there's a lot that can be said about using these codes, concerning whether or not to use a meaningful code, we don't do it and just use a number value for the field. However, using alphanumeric values is also possible and you could even decide to keep the exact code as your vendor does.
 - ❑ The **Weight** field is mandatory as well and can only contain a numeric value. The strange thing is that it is unknown whether this is in lbs or kg. On the other hand, that's good, so you can decide for yourself.

But be aware to use it consistently throughout your shop, because the weight of a product can be used to calculate shipping prices. Therefore, it makes sense to enter a weight including packaging material and not only the weight of the bare product.
 - ❑ The **Set Product as New From Date** and **Set Product as New To Date** fields can be used to mark a product as New! in your shop, just to emphasize it. You could also use this function to show a list of new products in your store.

The way it looks for your visitors completely depends on your theme. Because it makes sense to do this only for a limited time period we recommend to immediately fill the **End Date** field if you want to use this function.
 - ❑ Set the **Status** field to **Enabled** to make sure your product is visible to your audience. A disabled product will never be visible in your store.
 - ❑ The **URL Key** field can be set automatically when you save your product, but it is possible to set it manually as well. Just make sure that you do not use any spaces or capitals, and use your most important keywords for this product in it!
- The **URL Key** value is used by Magento to create the link to this particular product page. It's better to keep the **URL Key** field unique as well, but Magento doesn't warn you if you don't.
- ❑ The **Visibility** field is mandatory, but it is set by default. For regular simple products, you do not have to change it. We'll see later on in the next chapter why it might sometimes be necessary to use a different value.
 - ❑ The **Country of Manufacture** field is optional and is sometimes needed by companies for mandatory reporting.

Step 3 – the Prices tab

Magento offers extended possibilities to work with sales prices for your products. There are two mandatory fields in this tab, so we always have to visit this tab when creating our products.

Time for action – filling the Prices tab

1. The **Price** field is mandatory and contains your regular sales prices. If nothing fancy is needed and you just want to quickly set one sales price only, use this field for it. The extended currency is filled automatically based on the settings you made earlier in *Chapter 2, General Configuration*.
2. The **Group Price** field can be used if your store is servicing different customer groups that need different sales prices. As an example, you could think of a shop with members, where the members receive better prices than a casual visitor.
More on working with customer groups will follow in *Chapter 6, Customer Relationships*. We do not use the group price in our example, but if you want to, just click on the **Add Group Price** button, select your customer group and enter the sales price. The **Prices** tab would look something like the following screenshot:

3. The **Special Price** field can be used to offer a special (usually lower) price. In the frontend of your store, you'll see both the prices, where the current, lower price is emphasized. The exact way that it is shown depends on your theme. This field is often used together with the **Special Price From Date** and **Special Price To Date** fields, so that the temporary price will only be valid for a limited time period.

4. The **Tier Price** field is interesting, because you can use this to calculate a lower price, depending on the number of products a customer buys. Tier pricing is especially useful in cases where you want to do a "Buy 5, pay for 4" promotion or anything similar. In our TV example, we do not need it of course, but if you want to use it, click on the **Add Tier** button, select a customer group, minimum quantity, and special price.
5. The last really important field of this tab is **Tax Class**. Remember that we discussed **Tax Class** earlier in *Chapter 2, General Configuration*. This is the field to connect **Tax Class** to your product. Often, all of your products will be in the same tax class, but if you need to calculate various tax rates, which depend on the product, this is the place to set it.

Step 4 – the Meta Information tab

We have already slightly touched the topic of **Search Engine Optimization (SEO)** in this book, but in this tab things become important. The **Meta Information** tab holds a couple of fields that will become visible in the search engines directly.

Time for action – filling the Meta Information tab

There are three fields in this tab, of which only two are important:

- ◆ The **Meta Title** field will be used by search engines to display our product. Use your most important keywords at the beginning. This title will be used by the search engines as the heading of your product listing. Create an informative title that describes your product and do not use more than 70 characters.
- ◆ The **Meta Keywords** field was important for search engines in the past. The more keywords you put in, the better it was. But almost all search engines are ignoring this field nowadays and you may just as well leave it empty.
- ◆ The **Meta Description** is important, because this will appear in the results of the search engines again. Keep it short and attractive though! Unfortunately, Magento doesn't assist you here, but generally you could say that the search engines will only show the first 160 characters. The **Meta Information** tab looks like the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the 'Product Information' section of the Magento Admin. On the left is a sidebar with various tabs like General, Prices, and Meta Information. The 'Meta Information' tab is selected. The main area is titled 'New Product (TV's and Monitors)' and contains fields for 'Meta Title' (set to 'Led TV Samsung 32" 3D Ultra Slim - HVX32TR4'), 'Meta Keywords' (set to 'Led TV, Samsung TV'), and 'Meta Description' (containing placeholder text about a Samsung 32" LED HDTV). At the top right are buttons for Back, Reset, Save, and Save and Continue Edit.

Step 5 – the Images tab

Not only is an image worth a thousand words, images (together with reviews) are the most important part of your product page. Without good images you're very likely to fail in the process of selling your products. Working with images is not always simple for beginners though. Especially when you have to create your own images, it's not always easy to create good results. When you're not used to tools such as Photoshop, PaintShop Pro, Gimp, or any other photo editor, you should definitely spend the time learning it. Believe me, it's worth it.

Magento works with different image sizes, named **Base Image**, **Small Image**, and **Thumbnail**. Let's first go through what these different images are used for:

- ◆ **Base Image:** This will be the main product image in the highest quality. It is used on the product page and you should give your audience the possibility to zoom in. There are no real fixed rules for sizing this image type, but generally we could say that anything with a width of around 800 pixels could be suitable. Smaller image sizes will be accepted and will work, but your visitors will not be able to zoom your images when the width is lower than about 300 pixels. Whether or not the 800 pixels are enough depends on the product you are selling.
- ◆ **Small Image:** The Small Image is used on the product grid and list pages, where multiple products per page will be shown. The needed size depends a bit on your theme (how many image images will be displayed next to each other), but on average we could say that an image between 150 and 300 pixels width should be OK.

- ◆ **Thumbnail:** This is really a tiny image, only used to display your products on the cart of your store, or in a list view such as "New Products" or "Most Popular Products". Generally, an image width of around 80 pixels should be more than enough.

You will use these three image types usually with the same image, just using different sizes! Besides these three images, it's also possible to add additional images to your product, to show different angles or a really detailed photo, for example. The three images are needed, but you are not limited to those.

The file size of your images is very important. The larger your image files, the slower your website will respond. Verify in your favorite image editor how to obtain the smallest images sizes, without delivering too low quality images. You may also use online tools such as **SmushIt** (<http://smushit.com>) that can help reducing the file size of your images.

Time for action – filling the Images tab

1. Opening the **Images** tab shows an empty screen for a new product. Click on the **Browse Files...** button to start selecting your images:

This screenshot shows the 'Images' tab of the 'New Product (TV's and Monitors)' configuration page. On the left, a sidebar lists product information categories like General, Prices, Meta Information, and Images. The main area has tabs for Back, Reset, Save, and Save and Continue Edit. Below these are sections for Images, Prices, and Description. The 'Images' section contains a table with columns for Image, Label, Sort Order, Base Image, Small Image, Thumbnail, Exclude, and Remove. A note says 'Image type and information need to be specified for each store view.' Buttons for Browse Files... and Upload Files are at the bottom.

2. Select the first file you'd like to add using your operating system and open it. Click on the **Upload Files** button to add your image to Magento. When you're just starting, we recommend you do this image by image. Once you're familiar with this function, you may just as well upload multiple images at once. Magento allows you to do so.

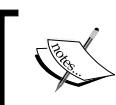
This screenshot shows the same 'Images' tab after an image has been uploaded. The table now includes a thumbnail preview of a Samsung 3D LED TV. The 'Base Image' checkbox is now unchecked, while the 'Small Image' and 'Thumbnail' checkboxes remain checked. The 'Image' column shows the uploaded image file, and the 'Label' column contains the text 'Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HVX32TR4 Front'. The other columns (Sort Order, Base Image, Small Image, Thumbnail, Exclude, Remove) are mostly empty or have their original values.

3. Now that your image has been uploaded, you can see it on the left of the table by hovering over it with your mouse cursor. You should set the correct radio button for your image type. In this example, I just added our largest image, so I select the **Base Image** radio button. Technically it's possible to also switch on the other two buttons and only use one image file. However, we recommend that you create separate images for every type, to keep the file size and quality of the images as good as possible.
4. Fill the **Label** field of your image since it will be used as the image's **Alt** attribute. And that's another field that is important for the search engines. Do not underestimate the power of this field and always enter those labels.
5. Add the two other images as well (for the Small Image and Thumbnail) and set the radio buttons accordingly. Next, click on the **Exclude** checkbox for these two images; otherwise they will be used on the product page as well. If you do not exclude them, you would see three similar images on the product page, but in different quality. Look at the result of our example to see how your fields should be set:

Image	Label	Sort Order	Base Image	Small Image	Thumbnail	Exclude	Remove
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HV/X32TR4 Front	1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HV/X32TR4 Front	2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HV/X32TR4 Front	3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Browse Files...](#) [Upload Files...](#)

6. If you made a mistake with one of your images and added the wrong one, you can remove it again by clicking on the **Remove** checkbox. Your image will not be deleted immediately; this will happen once you save your product.
7. If you have them available, add additional images as well. Normally, these additional images will appear on your product page under the main image. It makes sense to use a higher resolution (preferably 800 pixels of width or more) for these images, so that these can also be used for zooming by the user.



Note that there should always be a balance between picture detail and image size. For these additional images, you do not click on any radio button or checkbox.

Simple Products

The final result could look something like the following screenshot:

Image	Label	Sort Order	Base Image	Small Image	Thumbnail	Exclude	Remove
No image	Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HVX32TR4 Front	1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HVX32TR4 Front	2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32inch HVX32TR4 Front	3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32 inch front	4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Samsung 3D Led TV 32 inch back	5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Once our product has been saved, the result in the frontend looks good. Note that the default Magento zoom function will not win any prizes. This is something that can be improved by your theme or by using an extension.

Home / Video / TVs / Led TV Samsung 32" 3D Ultra Slim - HVX32TR4

Led TV Samsung 32" 3D Ultra Slim - HVX32TR4

Email to a Friend
Be the first to review this product

Availability: In stock

\$498.00

Qty: 1 [Add to Cart](#) OR [Add to Wishlist](#) [Add to Compare](#)

Quick Overview

The picture quality of the Samsung 32" LED HDTV looks stunning from any and every angle on Samsung's Ultra Clear Panel. This panel technology absorbs ambient light and virtually eliminates reflections for a more comfortable viewing environment. Samsung LED backlighting technology and advanced processing delivers a picture with an exceptionally large range of contrast and color, making images appear more real. Add to that Samsung's exclusive Touch of Color design, which delivers texture and a touch of red to any room.

Double click on above image to view full picture

MORE VIEWS

COMPARE PRODUCTS

You have no items to compare.

MY CART

You have no items in your shopping cart.

BACK TO SCHOOL

Keep your eyes open for our special Back to School items and save BIG!

COMMUNITY POLL

What is your favorite color

Green
 Red
 Black
 Magenta

What just happened?

You took the very first steps in creating a product in Magento. You created descriptions, price information, and meta tags for the search engines and images. But we aren't there yet, there are a couple of additional tabs that you should fill before your product will be visible.

For a beginner's guide, the **Recurring Profile**, **Design**, and **Gift Options** tabs are out of scope, but we would still like to mention them briefly, so that you know what they could be used for:

- ◆ **Recurring Profile:** This is a function that can be used to handle recurring payments, for instance, if you're selling a subscription service, where your customers have to pay a monthly fee. The **Recurring Profile** function gives the possibility to do that, but it's currently only working in combination with the payment method PayPal Express checkout.
- ◆ **Design:** This tab can be used to give the product page for this product a different design compared to the one that is used by default in your theme. This could be useful when you need to create a landing page or special promotion. However, using this technique is not so easy, because you need deeper knowledge about XML and the way Magento themes are built.
- ◆ **Gift Options:** This tab holds only one field, which you can enable to let your customers add a special text to the product. For instance, when they are ordering the product as a gift for someone else. Just set the field to **Yes** if you want to use it.

Step 6 – the Custom tab

The **Custom** tab will or will not be there, depending on the steps you take when creating your own attribute sets. We've defined a special group named **Custom** in our attribute set, and it appears here in our product creation page. It even holds a mandatory field, because we defined it to be mandatory, so we cannot ignore it here. But be aware that by default this tab does not exist in Magento.

Time for action – filling the Custom tab

1. There are only two fields in our example attribute set as shown in the following screenshot, but yours could have much more, or it might not even exist. In here, we have two fields that we need to set: **Screensize** and **Manufacturer**. The values that are available have been set during the maintenance of our attributes:

The screenshot shows the 'Product Information' section of the Magento Admin. The 'Custom' tab is selected. It displays two dropdown fields: 'Screensize' (set to '32inches') and 'Manufacturer' (set to 'Samsung'). At the top right, there are several buttons: 'Back', 'Reset', 'Delete', 'Duplicate', 'Save', and 'Save and Continue Edit'. A 'Create New Attribute' button is also present.

[ Note that it is even possible here to create additional instant attributes with the top-right button named **Create New Attribute**. If you do so, the attribute maintenance form will pop up, giving you the possibility to create additional fields on the fly. However, although this is possible, we do not really recommend it. You should think about your attributes and attribute sets thoroughly before starting to add products.]

Note that we've now filled all mandatory fields. This means you may now save the product. Do that, to prevent any loss of data. It has already happened a lot to me that when I was creating items in Magento, the phone rang; I had to do something else and was logged out of the system after a while. Don't let that happen and regularly save your work!

Use the **Save and Continue** button to save and stay on the same page. If you click on the **Save** button, your work will be stored as well, but you'll leave the current page and return to the product overview page. Of course, you can always come back to your product and add any missing data.

Step 7 – the Inventory tab

The next tab we'll need to look at is the **Inventory** tab. Do you need to keep track of stock levels in Magento? And if yes, how? What will happen if an item is no longer in stock; can we still sell it and take a backorder or should we prevent the user from buying such an article? Having a clear inventory status of your products is not only important for you, but your visitors will appreciate it as well if it is completely clear for them whether an item is available on stock or not.

Time for action – filling the Inventory tab

- First of all, you will see that a lot of fields in the **Inventory** tab have been defaulted to the configuration settings. This means that, by default, Magento will use the settings you made as the default value for these fields.

If it is more convenient for you to change the defaults, go to **System | Configuration | CATALOG | Inventory**. Since we did not discuss these default settings in *Chapter 2, General Configuration*, we'll do it here. Just remember that if you're changing the fields below very often, it might be easier to change the defaults for your situation.

To be able to change the contents of the fields on the item level, first deselect the **Use Config Settings** checkbox and then change the value of your field of choice.

- The **Manage Stock** field is pretty clear: do you want to keep track of stock levels for this product, **Yes** or **No**? If you set it to **No**, a lot of other fields will disappear, because they are no longer relevant in that case. The **Inventory** tab looks like the following screenshot:

Inventory	
Manage Stock	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes [GLOBAL]
Qty*	50 [GLOBAL]
Qty for item's Status to Become Out of Stock	0 [GLOBAL]
Minimum Qty Allowed in Shopping Cart	1 [GLOBAL]
Maximum Qty Allowed in Shopping Cart	10000 [GLOBAL]
Qty Uses Decimals	No [GLOBAL]
Can be Divided into Multiple Boxes for Shipping	No [GLOBAL]
Backorders	No Backorders [GLOBAL]
Notify for Quantity Below	1 [GLOBAL]
Enable Qty Increments	No [GLOBAL]
Stock Availability	In Stock [GLOBAL]

- If managing stock levels, you must enter a starting stock value in the **Qty** field.

Remember that this value is in the unit of measure you're selling your products in. As an example, if you have 900 pairs of socks in stock, but sell them only in packages of three pairs, you would enter 300 here.

- The **Qty for Item's Status to Become Out of Stock** field is a minimum value that you can use to have some control levels in your stock. By default this is set to zero, assuming that you can sell every single piece you have available.

5. **Minimum Qty Allowed in Shopping Cart** is clear: if there's a minimum number of products your customer should buy, enter it here. Please note that this is on the product level, it has nothing to do with a minimum order value.
6. **Maximum Qty Allowed in Shopping Cart** will block any customer from buying more items in one order than the value in this field.
7. **Qty Uses Decimals** will be needed if, for instance, you're selling something by weight or length. Do you allow the customer to buy 5.5 meters of loudspeaker cable? If yes, set this value to **Yes**.
8. The **Can be Divided into Multiple Boxes for Shipping** field is a new field in Magento 1.7 and can be used for more complex shipping solutions, where it is important to know how to handle the product at shipping. You may leave the default for now.
9. The **Backorders** field is important to set the behavior of Magento when you're running out of stock. You may decide to not accept backorders, accept backorders, or accept backorders including a notification to the customer that the products are actually no longer in stock.
10. The **Notify for Quantity Below** field holds the threshold value for the aforementioned field. A customer will only be notified if the stock value drops below the value of this field.
11. The **Enable Qty Increments** field is used in special circumstances. Set it to **Yes** if you're, for instance, selling wine in boxes of six. If you set this field to **Yes**, another field will appear, which you can use to set **Quantity Increments**:

The screenshot shows the 'Notify for Quantity Below' section with a threshold of 1 and the 'Use Config Settings' checkbox checked. It also shows the 'Enable Qty Increments' section with 'Yes' selected and the 'Use Config Settings' checkbox checked. Below these, the 'Qty Increments' field is set to 6 and the 'Stock Availability' dropdown is set to 'In Stock'.

By setting this to 6, for example, Magento will let your visitors know that they have to buy six or a multiple-of-six items. Trying to order something else will fail and Magento will warn the visitor, explaining that they must order the correct quantity.

Note that if you're selling in boxes of six, and you have six boxes on stock, the **Qty** field should still be set to 36 if you are using this functionality. Of course, we'll not use this function for our TV example, but there are a lot of products where this function comes in handy.

- 12.** Don't forget to set the last field, **Stock availability**, to **In Stock**, otherwise your product might not be visible in the frontend of your store! As soon as you're running out of stock, Magento will automatically change the value of this field. So, remember that whenever you're adding a new stock in Magento in the **Qty** field, you must also check if the **Stock Availability** field has the correct value. Just changing the **Qty** field isn't enough.

[ Depending on the configuration of your Magento environment, you may have an additional tab between **Inventory** and **Categories**, named **Websites**. This tab is only visible if you define multiple websites, and this gives you the opportunity to assign the same product on multiple sites.]

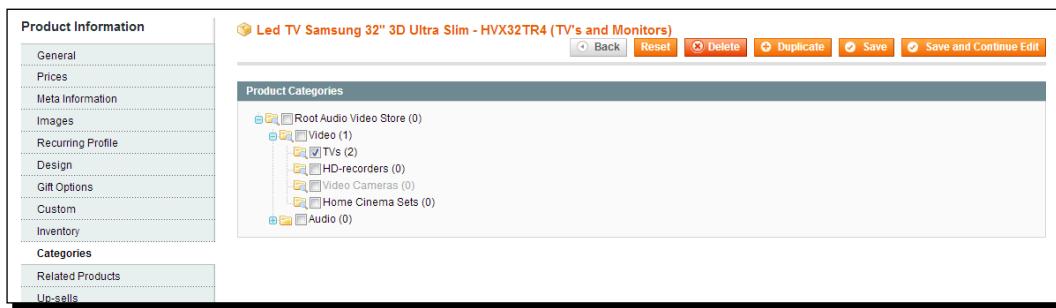
Step 8 – the Categories tab

If you have already set up your categories before starting to add products, this is an easy step. Just assign the correct categories to your products. It's possible to select multiple categories. If you do not select any category at all, your product will not be visible for visitors through the regular site navigation.

Time for action – filling the Categories tab

- Just one step here. Open your category tree by clicking on the category folders and select one or multiple categories within it. Magento will show the number of products in a certain category, but will only update that number if you save your product.

[ Note that it is also possible to add an item to a category from the **Category Maintenance** page. This is especially helpful if you need to assign a lot of items to one specific category. Instead of opening every single item one by one, you can go to the **Categories** function and add them all at once.]

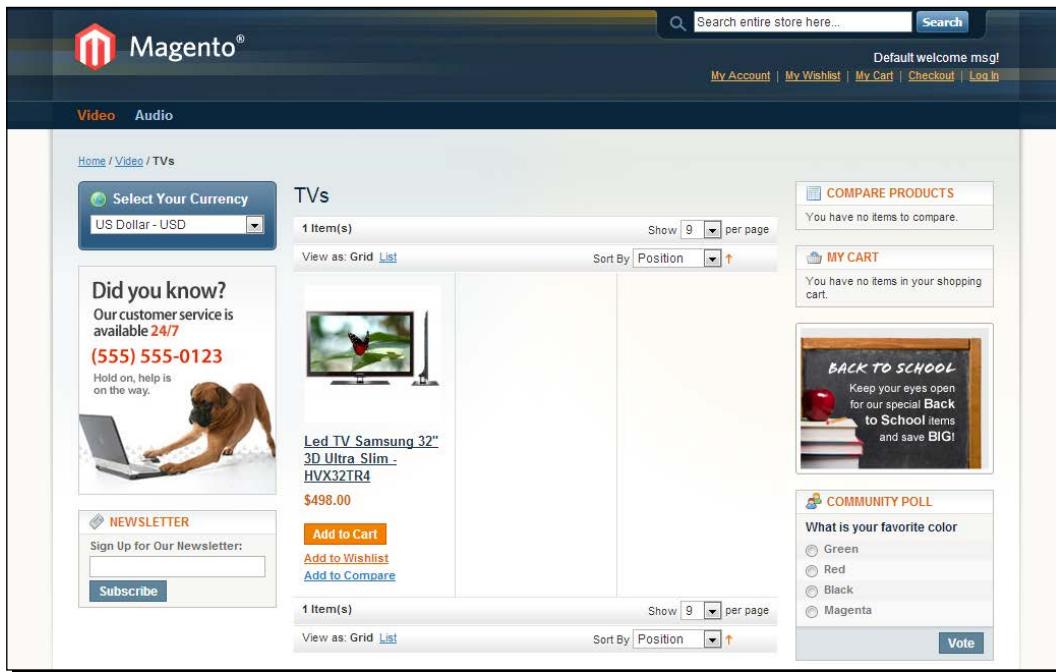


The screenshot shows the 'Product Categories' section of the Magento Admin. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Led TV Samsung 32" 3D Ultra Slim - HVX32TR4 (TVs and Monitors)'. Below the breadcrumb are several buttons: Back, Reset, Delete, Duplicate, Save, and Save and Continue Edit. The main area is titled 'Product Categories' and displays a hierarchical tree structure:

- Root Audio Video Store (0)
 - Video (1)
 - TVs (2)
 - HD-recorders (0)
 - Video Cameras (0)
 - Home Cinema Sets (0)
 - Audio (0)

What just happened?

And that completes the final mandatory tab that we had to go through, to create our product. If you did everything correctly, your product should now be visible at the frontend of your store, seen as something like the following screenshot:



However, we haven't seen all the tabs yet and there are still some interesting functions that we will discuss in the remainder of this chapter.

Before we do so, consider, what if the product you created did not become visible in your store? There can be a number of reasons for this and sometimes it can be frustrating when you're just starting and cannot find the reason. The following are some tips that should help you out:

- ◆ First check if your product's **Status** field, within the **General** tab, is set to **Enabled**.
- ◆ Just below that, check if the **Visibility** field has the value **Catalog, Search**.
- ◆ On the **Inventory** tab, check whether you set the **Manage Stock** field to **Yes**. If you did, make sure you have a **Qty** value more than zero and you set the **Stock Availability** field to **In Stock**.
- ◆ Check if you assigned your product to a category in the **Categories** tab.

- ◆ If you're running multiple websites, you will also see a **Websites** tab. Make sure that your product is assigned to the website, as you need your product to appear in it.

Does everything seem to be correct, but your product is still not showing? Sometimes, it is necessary to rebuild your indexes or flush the Magento cache. Visit **System | Index Management** or **System | Cache Management** to rebuild or flush, if the aforementioned steps do not deliver the desired result. More information on using the index and cache management functions can be found in *Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store*.

Related products, up-selling, and cross-selling

Before looking at the way you can set up related products, and up- and cross-sells, let's first take a closer look at what these actually are and how you can use them in your store to sell more items or products with better revenue.

Related products are—as the name already states—related to another product. To give a few examples: a mouse could be related to a keyboard, video cables could be related to a TV, and ink cartridges could be related to a printer. Related products can also be used to show alternative products within the same product range, although often the up-sell function is used for that purpose.

Generally, in Magento, related products are shown on the product page in a sidebar at the right of the screen. However, the exact position of related products may vary depending on your store's theme.

The screenshot shows a product page for a brown cushion cover. The main product image is a solid brown square cushion. To its right, product details are listed: Product No: ANK001MES0100023, Delivery Time: 5-10 Days, Availability: In stock, and Price: Rs. 199. Below the price, there are links for 'More Products from MeSleep' and a small thumbnail of the same cushion. At the bottom left, there are social sharing buttons for Facebook and Twitter. On the right side, there's a sidebar with options like 'Add to Cart', 'Add to Wishlist', 'Bulk Orders or Corporate Gifting', 'Free Shipping Over Rs. 500', and 'Cash on Delivery'. A red arrow points from this sidebar to a 'RELATED PRODUCTS' section at the bottom right. This section contains a thumbnail for a different cushion cover, labeled 'Me Sleep Lost Treasure Digital Cushion Cover'.

Simple Products

Up-sell products are used to show your visitor alternative products, generally in a higher price range. The goal is to let the customer view alternatives as well. Generally speaking, a higher sales price means more revenue for the seller. Often, the more expensive products are combined with one cheaper product, to get a more balanced product overview, still pointing your visitor in the direction of buying a product with a higher sales price. Take a look at the products in the following example:

The screenshot shows a Wayfair product page for a South Shore Lexington Collection Platform Bed. The main image displays the bed with red and black bedding. The price is listed as \$144.95 (Varies with options) with a savings of \$85.05 (37%). A 'Free Shipping!' badge is present. Below the main image, there's a 'Customers Also Viewed' section with four other products: South Shore Back Bay Platform Bed, South Shore Gravity Queen Platform Bed, South Shore Step One Platform Bed, and Modus Newport Simple Platform Bed. A red arrow points to the 'Customers Also Viewed' section.

Up-sell products are shown on the product pages, in most cases under the product that you selected. A text such as "Other visitors also bought..." or "These items could be interesting for you..." will help to encourage the visitor to click on those items as well.

Cross-sell products aren't shown on the product page directly, but are shown in the cart or just before checkout. This is the moment when it's possible to sell some additional accessories to your customer, by giving them the possibility to easily add them to their cart. So, where the up-sell tries to sell a similar product, but a different one, the cross-sell tries to add last-minute additions to your cart. For an instance, when you're in the supermarket and see some nice cookies offered just when you're waiting in line to check out your groceries. The following example shows a Magento store that is holding the demo data. Although the shown cross-sell products are not the ones you would expect here when buying a camera, the idea is clear: let the user quickly add additional items just before starting the checkout:

The screenshot shows a shopping cart page for an Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera. At the top right is a 'Proceed to Checkout' button. A message at the top left says 'Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera was added to your shopping cart.' Below this is a table with one item: the camera at \$161.94. Buttons for 'Edit', 'Unit Price', 'Qty', and 'Subtotal' are shown. Below the table are 'Continue Shopping', 'Clear Shopping Cart', and 'Update Shopping Cart' buttons.

A red arrow points from the text 'Based on your selection, you may be interested in the following items:' to the sidebar. The sidebar contains three product suggestions:

- Toshiba M285-E 14"**: \$1,599.99. Buttons: Add to Cart, Add to Wishlist, Add to Compare.
- Samsung MM-A900M Ace**: \$150.00. Buttons: Add to Cart, Add to Wishlist, Add to Compare.
- CN Clogs Beach/Garden Clog**: Buttons: Add to Cart, Add to Wishlist, Add to Compare.

On the right, there's a 'DISCOUNT CODES' section with a coupon input field and 'Apply Coupon' button. Below it is an 'ESTIMATE SHIPPING AND TAX' section with dropdowns for Country (United States) and State/Province, and a note 'Please select region, state or province'.

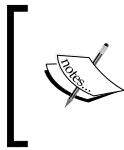
At the bottom right, it shows Subtotal \$161.94 and Grand Total \$161.94. Buttons for 'Proceed to Checkout' and 'Checkout with Multiple Addresses' are present.

These ideas aren't new and they work online just as well as in real stores. Magento offers the possibility to use them. Whether or not to use them all or just a few depends very much on the product range you are offering.

Adding related products in Magento

The principle of adding related products, up-sell and cross-sell products is the same. Therefore, it's sufficient to show you the procedure for related products.

Adding up-sell products and cross-sell products works exactly the same. You just need to do it on a different tab of your product maintenance page.



Whether or not related and up-sell items will be shown depends on the Magento theme your store is using. In the default theme, they will be there, but for other themes it completely depends on the creator of the theme if they will be shown.

Time for action – adding related products

Let's return to our TV example, which we created in this chapter. If needed navigate back to it using the menu: **Catalog | Manage Products** and open your product. On the product page, select the **Related Products** tab as shown in the following screenshot:

This screenshot shows the 'Related Products' tab selected in the left sidebar of the product edit screen. The main area displays a grid of products found in the store. At the top, there are search and filter controls. The grid includes columns for ID, Name, Type, Status, Visibility, SKU, Price, and Position. A message at the bottom states 'No records found.'

By default there's an active filter, showing products that have already been set as a related product for this one. Since we haven't set a related product yet, we'll see an empty screen. The easiest way to solve this is to click on the **Reset Filter** button on the right-hand side of the screen. After that, all the products in your store will be visible again:

This screenshot shows the same product edit screen, but the 'Reset Filter' button has been clicked, removing the active filter. Now, two products are listed in the grid: 'TV Hdmi Cable 1.5m' and 'TV Led Philips'. A red arrow points to the checkbox next to the first product, 'TV Hdmi Cable 1.5m', indicating where to click to add it as a related product.

Now it's easy to add a product as related, just click on the checkbox in front of that particular product as shown in the preceding screenshot. It's possible to add multiple products at once. If you already have a lot of products available in your store, you may filter your list by entering a part of the description, for example, and click on the **Search** button. Don't forget to save your product once you're done, otherwise your changes would be lost.

Adding up-sell products and cross-sell products is just as simple as repeating these steps on the other tabs of your product.

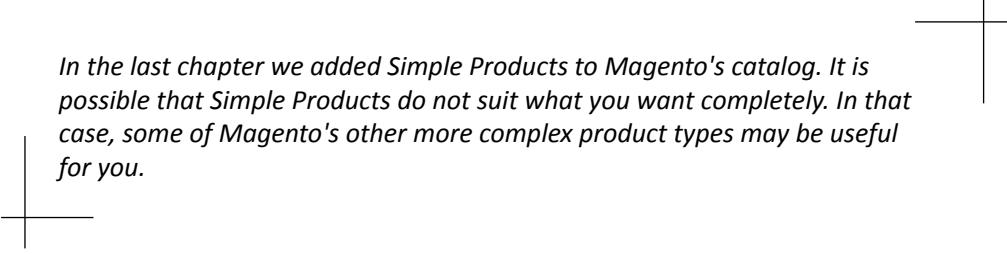
Summary

In this chapter you've added your very first products in Magento, congratulations! Having to go through a complete chapter just to add one simple product seems a lot of information and an ineffective process. However, you'll soon learn to quickly create products by just repeating these steps for a couple of products.

In the next chapter we'll go one step further. Magento offers other product types as well, which enables you to sell more complicated products. However, a good knowledge of the simple products is mandatory to be able to follow along.

5

Beyond Adding Simple Products



In the last chapter we added Simple Products to Magento's catalog. It is possible that Simple Products do not suit what you want completely. In that case, some of Magento's other more complex product types may be useful for you.

In this chapter we will discuss the following product types:

- ◆ **Virtual product** and **Downloadable product**: This is used to sell a nonphysical or downloadable product
- ◆ **Grouped product**: This is used to allow a customer to add multiple products to his/her cart at once
- ◆ **Configurable product**: This is used to sell a product that consists of multiple variants where each variant can have its own inventory and product code (**SKU – Stock Keeping Unit**)
- ◆ **Bundle product**: This is used to allow a customer to quickly configure and order a whole set of products that belong together

Grouped and Configurable products will receive the most attention as these are in general the product types that are most used besides Simple products. After the different product types have been discussed, the final part of this chapter will explain more about what the three types of product relations (cross-sells, up-sells, and related products) are in Magento as well as how to set them for a specific product.

By the end of this chapter you should know enough to completely set up your store's catalog!

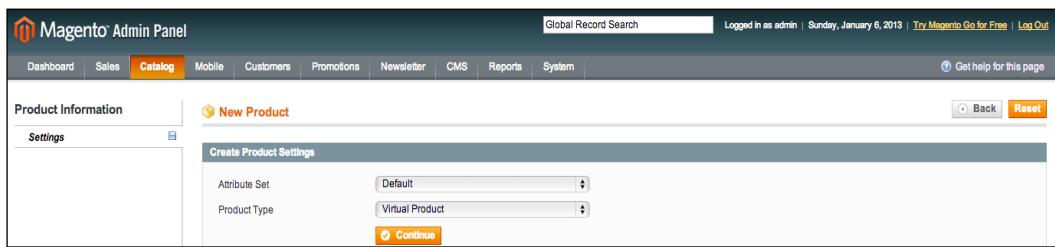
Virtual products and Downloadable products

Virtual products are used to facilitate nonphysical purchases such as house cleaning, a service contract, or an hour of consultancy. Adding a Virtual product is much like adding a Simple product as described in the previous chapter. In the Magento admin, by using the default Magento settings, the most noticeable difference when adding the Virtual product is the absence of the attributes weight, color, and manufacturer.

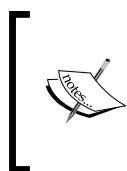
Adding a Virtual product

In your store's frontend, the difference between a Virtual product and a Simple product can be seen in the checkout process. When a customer orders a Virtual product, the step to select a shipping method will be completely gone!

The first step when adding a Virtual product is to go to **Catalog | Manage Products**. On this screen, click on **Add Product** in the top-right corner. You will be taken to the first step of adding a product: choosing the attribute set and product type. So far, this should be familiar from *Chapter 4, Simple Products*. However, now choose **Virtual Product** from the **Product Type** drop-down list instead of **Simple Product** and click on **Continue**:



As stated earlier, the next screen will be much like the product edit screen for adding a Simple product, with the main difference being that some attributes are not available. In this example, we will be adding a Virtual product with the name **House cleaning**.



The easiest way to find your product on the frontend of your store is by searching your store for the product's name. If you cannot find your product in your store, check if the product is enabled, check if it has stock and stock availability is set to **Yes**, and check if the product has been added to the website you're searching on in the **Websites** tab of the product edit screen.

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the Catalog tab selected. On the left, a sidebar lists various product-related sections like General, Prices, and Images. The main area is titled 'House cleaning (Default)' and contains a form with the following fields:

- Name:** House cleaning [STORE VIEW] [GLOBAL]
- SKU:** house-cleaning [WEBSITE]
- Status:** Enabled [STORE VIEW]
- Tax Class:** Taxable Goods [STORE VIEW]
- URL Key:** house-cleaning [GLOBAL]
- Visibility:** Catalog, Search [STORE VIEW]
- Set Product as New from Date:** [GLOBAL]
- Set Product as New to Date:** [GLOBAL]
- In feed:** No [GLOBAL]

All information pertaining to this product can be filled in in the same way you would do for a Simple product. In the frontend, the resulting product page looks much like a Simple product:

The screenshot shows the Magento storefront product page for 'House cleaning'. The page layout includes:

- Header:** Search bar, Default welcome msg!, My Account, My Wishlist, My Cart, Checkout, Log In, Your Language: English.
- Breadcrumbs:** Home / House cleaning.
- Product Image:** A thumbnail image of various cleaning supplies (bottles, gloves, brush).
- Product Information:**
 - Name:** House cleaning
 - Email to a Friend**
 - Be the first to review this product**
 - Availability:** In stock
 - Price:** \$40.00
 - Add to Cart:** Qty: 1, Add to Cart, OR Add to Wishlist, Add to Compare
- Quick Overview:** An hour of house cleaning.
- Details:** An hour of house cleaning.
- Product Tags:** Add Your Tags: [Input field], Add Tags.
- Right Sidebar:**
 - COMPARE PRODUCTS:** You have no items to compare.
 - MY CART:** You have no items in your shopping cart.
 - Community Poll:** What is your favorite Magento feature? (radio buttons for Layered Navigation, Price Rules, Category Management, Compare Products) with a Vote button.
 - Promotion:** BACK TO SCHOOL Keep your eyes open for our special Back to School items and save BIG!
 - Payment Method:** NOW ACCEPTING PayPal

The big difference with a Simple product can be seen in the checkout. First, add the product to the shopping cart. Choose **Proceed to Checkout** when you are in the shopping cart. You will arrive at Magento's one-page checkout process as usual, but look at the checkout steps and you will see that the entire step of choosing a shipping method will be gone.

As a rule more people will finish the checkout if your checkout process is shorter, so always be careful to choose the right product type when adding products, as that way your checkout flow will be as smooth as possible.

The screenshot shows the Magento checkout process. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Furniture, Electronics, Apparel, My Account, My Wishlist, My Cart (1 item), Checkout, Log In, and a language selector set to English. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search entire store here...' and a 'Search' button. To the right of the search bar is a message 'Default welcome msg!'. The main content area is titled 'Checkout' and displays the first step: 'Checkout Method'. This step has two sections: 'CHECKOUT AS A GUEST OR REGISTER' and 'LOGIN'. Under 'REGISTER', there are radio buttons for 'Checkout as Guest' and 'Register', with the latter being selected. Below these are two sections: 'Register with us for future convenience:' and 'Register and save time!', each with a list of benefits. To the right of the 'REGISTER' section is a 'LOGIN' form with fields for 'Email Address' and 'Password', both marked with red asterisks indicating they are required. Below the 'Email Address' field is a link 'Forgot your password?'. At the bottom of the 'Checkout Method' step are three buttons: 'Continue' (orange), 'Forgot your password?' (blue), and 'Login' (orange). To the right of the 'Checkout Method' step is a sidebar titled 'YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS' containing fields for 'Billing Address' and 'Payment Method', both of which are currently empty.

Time for action – adding a Downloadable product

Downloadable products are used to, as the name implies, sell anything that can be downloaded. Examples are e-books, MP3s, videos, images, and software. The process of adding a Downloadable product is much like that of adding a Virtual product, with the addition of a tab on the product edit screen where the download options are set.

1. First go to **Catalog | Manage products**. In this screen, click on **Add Product** in the top-right corner. You will see the screen asking for an attribute set and product type. Now choose **Downloadable Product** from the **Product Type** drop-down list and click on **Continue**:

In this example we'll add a Downloadable product called **Top secret document**. In the left column the final tab is **Downloadable Information**. Compared to the Virtual product, this is where you fill in the additional information pertaining to the download options.

2. Fill in all product information as usual, and proceed to the **Downloadable Information** tab. In this tab, you will see two sections: **Samples** and **Links**. **Samples** are not mandatory; using the **Samples** section you can make a preview of the Downloadable product available on the product page in your storefront. Filling in the **Links** section is necessary; otherwise your Downloadable product will appear out of stock.

3. In this example we shall fill in the **Samples** and **Links** sections. Click on the **Samples** section to expand it. You will see an input field for the title of the sample and an empty table with the headings **Title**, **File**, and **Sort Order**:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the Catalog tab selected. On the left, there's a sidebar for Product Information with options like General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, and Description. The main area is titled 'Samples' and shows a table with one row. The first column is 'Title' and the second is 'File'. The 'Title' cell contains 'Sample'. Below the table, there's a note: 'Alphanumeric, dash and underscore characters are recommended for filenames. Improper characters are replaced with "-".' At the bottom right of the table are buttons for 'Add New Row' and 'Upload Files'.

4. Magento allows you to add multiple sample files. We shall be adding one; the process is similar if you want to display multiple sample files. To add a sample file, click on the **Add New Row** button in the **Sample** section. You will see a row appear containing an input field for the title of this specific sample row and an input section for the location of this sample row's file. Fill in the general title for the **Sample** section and the title for the sample row. We have picked **Sample of secret document** as the title for the sample section and **First paragraph of secret document** as the sample row's title. Next, Magento should know which file to offer as a sample. There are two choices, either a file upload or a URL. By default the radio button for file upload is selected. A file upload works by pressing the ... button next to the text saying **File:**, which opens your computer's file browser. Double-click on the file you want to upload and you will see the file's name appear in the row (**sample** in the following example):

This screenshot shows the same Admin Panel interface as the previous one, but with a new row added to the 'Samples' table. The 'Title' column now contains 'Sample of secret document' and the 'File' column contains 'Sample (0 B)'. The 'File' column includes a file selection interface with a browse button and a text input field for the file name. The rest of the interface remains the same, including the note about filename characters and the 'Add New Row' and 'Upload Files' buttons.

5. This does not yet save the file to Magento! The final step is to click on the **Upload Files** button, after which the row slightly changes in appearance to signify the file is uploaded.

The final two columns of a sample row are the sort order and a delete buttons (the delete button is the red button with an X). By using sort order you can adjust in which order samples appear by filling in whole numbers signifying the row's position, if you have used multiple rows. The delete button deletes a sample row.

6. Now save the product and visit it in the frontend of your store. You will see the product is out of stock because the **Links** section is not yet filled, but you can see the information you filled in under the **Samples** section already present!

7. Head back to the Magento Admin and open the Downloadable product again. In the **Downloadable Information** tab, the **Links** section will be expanded by default. The first input field in the **Links** section is for the general title of all the links, where we have filled in **The secret document**. The second is a choice whether the downloadable files you add in the **Links** section can be purchased separately or not. We will get back to this choice after discussing the **Links** section so we can show the effect of this choice better.

- 8.** The most important part of the **Links** section is the table where one or more downloadable files can be set. In general, this table functions similarly to the downloadable files table in the **Samples** section. We will be adding two files to the **Links** section: Part 1 and Part 2 of our top secret document. Because we are adding two files, click on the **Add New Row** button twice. This results in the following view:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Sales, Catalog (which is highlighted in orange), Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. On the right side of the header, there are links for Global Record Search, Log in as admin, Sunday, January 6, 2013, Try Magento Go for Free, and Log Out. Below the header, a sidebar titled 'Product Information' lists various categories: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, and Product Reviews. The main content area displays a product titled 'Top secret document (Default)'. Under the 'Samples' tab, there is a table for 'Links'. The table has columns: Title, Price, Max. Downloads, Shareable, Sample, File, and Sort Order. There are two rows in the table. The first row contains the title 'The secret document', price '[USD] 0', max downloads '0', shareable checkbox checked (Unlimited), sample radio button 'File', file input field, file browse button, sort order input field, and a delete button. The second row contains the title 'Part 2 of the top secret document', price '[USD] 0', max downloads '0', shareable checkbox checked (Unlimited), sample radio button 'URL', URL input field, URL browse button, sort order input field, and a delete button. At the bottom of the table, there is a note: 'Alphanumeric, dash and underscore characters are recommended for filenames. Improper characters are replaced with '-'.' Below the table are buttons for 'Add New Row' and 'Upload Files'.

The **Title**, **File**, and **Sort Order** columns have the same purpose as in the **Samples** section. The same goes for the delete buttons. The columns that differ from the **Samples** section are **Price**, **Max. Downloads**, **Shareable**, and **Sample**.

- ◆ Under **Price**, you can fill in an additional price for a specific downloadable file. For instance, if the base product price is 1000 and we would want to give Part 1 of our top secret document an additional price of 100, the customer would have to pay $1000 + 100 = 1100$ for the purchase of Part 1 of the top secret document. Filling in this price is not required and the input field should be left empty unless specific downloadable files, which you are adding, have specific additional costs to your customers.
- ◆ Under **Max. Downloads** you can set the maximum number of downloads for each downloadable file by filling in a whole number greater than zero in the input field. Magento automatically selects the **Unlimited** checkbox for you if you do not do anything with this column.

- ◆ Under **Shareable** you will see a drop-down that lets you set the product to be shareable or not. Setting this to **Yes** means that your customers can share the URL of the Downloadable product with others. Generally, this is not desired. The default setting for this drop-down menu is **Use Config**, and Magento's default config value is to not allow sharing of downloadable files. We recommend you to leave it at the default settings and do not change anything in this column.
- ◆ Under **Sample** you have the option of uploading a specific sample of the downloadable file. This is not mandatory and you can see that no radio button is selected by default.

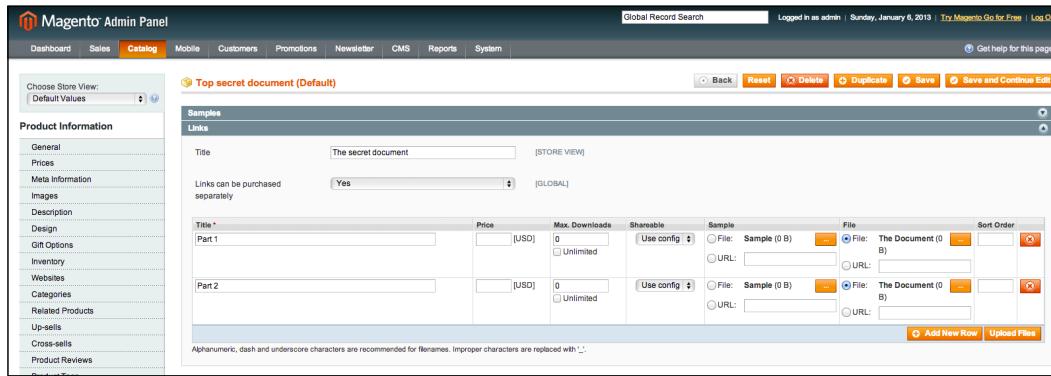
If you are already using the **Samples** section, filling in the **Sample** column in the **Links** section can be superfluous and confusing to manage. We recommend that you either use the **Samples** section or the sample column in the **Files** section unless you have a solid reason to use both. In our example we have added sample files for download in the **Links** section to be able to show how it will render on the frontend. If you choose to add a sample for a downloadable file in the **Links** section, make sure to click on the radio button for **File Upload** or **URL**, otherwise your sample will not get saved even if you have uploaded the sample file or provided the URL for the sample file.

After filling in the titles and choosing the files for the samples and actual downloads, the table looks as follows:

Title	Price	Max. Downloads	Shareable	Sample	File	Sort Order
Part 1	\$0.00 [USD]	0	Use config	<input type="radio"/> File: Sample (0 B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> File: The Document (0 B)	
Part 2	\$0.00 [USD]	0	Use config	<input type="radio"/> File: Sample (0 B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> File: The Document (0 B)	

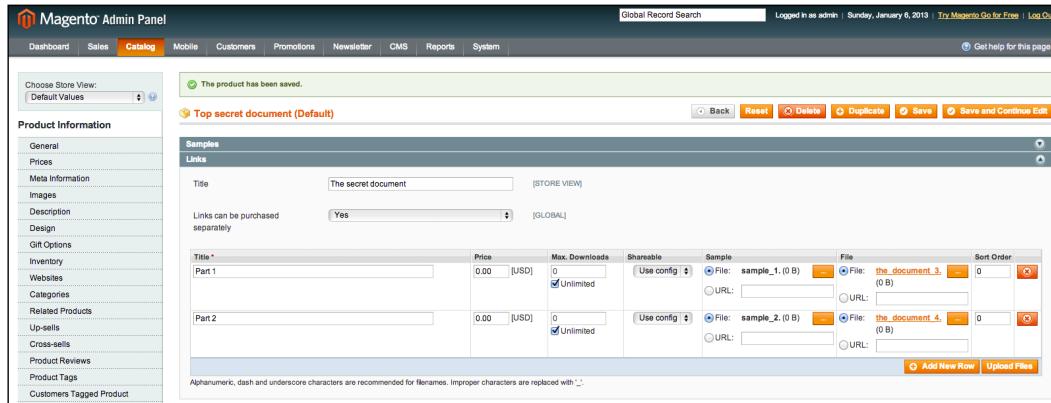
Beyond Adding Simple Products

Now the files have to be uploaded by clicking on the **Upload Files** button. After that, the layout changes to the view shown in the following screenshot:



Uploading a file does not work if the directory permissions for your store are not set correctly. If you are using a local installation, we recommend that you set your full Magento directory open for read and write access from all users. In the Mac section of *Chapter 1, Installation*, we provided some more information about that. If you are using a Magento installation hosted by a hosting provider, please contact your hosting provider for information about fixing directory permission issues.

Finally, after saving the product, the **Downloadable Information** section of our top secret document looks like this:



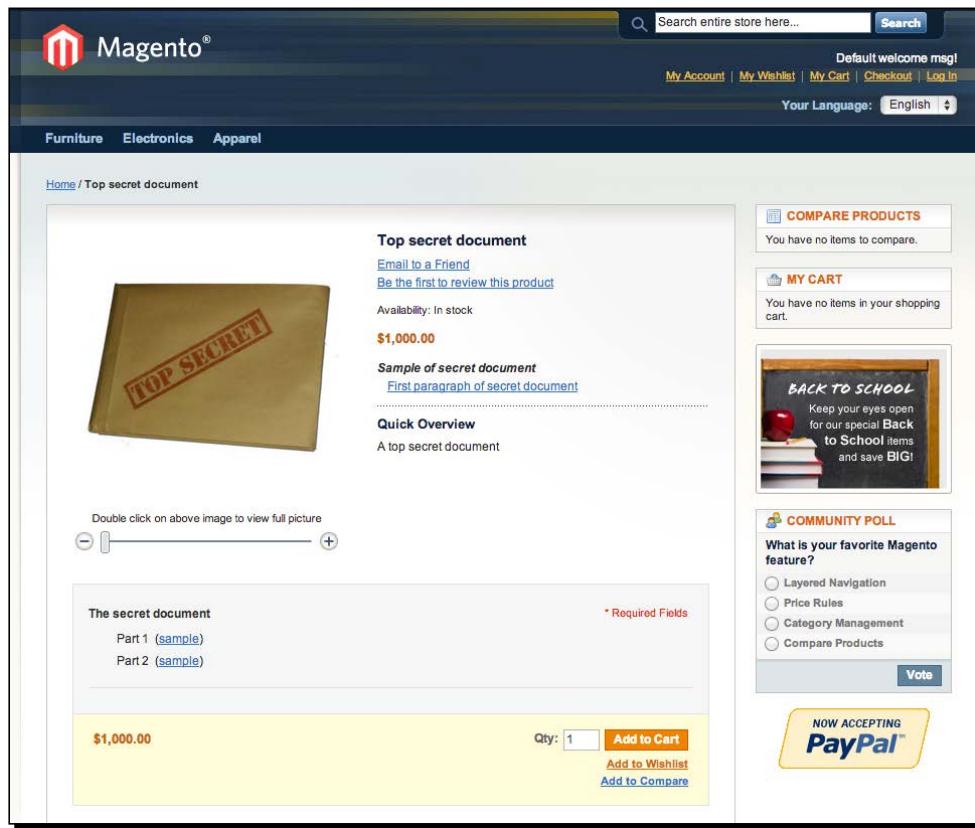
What just happened?

The storefront will now display the product as shown in the following screenshot. An **Add to Cart** button is now available, and there is a new section called **The secret document**, which is what we filled in as the title for the **Links** section in the **Downloadable Information** section of the product edit screen. Inside the **The secret document** section there are two rows displaying the two downloadable files we added in the backend, including sample links after their titles:

Finally, it's time to discuss the **Links can be purchased separately** option that can be found in the **Links** section of the **Downloadable Information** section of the product edit screen.

Beyond Adding Simple Products

By default this drop-down menu is set to **Yes**. Looking at the preceding product page screenshot, you will see checkboxes in front of each downloadable. This happens when the **Links can be purchased separately** drop-down box is set to **Yes**, and means your customers have to select the checkbox for each file they want to order. Setting the drop-down menu to **No** results in a product presentation as shown in the following screenshot, meaning customers do not need to select checkboxes, and they will be able to add all downloadable files to the cart:



The shopping cart reflects the files that were chosen: both in the following screenshot. After clicking on **Proceed to Checkout**, Magento's one-page checkout appears. Like the checkout for a Virtual product, the shipping method step is gone. There is a difference with the checkout for Virtual products however. Magento links the Downloadable products to customer accounts. Because of this there is no possibility to checkout as a guest anymore!

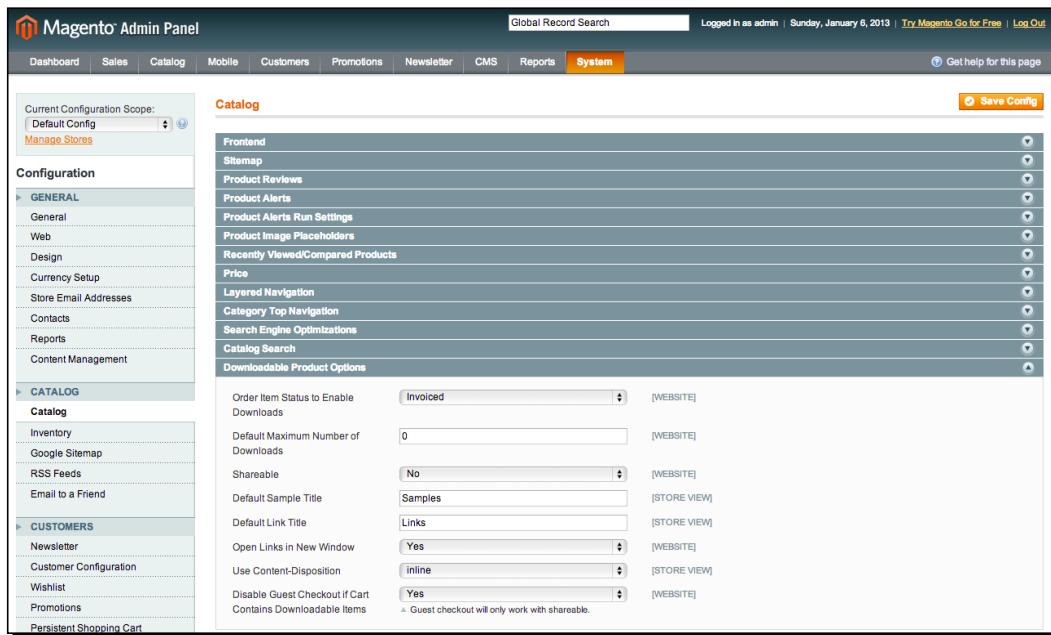
The screenshot shows a Magento shopping cart page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Furniture, Electronics, Apparel, My Account, My Wishlist, My Cart (1 item), Checkout, and Log In. The language is set to English. A message at the top says "Default welcome msg!". Below the navigation is a "Shopping Cart" section with a table. The table has columns for Product Name, Unit Price, Qty, and Subtotal. One item is listed: "Top secret document" with a unit price of \$1,000.00, quantity 1, and subtotal \$1,000.00. There are "Edit", "Clear Shopping Cart", and "Update Shopping Cart" buttons. Below the table is a "DISCOUNT CODES" section with a coupon input field and an "Apply Coupon" button. To the right is a summary box showing Subtotal \$1,000.00 and Grand Total \$1,000.00, with a "Proceed to Checkout" button.

After placing an order, your customers can go to their customer account to get access to their Downloadable products in the **Downloadable Products** section. In it, customers can see which files they have ordered, if they are available and how many downloads are remaining. By clicking on the hyperlinks behind the entries in the **Title** column, customers can download their files.

The screenshot shows a customer account page for "Hank Tank". The top navigation bar includes links for My Account, My Wishlist, My Cart, Checkout, and Log Out. The language is set to English. On the left, there's a sidebar with "MY ACCOUNT" and a list of links: Account Dashboard, Account Information, Address Book, My Orders, Billing Agreements, Recurring Profiles, My Product Reviews, My Tags, My Wishlist, My Applications, Newsletter Subscriptions, and **My Downloadable Products**. The main content area is titled "My Downloadable Products" and shows a table of 2 items. The table columns are Order #, Date, Title, Status, and Remaining Downloads. The first item is "100000001" from 1/6/13 titled "Top secret document - Part_2" with status Pending and unlimited downloads. The second item is "100000001" from 1/6/13 titled "Top secret document - Part_1" with status Pending and unlimited downloads. There are "Show 10" and "per page" buttons at the bottom of the table.

Beyond Adding Simple Products

The general configuration settings for Downloadable products can be found at **System | Catalog**, in the **Downloadable Product Options** section:

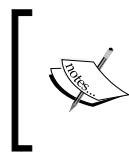


The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the 'System' tab selected. In the left sidebar, under 'Catalog', the 'Downloadable Product Options' section is expanded. It contains several configuration options:

- Order Item Status to Enable Downloads: Invoiced [WEBSITE]
- Default Maximum Number of Downloads: 0 [WEBSITE]
- Shareable: No [WEBSITE]
- Default Sample Title: Samples [STORE VIEW]
- Default Link Title: Links [STORE VIEW]
- Open Links in New Window: Yes [WEBSITE]
- Use Content-Disposition: inline [STORE VIEW]
- Disable Guest Checkout if Cart Contains Downloadable Items: Yes [WEBSITE]
Guest checkout will only work with shareable.

A 'Save Config' button is located in the top right corner of the configuration area.

We advise you to leave these options to their default values. The first option is important to be aware of: by default Magento makes downloadable files available to your customers only after your customer's order is invoiced.



Set the **Links can be purchased separately** choice to **No** if you only have one row in the **Links** section of the Downloadable product. Otherwise, your customers have to mark the checkbox for that single file before they can add the product to their cart, reducing the effectiveness of your product page!

Grouped products

Grouped, Configurable, and Bundle products have in common that they comprise a combination of other products. A Grouped product is displayed in the frontend as a product page where your customers can choose to order multiple individual products in different quantities, in one go. For example, the Magento Red Furniture Set from Magento's sample data displays an order form where quantities for three different products can be filled in. These three products exist as individual products in the store; the Grouped product is a way to present them together. A Grouped product is useful for showing your customers which products go together well:

Magento Red Furniture Set

Email to a Friend
★★★★★ 1 Review(s) | Add Your Review

Availability: In stock

Product Name	Price	Qty
Ottoman	\$299.99	0
Chair	\$129.99	0
Couch	\$599.99	0

Add to Cart OR Add to Wishlist Add to Compare

Quick Overview
Love red? You'll love these pieces of handmade modern furniture!

Details
The perfect furniture set for the living room! Love red? You'll love these pieces of handmade modern furniture!

Additional Information

Model	RFS
Dimensions	No
Finish	Microfiber
Country of Origin	Italy

Product Tags

Time for action – adding a Grouped product

Adding a Grouped product starts in **Catalog | Manage Products**. Click on the **Add to Cart** button and in the next screen, choose **Grouped Product** and click on **Continue**:

New Product

Create Product Settings

Attribute Set: Default
Product Type: Grouped Product

Continue

The product edit screen that is now displayed should look familiar, with the exception of three things:

- ◆ It is not possible to enter a price for the Grouped product as the purchase price is determined by the underlying products that the customer chooses to add to his/her cart

Beyond Adding Simple Products

- ◆ It is not possible to enter a stock quantity for the Grouped product as the stock information is kept in the underlying products
- ◆ There is the **Associated Products** tab, where the products that should be displayed in the "add to cart" form in the storefront for this Grouped product should be set

We will name our product "Phone and/or House Cleaning". The products that will be displayed in the "add to cart" form for this Grouped product will be a phone and the House Cleaning Virtual product that we created earlier.

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the Catalog tab selected. A product named "Phone and/or House Cleaning" is being edited. The General tab is active, displaying fields for Name, SKU, Status, URL Key, Visibility, and other product details. The right side of the screen shows tabs for General, Description, Media, and Advanced. The left sidebar lists various product management tabs: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, Product Reviews, Product Tags, Customers Tagged Product, and Associated Products.

After filling in the regular product information and setting the **Stock Availability** field to **In Stock** in the **Inventory** tab, open the **Associated Products** tab (located at the bottom of the left column). The **Associated Products** tab will show a product grid containing all Virtual and Simple products in your store. This has two implications:

- ◆ You can only associate Virtual and Simple products to a Grouped product
- ◆ If you do not have Virtual or Simple products in your store, you cannot display any choices in the Grouped product's add to cart form

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the Catalog tab selected. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Product Information' lists various categories like General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, and Associated Products. The main content area is titled 'New Product (Default)' and displays a grid of products associated with a grouped product. The grid has columns for ID, Name, SKU, Price, Default Qty, and Position. Above the grid, there are pagination controls (Page 1 of 6 pages), search filters (Reset Filter, Search), and action buttons (Back, Reset, Save, Save and Continue Edit). The grid contains 105 records found, with rows numbered 167 down to 144.

ID	Name	SKU	Price	Default Qty	Position
167	House cleaning	house-cleaning	\$40.00		
166	HTC Touch Diamond	HTC Touch Diamond	\$750.00		
162	Microsoft Wireless Optical Mouse 5000	microsoftmouse5000	\$59.99		
161	Logitech diNovo Edge Keyboard	logidinovo	\$239.99		
160	Logitech Cordless Optical Trackman	logitechcord	\$79.99		
159	Microsoft Natural Ergonomic Keyboard 4000	microsoftnatural	\$99.99		
157	30" Flat-Panel TFT-LCD Cinema HD Monitor	M9179LL	\$699.99		
156	19" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	W1952TQ-TF	\$399.99		
155	Seagate 250GB HD - 5400RPM	250gb5400	\$99.00		
154	Seagate 500GB HD - 5400RPM	500gb5400	\$299.00		
153	Intel Core 2 Extreme QX9775 3.20GHz Retail	intelcore2extreme	\$2,049.99		
152	24" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	W2452T-TF	\$699.99		
151	Intel C2D E8400 3.0GHz Retail	intelc2d	\$98.99		
150	Western Digital 500GB HD - 7200RPM	500gb7200	\$299.00		
149	Western Digital - 1TB HD - 7200RPM	1tb7200	\$399.00		
148	AMD A46 X2 3800+ 2.0GHz OEM	amda64	\$98.99		
147	22" Syncmaster LCD Monitor	226bw	\$399.99		
146	Three Year Extended Warranty - Parts and Labor	3yr_p_l	\$325.00		
145	AMD Phenom X4 9650 Black Ed. 2.50GHz Retail	amdphenom	\$335.99		
144	Two Year Extended Warranty - Parts and Labor	2yr_p_l	\$250.00		

The grid that is displayed in the **Associated Products** tab functions much as other Magento admin grids. It has pagination above the table, and the table has several fields:

- ◆ A column with checkboxes
- ◆ ID
- ◆ Name
- ◆ SKU
- ◆ Price
- ◆ Default Qty
- ◆ Position

In the header above the column with checkboxes, you see a drop-down menu, which is set to **Any** when you are adding the Grouped product. The next time you open your Grouped product (after saving), this drop-down menu will be set to **Yes**. The grid will then only show Simple and Virtual products that are already associated to the Grouped product. In that case, set this drop-down menu to **Any** or **No**, and press the **Search** button in the top-right corner to display all or all non-associated products inside the grid.

Beyond Adding Simple Products

The **ID**, **Name**, and **SKU** fields display the corresponding Simple and/or Virtual product information. The **Default Qty** field allows you to set a default order quantity for each associated product. By default Magento displays a zero in the add to cart form, if you want some products selected for purchase by default in your Grouped product, you can fill in a one or higher. In the **Position** column, you can enter a non-negative whole number value to indicate the position of the product inside the add to cart form on the product page.

The **ID**, **Name**, **SKU**, **Default Qty**, and **Position** columns are searchable. You can enter a value in each column's header cell and press the **Search** button to look for specific products according to the values you entered.

The product grid in our case displays a heap of Simple products from Magento's sample data as well as the "House Cleaning" product from our discussion of the Virtual product. Associating a Simple or Virtual product with our Grouped product can be done by selecting the checkboxes for the products we want to associate. In our example, we have done so for the "House Cleaning" and "HTC touch Diamond" products.

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel Catalog grid. The grid lists various products with columns for ID, Name, SKU, Price, Default Qty, and Position. The 'Name' column header has a search input field. The 'Default Qty' column header also has a search input field. The 'House Cleaning' and 'HTC Touch Diamond' products are checked in the 'Associated Products' column. The 'House Cleaning' product is listed under the 'General' category in the sidebar.

ID	Name	SKU	Price	Default Qty	Position
167	House cleaning	house-cleaning	\$40.00	0 0.0000	0 0
166	HTC Touch Diamond	HTC Touch Diamond	\$750.00	0 0.0000	0 0
162	Microsoft Wireless Optical Mouse 5000	micromouse5000	\$59.99		
161	Logitech dNovo Edge Keyboard	logidinovo	\$239.99		
160	Logitech Cordless Optical Trackman	logitechcord	\$79.99		
159	Microsoft Natural Ergonomic Keyboard 4000	microsnatural	\$99.99		
157	30" Flat-Panel TFT-LCD Cinema HD Monitor	M9179LL	\$699.99		
156	19" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	W1952TQ-TF	\$399.99		
155	Seagate 250GB HD - 5400RPM	250gb5400	\$99.00		
154	Seagate 500GB HD - 5400RPM	500gb5400	\$299.00		
153	Intel Core 2 Extreme QX9775 3.20GHz Retail	intelcore2extreme	\$2,049.99		
152	24" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	W2452T-TF	\$699.99		
151	Intel C2D E8400 3.0GHz Retail	intelc2d	\$98.99		
150	Western Digital 500GB HD - 7200RPM	500gb7200	\$299.00		
149	Western Digital - 1TB HD - 7200RPM	1tb7200	\$399.00		
148	AMD A64 X2 3800+ 2.0GHz OEM	amda64	\$98.99		
147	22" Syncmaster LCD Monitor	22bw	\$399.99		
146	Three Year Extended Warranty - Parts and Labor	3yr_p_l	\$325.00		
145	AMD Phenom X4 9850 Black Ed. 2.50GHz Retail	amdphenom	\$335.99		
144	Two Year Extended Warranty - Parts and Labor	2yr_p_l	\$250.00		

After saving, you can view the product page on the frontend. It should look similar to our example. Fill in a quantity of one, and click on the **Add to Cart** button. The cart will look exactly the same as it would if we had added these products to the cart separately from their respective product pages:

Phone and/or House Cleaning

Email to a Friend
Be the first to review this product

Availability: In stock

Product Name	Price	Qty
House cleaning	\$40.00	0
HTC Touch Diamond	\$750.00	0

Add to Cart OR [Add to Wishlist](#) [Add to Compare](#)

Quick Overview
Grouped Product

Details
Grouped Product

Product Tags
Add Your Tags: Add Tags
Use spaces to separate tags. Use single quotes ('') for phrases.

RECENTLY VIEWED PRODUCTS
[Magento Red Furniture Set](#)
[Top secret document](#)

BACK TO SCHOOL
Keep your eyes open for our special Back to School items and save BIG!

COMMUNITY POLL
What is your favorite Magento feature?
 Layered Navigation
 Price Rules
 Category Management
 Compare Products
[Vote](#)

The final screen would be shown as follows:

Shopping Cart

Phone and/or House Cleaning was added to your shopping cart.

Product Name	Move to Wishlist	Unit Price	Qty	Subtotal
House cleaning	Edit	\$40.00	1	\$40.00
HTC Touch Diamond	Edit	\$750.00	1	\$750.00

Proceed to Checkout

Continue Shopping **Clear Shopping Cart** **Update Shopping Cart**

DISCOUNT CODES
Enter your coupon code if you have one.

Apply Coupon

ESTIMATE SHIPPING AND TAX
Enter your destination to get a shipping estimate.

Subtotal \$790.00
Grand Total \$790.00

Proceed to Checkout
[Checkout with Multiple Addresses](#)

Configurable products

A Configurable product is a product that comprises multiple variants. Each variant in the Configurable product is a separate product in your store as well, and thus can have its own stock management and SKU. A good example for this is clothing, let's say for t-shirts. The Magento sample data contains a t-shirt called "Zolof The Rock And Roll Destroyer: LOL Cat T-shirt". This t-shirt is available in sizes small, medium and large, and in colors green and red. This means there are six Simple products to track stock for:

- ◆ Size small, color green
- ◆ Size medium, color green
- ◆ Size large, color green
- ◆ Size small, color red
- ◆ Size medium, color red
- ◆ Size large, color red

The screenshot shows a Magento product page for a red t-shirt. The main image features a cartoon cat with a guitar and the text 'Zolof The Rock And Roll Destroyer: LOL Cat'. Below the main image, there are two smaller thumbnail images labeled 'MORE VIEWS'.

Product Information:

- Name:** Zolof The Rock And Roll Destroyer: LOL Cat T-shirt
- Email to a Friend:** Link
- Reviews:** ★★★★☆ 2 Review(s) | Add Your Review
- Availability:** In stock
- Price:** \$13.50
- Quick Overview:** Printed on American Apparel Classic style 5495 California t-shirts.
- Size:** Small (Required Field)
- Color:** Choose an Option...
- Add to Cart:** Qty: 1 | Add to Cart | Add to Wishlist | Add to Compare

Right Sidebar:

- COMPARE PRODUCTS:** You have no items to compare.
- MY CART:** You have no items in your shopping cart.
- RECENTLY VIEWED PRODUCTS:**
 - The Get Up Kids: Band Camp Pullover Hoodie
 - Kenneth Cole New York Men's Converge Slip-on
 - Ink Eater: Kraken Bomber Destroyed Tee
 - Phone and/or House Cleaning
 - Magento Red Furniture Set
- BACK TO SCHOOL:** Keep your eyes open for our special Back to School items and save BIG!
- COMMUNITY POLL:** What is your favorite Magento feature?
 - Layered Navigation
 - Price Rules
 - Category Management
 - Compare Products**Vote**

Usually as a store owner you do not want to display all these Simple products as separate products inside your categories. Instead, generally you want to display the Zolof t-shirt once in your catalog and to offer size and color choices (drop-down lists) on the product detail page. This is the use of a Configurable product; the Configurable product only displays color and size combinations that are in stock.

Setting Configurable products in the Magento admin can take some getting used to. A thorough understanding of Magento's attribute system as discussed in *Chapter 4, Simple Products*, is very important. If necessary we advise you to (re-)read that chapter before continuing with the following discussion of adding Configurable products.

Time for action – creating a Configurable product

To be able to add Configurable products, you will need product attributes with **Type** set to **Dropdown** and **Use To Create Configurable Product** set to **Yes**. In our example, we will use a product attribute called color, which comes by default in Magento and can be found under **Catalog | Manage Attributes**. The color attribute has a number of possible values that were set by importing the Magento sample data, the values can be seen in the following screenshot. In our example we will use the color values **Red**, **White**, and **Blue**.

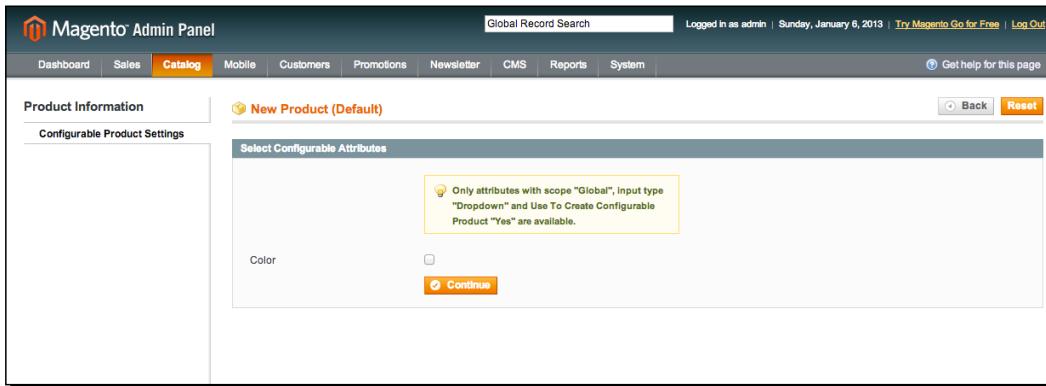


If you do not have the Magento sample data installed, you should go to **Catalog | Manage Attributes**, open the **Color** attribute and add the colors yourself. Additionally, if you do not have the sample data installed, go to **Catalog | Manage Attribute Sets**, open the attribute set called **Default**, drag the color attribute inside it and save the attribute set.

Admin	English	French	German	Position	Is Default	Add Option
Black	Black			0	<input type="radio"/>	
Blue	Blue			0	<input type="radio"/>	
Brown				0	<input type="radio"/>	
Gray				0	<input type="radio"/>	
Green	Green			0	<input type="radio"/>	
Magneta				0	<input type="radio"/>	
Pink				0	<input type="radio"/>	
Red	Red			0	<input type="radio"/>	
Silver	Silver			0	<input type="radio"/>	
White				0	<input type="radio"/>	

As usual the process of adding a product starts from **Catalog | Manage Products**. After clicking on the **Add Product** button, choose **Configurable Product** and click on **Continue**. The next step will not be the product edit screen yet, but a screen asking you on what attributes the variants of the Configurable product will be based. These attributes are called the **configurable attributes**. In our case this is just color. If you have more attributes in your store that are set to be usable in a Configurable product, check the checkboxes that apply and click on **Continue**. If you were adding a "Zolof The Rock And Roll Destroyer", for example, you would choose the t-shirt size and color here.

This means that in order to work with Configurable products, you first need to know exactly which choices (drop-down lists) you want to display to your customers on the Configurable product's page in your storefront. Only after creating all necessary attributes and their values is it possible to continue with the following steps:



After you have chosen the configurable attributes for your Configurable product, you will arrive in the product edit screen. For this example, we will add a product called "Cube", which will be available in colors red, white, and blue.

Most of the tabs in the left column of the product edit screen are as expected, but just as with the Grouped product, an **Associated Products** tab is present for the Configurable product. Fill in the product's information as usual and proceed to the **Associated Products** tab. This will look like the following screenshot, though your product grid at the bottom of the page may be empty; ours is filled with Magento sample data:

The screenshot shows the 'New Product (Default)' form in the Magento Admin Panel. The 'General' tab is active. The product details are as follows:

- Name ***: Cube
- SKU ***: Cube
- Status ***: Enabled
- Tax Class ***: Taxable Goods
- URL Key**: Cube
- Visibility ***: Catalog, Search
- Set Product as New from Date**: (empty)
- Set Product as New to Date**: (empty)
- In feed**: No
- Country of Manufacture**: (empty)

Buttons at the top right include: Back, Reset, Save, and Save and Continue Edit.

Click on the **Save and Continue Edit** button. Your screen will refresh and you will end up back in the **Associated Products** tab, which will now look differently because a **Quick simple product creation** section has been added:

The screenshot shows the 'Cube (Default)' product page in the Magento Admin Panel. The 'Associated Products' tab is active. The product details are as follows:

- Name ***: Cube Autogenerate
- SKU ***: Cube Autogenerate
- Weight ***: (empty)
- Status ***: Please Select
- Visibility ***: Please Select
- Color ***: (empty)
- Qty ***: 0
- Stock Availability**: In Stock

A 'Quick Create' button is present. Below this is a 'Super product attributes configuration' section with notes about price values and attribute names. At the bottom is a grid for managing associated products, showing columns for ID, Name, Attrit. Set Name, SKU, Price, Inventory, Color, and Action. A search bar and filters are at the top of the grid area.

There are two options for associating products to the Configurable product:

- ◆ The Simple products you want to associate to the Configurable product *don't* already exist
- ◆ The Simple products you want to associate to the Configurable product already exist

Simple products don't already exist

If the Simple products do not already exist, the **Quick simple product creation** section helps greatly. Using this section you can let Magento create the Simple product variants that should be associated to your Configurable product. The different options are as follows:

- ◆ **Name:** This is the Simple product's name; we suggest that you leave the checkbox selected (meaning Magento will take care of the naming).
- ◆ **SKU:** This is the Simple product's SKU. Often you will want to use your own SKU for the Simple product variants. In that case, uncheck the checkbox and fill in the SKU for the Simple product that you are creating.
- ◆ **Weight:** This is the weight of the Simple product.
- ◆ **Status:** This is the product status for the Simple product that will be created.
- ◆ **Visibility:** This is where the Simple product, which will be created, can be found in your store. We advise setting this to **Not visible individually** as your Configurable product will already be able to be found.
- ◆ **Color:** In our case, this is the configurable attribute. If you have chosen other attributes as configurable attributes, you will see them here. After choosing a value, you will be able to specify an additional price for the option. For instance, if size XL costs 40 more than size L for your t-shirts, you can input 40 here. You can specify these as a fixed increase of the product price or as a percentage increase of the product price.
- ◆ **Qty:** This is the number of units that are in stock for this Simple product.
- ◆ **Stock Availability:** You can choose whether or not the Simple product that is being created is in stock.

After you have set the options to your liking, click on the **Quick Create** button. When you have pressed the button, you can see the **Quick simple product creation** form has remembered all settings except for the configurable attributes' values. Choose the next value (**Blue** in our case) for your configurable attributes and press Quick Create again.

After doing the same again for the **White** option, our page looks like the following screenshot. As we are creating a Configurable product with three variants: **Red**, **White**, and **Blue**, we have three associated products. These can be seen in the product grid of the **Super product attributes configuration** section. In the Zolof t-shirt example previously mentioned, there are three sizes and two colors. In that case, six associated products would need to be created: one for each possible combination.

In the **Super product attributes configuration** section you can see that it is possible to add additional costs for each variant, if you forgot to do so during the quick creation of Simple products. As we have created all the products we want to associate to the Configurable product through **Quick simple product creation**, we don't need to use the product grid further. As a final step, do not forget to save your Configurable product now that the Simple products are created.

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin interface for creating a Simple Associated Product. On the left, a sidebar lists various product-related tabs: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, Product Reviews, Product Tags, Customers Tagged Product, Custom Options, and Associated Products. The 'Associated Products' tab is selected.

The main content area has two sections:

- Create Simple Associated Product:** This section contains fields for Name (Cube), SKU (Cube), Weight (8), Status (Enabled), Visibility (Not Visible Individually), Qty (11), and Stock Availability (In Stock). It includes a 'Quick Create' button.
- Super product attributes configuration:** This section shows price values for options: Color (Color) with Price: Fixed for Red, Blue, and White.

Below these sections is a table listing three associated products:

ID	Name	Attrib. Set Name	SKU	Price	Inventory	Color	Action
171	Cube-Red	Default	Cube-Red	\$70.00	In Stock	Red	Edit
172	Cube-Blue	Default	Cube-Blue	\$70.00	In Stock	Blue	Edit
173	Cube-White	Default	Cube-White	\$70.00	In Stock	White	Edit

Simple products already exist

If the Simple products already exist in your store, logically it is not necessary to create them using the **Quick simple products creation** tool anymore. Instead, you can associate the Simple products to the Configurable product through the product grid in the **Associated Products** tab. To follow the steps given, please ensure that you have followed the previous section using the **Quick simple product creation** tool, and use the same configurable attributes as you did when following the previous section. That way you will have available the Simple products that you previously created.

Beyond Adding Simple Products

To demonstrate associating Simple products that already exist to the Configurable product, we will be adding a second Configurable product called "Cube 2". Add the product using the same steps as previously mentioned: go to **Catalog | Manage Products**, click on **Add Product**, choose **Configurable Product**, click on **Continue**, choose your configurable attributes and click on **Continue** again:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel under the Catalog tab. A modal window titled "Create Simple Associated Product" is open. At the top right of the modal are buttons for "Back", "Reset", "Save", and "Save and Continue Edit". Below these buttons is a "Create Empty" button. The main area of the modal is titled "Super product attributes configuration" and contains a note about price values for options. A search bar at the bottom of the modal has "Color" selected as the attribute name and "Color" as the value. The modal also includes a "Use default (Color)" checkbox. Below the modal, the main admin interface shows a grid of products. The grid has columns for ID, Name, Attrb. Set Name, SKU, Price, Inventory, Color, and Action. The "Attrb. Set Name" column shows values like "apevia-black", "nzflexa", etc. The "Color" column shows values like "Black", "Silver", "Brown", "Black", "Red", "Blue", and "White". The "Action" column contains "Edit" links for each row. The grid also includes filters for "From:" and "To:".

ID	Name	Attrb. Set Name	SKU	Price	Inventory	Color	Action
138	Apevia Black X-Cruiser Case ATX Mid-Tower Case (Default)	Default	apevia-black	\$150.00	In Stock	Black	Edit
139	NZXT Lexa Silver Aluminum ATX Mid-Tower Case (Default)	Default	nzflexa	\$199.99	In Stock	Silver	Edit
160	Logitech Cordless Optical Trackman	Default	logitechcord	\$79.99	In Stock	Brown	Edit
162	Microsoft Wireless Optical Mouse 5000	Default	micromouse5000	\$59.99	In Stock	Black	Edit
171	Cube-Red	Default	Cube-Red	\$70.00	In Stock	Red	Edit
172	Cube-Blue	Default	Cube-Blue	\$70.00	In Stock	Blue	Edit
173	Cube-White	Default	Cube-White	\$70.00	In Stock	White	Edit

Fill in the product edit screen as you would normally, go to the **Associated Products** tab again and click on **Save and Continue Edit**. As you can see from the screenshots, the product grid can show some products before clicking on **Save and Continue Edit**, but will display none after saving. This is because the product grid is set to only display associated products after saving. In the header cell of the first column of the product grid, set the drop-down menu, which says **Yes**, to **Any** and click on the **Search** button.

Associating the Simple products to the Configurable product now works as it did for the Grouped product mentioned earlier: check the boxes in front of the rows of the Simple products you want to associate to the Configurable product, and click on the **Save** button. In our case, we have checked the boxes for the **Red Cube**, **White Cube**, and **Blue Cube** Simple products.

After that, head back to the product edit screen and the **Associated Products** tab will look the same as in the previous Configurable product, where we used the **Quick simple product creation tool**!

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Product Edit screen for a product named "Cube 2 (Default)". The left sidebar lists various product configuration tabs: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, Product Reviews, Product Tags, Customers Tagged Product, Custom Options, and Associated Products. The "Associated Products" tab is currently selected.

The main content area displays the "Create Simple Associated Product" form. It includes fields for Name (set to "Cube 2"), SKU (set to "Cube 2"), Weight, Status, Visibility, Color, Qty (set to 0), and Stock Availability (set to "In Stock"). There are also buttons for "Create Empty" and "Copy From Configurable". Below this is the "Quick simple product creation" section, which includes a note about price values for options and a table for defining attribute sets. The table shows a "Color" attribute with three options: Blue, Red, and White, each with a fixed price of \$70.00.

At the bottom, there is a grid of product records. The columns include ID, Name, Attrb. Set Name, SKU, Price, Inventory, Color, and Action. Three records are listed:

ID	Name	Attrb. Set Name	SKU	Price	Inventory	Color	Action
171	Cube-Red	Default	Cube-Red	\$70.00	In Stock	Red	Edit
172	Cube-Blue	Default	Cube-Blue	\$70.00	In Stock	Blue	Edit
173	Cube-White	Default	Cube-White	\$70.00	In Stock	White	Edit

What just happened?

In your storefront, the Configurable product will now show one or more drop-downs menus that reflect the Simple products that are associated to your Configurable product. When the product is added to the shopping cart, the shopping cart reflects that a product with an option that is added to it by displaying the chosen option below the product's name. After proceeding to check out and completing an order for the Configurable product, you can see that the inventory for the option you have chosen will have decreased. In our case, the stock of the Simple product called **Cube** will decrease by one after our purchase:

The screenshot shows a Magento storefront. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Furniture, Electronics, Apparel, My Account, My Wishlist, My Cart, Checkout, and Log In. A language selector shows English. On the left, there is a sidebar with Home, Furniture, Electronics, Apparel, and a search bar. The main content area shows a product page for 'Cube'. The product image is a wireframe drawing of a cube. Below the image is a zoom control with '+' and '-' buttons. To the right of the image, the product title 'Cube' is displayed, along with 'Email to a Friend' and 'Be the first to review this product'. The price '\$70.00' is shown in orange. A 'Quick Overview' section states 'A cube in 3 colors.' Below the overview is a color selection dropdown labeled 'Color' with the placeholder 'Choose an Option...'. To the right of the dropdown are buttons for 'Add to Cart', 'Add to Wishlist', and 'Add to Compare'. A yellow banner at the bottom of the product section also displays '\$70.00', 'Qty: 1', and the same three action buttons. To the right of the product details, there are several sidebar modules: 'COMPARE PRODUCTS' (You have no items to compare), 'MY CART' (You have no items in your shopping cart), a 'BACK TO SCHOOL' promotional banner with an apple and books, and a 'COMMUNITY POLL' module asking 'What is your favorite Magento feature?' with options for Layered Navigation, Price Rules, Category Management, and Compare Products, and a 'Vote' button. At the bottom right, there is a 'NOW ACCEPTING PayPal™' button.

Bundle products

A Bundle product can be used to allow a customer to quickly configure and order an entire set of products that belong together. This is also the thought behind a Grouped product, but a Bundle product takes the concept much further, which is best illustrated with an example from Magento's sample data:

Magento®

Search entire store here...

Default welcome msg!
My Account | My Wishlist | My Cart | Checkout | Log In

Your Language: English

Furniture Electronics Apparel

Home / Electronics / Computers / Build Your Own / Gaming Computer

Gaming Computer
Email to a Friend
Be the first to review this product

Availability: In stock
From: \$4,999.95
To: \$6,348.95

Price as configured: \$4,899.95

Quick Overview
Make a computer

Case * * Required Fields
NZXT Lexa Silver Aluminum ATX Mid-Tower Case (Default) +\$0.00
Qty: 1

CPU *
 Intel Core 2 Extreme QX9775 3.20GHz Retail +\$700.00
 Intel C2D E8400 3.0GHz Retail +\$200.00
 AMD A64 X2 3800+ 2.0GHz OEM +\$100.00
 AMD Phenom X4 9850 Black Ed. 2.50GHz Retail +\$0.00
Qty: 0

RAM *
Choose a selection...
Qty: 0

Hard Drive *
1 x Western Digital - 1TB HD - 7200RPM +\$250.00
1 x Seagate 500GB HD - 5400RPM +\$0.00

Peripherals
 1 x Logitech diNovo Edge Keyboard +\$199.00
 1 x Logitech Cordless Optical Trackman +\$50.00
 1 x Microsoft Wireless Optical Mouse 5000 +\$0.00
 1 x Microsoft Natural Ergonomic Keyboard 4000 +\$0.00

Price as configured: \$4,999.95
Qty: 1

Details
Make a computer

Product Tags
Add Your Tags: Add Tags
Use spaces to separate tags. Use single quotes ('') for phrases.

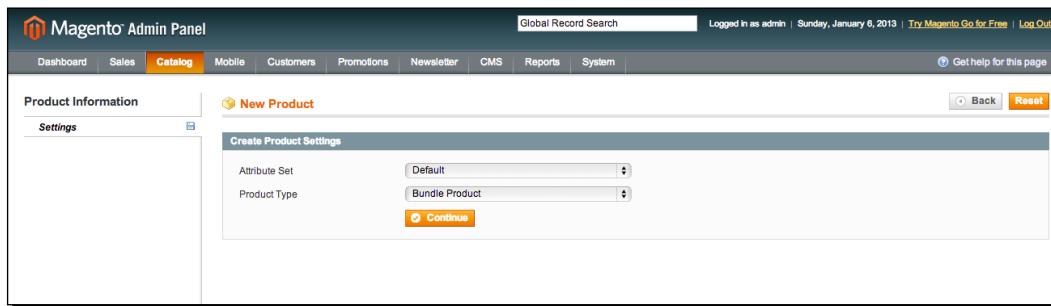
About Us | Customer Service | Privacy Policy
Site Map | Search Terms | Advanced Search | Orders and Returns | Contact Us
Help Us to Keep Magento Healthy - Report All Bugs (ver. 1.7.0.2)
© 2012 Magento Demo Store. All Rights Reserved. Installed by Installation.

Time for action – creating a Bundle product

As you can see in the screenshot, the Bundle product is very well suited for build-your-own type products, in the example, a personal computer. There are multiple options presented in a different way (radio buttons, drop-down menus, checkboxes, and so on) depending on what is necessary for each option. For instance, it is possible to select multiple peripherals for the computer, but only one choice can be made for the amount of RAM (memory). Every choice that a customer can make for this computer is a Simple product itself and as such able to be sold separately in the store as well.

Besides, the more advanced presentation of the different choices, a Bundle product also differs from a Grouped product because some of the Bundle product's attributes such as its price and weight can be set for the Bundle product itself and item options can be set as required.

Adding a Bundle product starts in the usual fashion, by going to **Catalog | Manage Products** in the Magento Admin Panel. Click on the **Add Product** button, and in the next screen, choose **Bundle Product** in the **Product Type** drop-down menu and click on **Continue**:



The product we will be adding will be called "Hodge-Podge". Most of the input fields should be familiar, but a Bundle product differs from Simple products here:

- ◆ **SKU:** There's an extra drop-down menu where you can choose if the SKU is **Fixed** (the Bundle product will always only have the SKU you specify) or **Dynamic** (the Bundle product's SKU inside an order placed by a customer comprises the SKUs of the items that were selected when the customer configured the Bundle product). You always need to set a value for the SKU no matter the choice, **Fixed** or **Dynamic**.
- ◆ **Weight:** The **Fixed** versus **Dynamic** drop-down menu is also present here: whether there is one weight for the Bundle that always applies or the weight of the Bundle is determined when a customer is placing his/her order. If you choose **Dynamic**, no weight needs to be entered.

- ◆ **Price** (in the **Prices** tab): Again, the **Fixed** versus **Dynamic** drop-down menu is present. Here, a fixed price means there is a single price that is always applied to the Bundle, while dynamic means that the price to be paid by the customer is determined based on the items chosen when a customer chooses the Bundle options.
- ◆ **Price View** (in the **Prices** tab): This specifies if the product's price is shown as only the least expensive (**As Low As**) or as a range, from the least expensive component to the most expensive (**Price Range**).
- ◆ **Bundle Items** (a new tab): Here all the Bundle product choices are set.

When you get to the **Bundle Items** tab, the first input section is for specifying how the Bundle's items are shipped. The **Ship Bundle Items** drop-down menu has two choices: **Together** and **Separately**. **Together** means that in determining the shipping methods that apply, Magento will consider the entire bundle as one shipment. If the drop-down menu is set to **Separately**, Magento will consider the Bundle product order as an order for multiple separate products for the purposes of showing relevant shipping methods:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Sales, Catalog (which is highlighted in orange), Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. On the right side of the header, it says 'Logged in as admin | Sunday, January 6, 2013 | Try Magento Go for Free | Log Out'. Below the header, there's a search bar labeled 'Global Record Search' and a help link 'Get help for this page'. The main content area has a title 'Hodge-Podge (Default)'. Underneath, there are two tabs: 'Shipment' (selected) and 'Bundle Items'. In the 'Shipment' tab, there's a dropdown menu labeled 'Ship Bundle Items' with the option 'Together' selected. At the bottom of the 'Shipment' tab, there are several orange buttons: 'Back', 'Reset', 'Delete', 'Duplicate', 'Save', and 'Save and Continue Edit'. To the right of the 'Shipment' tab, there's a button 'Add New Option'. On the left side of the page, there's a sidebar titled 'Product Information' with a list of categories: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, Product Reviews, Product Tags, Customers Tagged Product, Custom Options, and Bundle Items. The 'Bundle Items' category is the last item in the list.

Beyond Adding Simple Products

The **Add New Option** button starts the process of adding Bundle options. Taking the multitude of ways a Bundle product can be set up into account, our discussion of adding these options will be relatively short. We will demonstrate adding a checkbox and drop-down Bundle option and leave exploring the other types of Bundle options as an exercise to the reader:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Sales, Catalog (which is highlighted in orange), Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. A message at the top right indicates the user is logged in as 'admin' on Sunday, January 6, 2013. Below the navigation is a 'Global Record Search' field and a link to 'Try Magento Go for Free'. The main content area displays a product configuration page for a 'Hodge-Podge (Default)' item. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Product Information' lists various tabs: General, Prices, Meta Information, Images, Description, Design, Gift Options, Inventory, Websites, Categories, Related Products, Up-sells, Cross-sells, Product Reviews, Product Tags, Customers Tagged Product, Custom Options, and Bundle Items. The 'Bundle Items' tab is currently selected. The main panel shows a 'Shipment' section with a dropdown menu set to 'Together'. Below it is a 'Bundle Items' section containing a form. The form has fields for 'Default Title' (with a placeholder 'Hodge-Podge'), 'Input Type' (set to 'Drop-down'), 'Is Required' (set to 'Yes'), and 'Position' (set to '0'). There is also an 'Add Selection' button and a 'Delete Option' button. At the top of the 'Bundle Items' section is an orange 'Add New Option' button.

After clicking on the **Add New Option** button, a form section opens showing the following input options:

- ◆ **Default Title:** This is the title of the Bundle option you are entering that will be shown in the frontend. We will choose `Hodge` here.
- ◆ **Input Type:** This is how the Bundle option is presented on the frontend, either as a drop-down menu, a multiple select element, radio buttons, or checkboxes.
- ◆ **Is Required:** If the Bundle option is mandatory in the frontend; you will have to choose **Yes** or **No**.
- ◆ **Position:** This is a whole number greater than or equal to zero, signifying the position of the Bundle option on the Bundle product's detail page. This is not required to be set.

After clicking on the **Add Selection** button, a product grid appears, which functions in the same way as the product grids we saw earlier. Click on the **Search** button to start searching for products:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the Catalog tab selected. On the left, there's a sidebar with various product-related options like General, Prices, Meta Information, and Design. The main area is titled 'Hodge-Podge (Default)'. Under 'Shipment', it says 'Ship Bundle Items' and has a dropdown set to 'Together'. In the 'Bundle Items' section, there's a form to define a new option: 'Default Title' is set to 'Hodge', 'Input Type' is 'Drop-down', and 'Is Required' is checked. Below this is a search interface with a table showing product results. The table columns include ID, Product Name, Attrib. Set Name, SKU, Price, and Qty to Add. There are checkboxes next to each product row. Buttons for 'Add Selected Product(s) to Option' and 'Search' are visible.

After clicking on **Search**, you will see a list of products. Associating a product to the Bundle option is done by selecting checkboxes for the products you want to associate, and by clicking on the **Add Selected Product(s) to Option** button after that:

This screenshot shows the search results grid for products to be added to the bundle. The grid has columns for ID, Product Name, Attrib. Set Name, SKU, Price, and Qty to Add. Each product row has a checkbox in the 'Qty to Add' column. Some checkboxes are checked, indicating selected products. The 'Add Selected Product(s) to Option' button is located at the top right of the grid area.

ID	Product Name	Attrib. Set Name	SKU	Price	Qty to Add
173	Cube-White	Default	Cube-White	\$70.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
172	Cube-Blue	Default	Cube-Blue	\$70.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
171	Cube-Red	Default	Cube-Red	\$70.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
167	House cleaning	Default	house-cleaning	\$40.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
166	HTC Touch Diamond	Cell Phones	HTC Touch Diamond	\$750.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
162	Microsoft Wireless Optical Mouse 5000	Default	micromouse5000	\$59.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
161	Logitech diNovo Edge Keyboard	Default	logidinovo	\$239.99	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
160	Logitech Cordless Optical Trackman	Default	logitechcord	\$79.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
159	Microsoft Natural Ergonomic Keyboard 4000	Default	microsoftnatural	\$99.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
157	30" Flat-Panel TFT-LCD Cinema HD Monitor	Monitors	M9179LL	\$699.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
156	19" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	Monitors	W1952TQ-TF	\$399.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
155	Seagate 250GB HD - 5400RPM	Hard Drive	250gb5400	\$99.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
154	Seagate 500GB HD - 5400RPM	Hard Drive	500gb5400	\$299.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
153	Intel Core 2 Extreme QX9775 3.20GHz Retail	CPU	intelcore2extreme	\$2,049.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
152	24" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	Monitors	W2452T-TF	\$699.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
151	Intel C2D E8400 3.0GHz Retail	CPU	intelc2d	\$98.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
150	Western Digital 500GB HD - 7200RPM	Hard Drive	500gb7200	\$299.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
149	Western Digital - 1TB HD - 7200RPM	Hard Drive	1tb7200	\$399.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
148	AMD A64 X2 3800+ 2.0GHz OEM	CPU	amda64	\$98.99	<input type="checkbox"/>

Beyond Adding Simple Products

In our case, we will add the Cube-White and the Logitech Keyboard to our first Bundle option. If you do not have these available, you can pick any other products to follow along. The **Bundle Items** section will now show the products you selected inside the Bundle option, along with some final extra configurations inside the product rows, such as what is the default quantity (**Default Qty**) for that specific product, if a customer can specify how many of the product they want (**User Defined Qty**), the position of the product in the list of products within the Bundle option, and whether or not the product is the default choice within the Bundle option. The **User Defined Qty** input is only available for Bundle options of the type **Radio Button** or **Dropdown**.

We will repeat the aforementioned steps for a second Bundle option of type **Checkbox** with the name **Podge**. We have chosen the House Cleaning product and a monitor as the products to associate with this Bundle option:

Default Title * Podge

Input Type Is Required Position

Checkbox Yes 0

Please Select Products to Add

Add Selected Product(s) to Option

Reset Filter Search

ID	Product Name	Attrb. Set Name	SKU	Price	Qty to Add
173	Cube-White	Default	Cube-White	\$70.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
172	Cube-Blue	Default	Cube-Blue	\$70.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
171	Cube-Red	Default	Cube-Red	\$70.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
167	House cleaning	Default	house-cleaning	\$40.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
166	HTC Touch Diamond	Cell Phones	HTC Touch Diamond	\$750.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
162	Microsoft Wireless Optical Mouse 5000	Default	micronmouse5000	\$59.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
161	Logitech diNovo Edge Keyboard	Default	logidinovo	\$239.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
160	Logitech Cordless Optical Trackman	Default	logitechcord	\$79.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
159	Microsoft Natural Ergonomic Keyboard 4000	Default	microsofnatural	\$99.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
157	30" Flat-Panel TFT-LCD Cinema HD Monitor	Monitors	M9179LL	\$699.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
156	19" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	Monitors	W1952TQ-TF	\$399.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
155	Seagate 250GB HD - 5400RPM	Hard Drive	250gb5400	\$99.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
154	Seagate 500GB HD - 5400RPM	Hard Drive	500gb5400	\$299.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
153	Intel Core 2 Extreme QX9775 3.20GHz Retail	CPU	intelcore2extreme	\$2,049.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
152	24" Widescreen Flat-Panel LCD Monitor	Monitors	W2452T-TF	\$699.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
151	Intel C2D E8400 3.0GHz Retail	CPU	intetc2d	\$98.99	<input type="checkbox"/>
150	Western Digital 500GB HD - 7200RPM	Hard Drive	500gb7200	\$299.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
149	Western Digital - 1TB HD - 7200RPM	Hard Drive	1tb7200	\$399.00	<input type="checkbox"/>

Again, click on **Add Selected Product(s) to Option** and save the product. The end result of your **Bundle Items** section should look similar to this:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel under the Catalog tab. A success message at the top left says "The product has been saved." Below it, the product name "Hodge-Podge (Default)" is displayed with options to Back, Reset, Delete, Duplicate, Save, or Save and Continue Edit.

The "Shipment" section shows "Ship Bundle Items" set to "Together".

The "Bundle Items" section contains two groups of products:

- Hodge:** Input Type is Drop-down, Is Required is Yes, Position is 0. It includes two items: "Logitech diNovo Edge Keyboard" (SKU: logidinovo) and "Cube-White" (SKU: Cube-White). Both have Default Qty of 1.0000, User Defined Qty of Yes, Position of 0, and Default checked.
- Podge:** Input Type is Checkbox, Is Required is Yes, Position is 0. It includes two items: "22" Syncmaster LCD Monitor" (SKU: 226bw) and "House cleaning" (SKU: house-cleaning). Both have Default Qty of 1.0000, Position of 0, and Default checked.

What just happened?

In the storefront the Hodge-Podge product is displayed as expected, with a drop-down menu for **Hodge** and checkboxes for **Podge**. After choosing some options and adding the product to the shopping cart, the shopping cart will reflect the options that were chosen. Of course, using Bundle products will require some planning up front. We threw together some non-related products in order to demonstrate how Magento lets you set up a Bundle, but actually creating a Bundle such as the computer shown earlier requires extensive knowledge of what you sell and how you want to present it to your customer.

Summary

In this chapter we looked at more advanced product methods and techniques. We discussed how to add nonphysical or downloadable products (such e-books). We went through how to allow a customer to add multiple products to a cart at once. We also looked at configuring products that consist of multiple variants as well as allowing customers to bundle a whole set of products together. Now that managing products should be clearer, in the next chapter we will show you how to manage your customers through Magento.

6

Customer Relationships

Settings related to the way Magento sends e-mail and manages customer accounts are often overlooked during initial set up of Magento. Unjustly so, however, as omissions in these configuration sections can lead to things such as strange address forms for the region where you are active, your order e-mails getting sent from non-existing addresses, to a non-working contact form! In this chapter we will first discuss setting up the most important configuration options related to communication and customer accounts. After that we will show how customer accounts look in the frontend and how to manage all customer accounts in your store from the backend.

In this chapter, you will learn:

- ◆ Setting up guest checkouts
- ◆ The basics for sending out newsletters
- ◆ Configuring contact details
- ◆ Adding new and amending existing customers' profiles

Setting up guest checkout

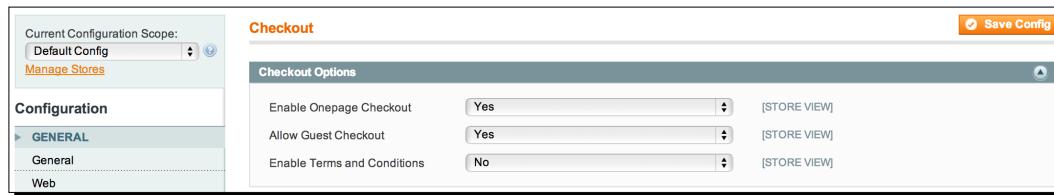
Magento differentiates between orders placed by guests and orders placed by registered customers. The big difference between the two modes of order placement is that the order information (such as billing and shipping information) for guest orders can only be found by opening the actual order under **Sales | Orders**. A customer that places an order by logging in or registering has a customer account, where all the order information also can be found, that is, you can find the customer and her or his order under **Sales | Orders** and **Customers | Manage Customers**.

Another way to think about it is: guest orders are one-off orders and do not allow Magento to tie the order to a customer account. Orders by logged in customers are tied to a customer account.

Customers, who have a customer account but then place a guest order, will not have that order shown in their customer account. This can create a bit of confusion for your customer service as well as customers. It is because of this, that it should be carefully considered if you want to allow guest checkouts or not. On the other hand, offering a guest checkout option has been shown to increase the number of sales in some stores to a great deal, even 40 percent increases are reported due to guest checkout options!

The first step in Magento's standard one page checkout is the choice for guest checkout (if enabled), logging in or registering.

Magento offers a configuration setting located in **System | Configuration | Checkout | Checkout Options**, called **Allow Guest Checkout**. If you set this to no and save it, all of your customers will have to either log in or register during checkout. However, allowing guest checkouts can (greatly) increase the number of customers who successfully place orders in your store, so we generally advise to keep the option for guest checkout turned on as follows:

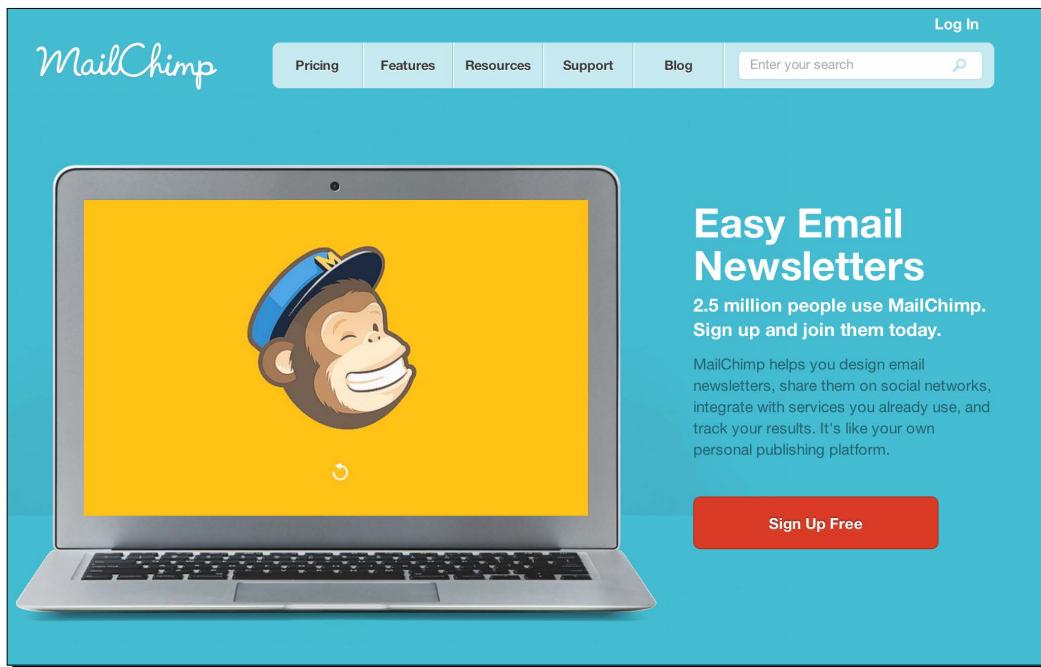


Newsletters

Even though some entrepreneurs consider e-mail marketing out-dated, a lot of consumers complain about marketing e-mails. Thus, newsletters are still a highly effective customer communication tool. The key to effective e-mail marketing is only approaching your subscribers with relevant information and only subscribing people who can reasonably expect to receive e-mails from you. E-mail marketing should be used with great care as spamming your customers is detrimental to your image!

A good way to fine-tune your messages to what your subscriber wants to read is to measure your e-mails' open rates and the number of clicks per hyperlink in your newsletter.

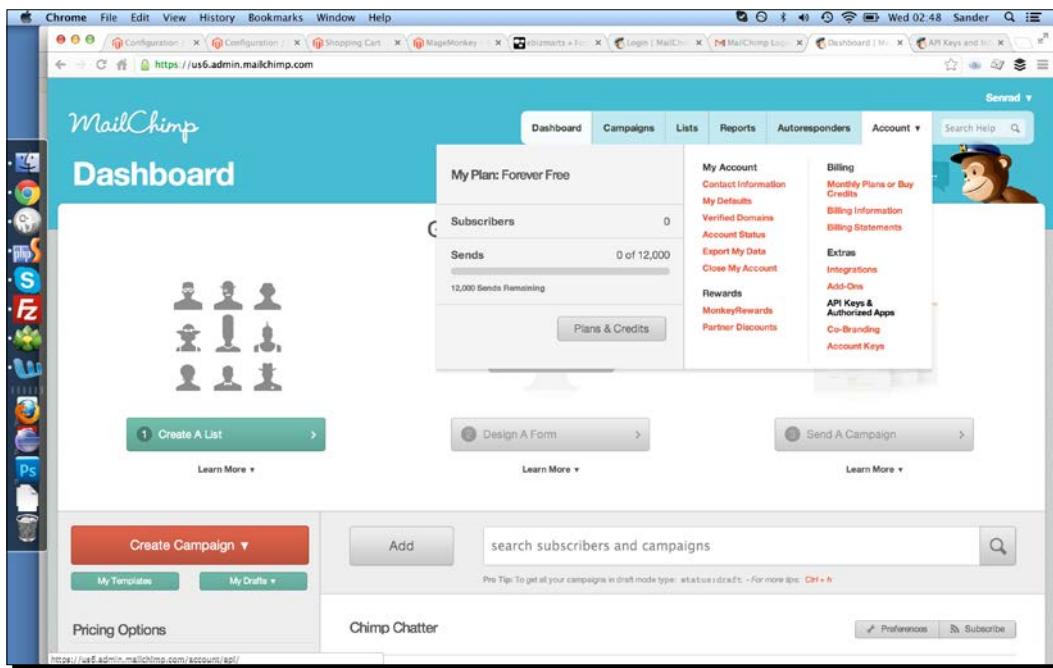
Magento's newsletter feature is not recommended as it does not offer the many essential features that a dedicated newsletter tool should have. Of course you should still let people subscribe through your Magento site, but for the actual sending of newsletters a tool like MailChimp (www.mailchimp.com) is recommended. MailChimp is not the only newsletter system available; there are many others as well. We shall simply use MailChimp as an example here. It serves as a useful example because there is a free Magento extension available that synchronizes your Magento subscribers with MailChimp. Without such an integration, you would have to manually ensure that the subscribers within your Magento installation are present in MailChimp, for instance, by copy pasting. It should be clear that that quickly becomes cumbersome:



As MailChimp is an external system, the subscribers within Magento need to be synchronised with it. As mentioned, there are many more e-mail service providers; MailChimp is a user-friendly tool with a good feature set and the lowest price tier is completely free. Because of that it is excellent for small and medium-sized stores.

Customer Relationships

Registering an account with MailChimp can be done by browsing to its website and by clicking on the **Sign Up Free** button. Follow the steps shown and after you are logged in, MailChimp will show you how to get started by creating a list of mailing subscribers and a newsletter template:



To fill your MailChimp subscriber list with the people who subscribe through your Magento store, you need a so-called "API key" from MailChimp. To find that, go to the **Account** menu in the top-right corner, and click on the **API Keys & Authorized Apps** option. In the next screen, click on the **Add A Key** button and the screen will update with an API key. In the following screenshot, we have hidden the API key because it is sensitive information. After you have followed MailChimp's instructions for creating a mailing list and e-mail template design, create the API key and save it. The API key will be needed within Magento later:

The screenshot shows the 'Your API Keys' section of the MailChimp interface. It displays a table with one row. The columns are 'Created', 'Label', 'API Key', 'QR Code', and 'Status'. The 'Created' column shows 'Feb 19, 2013 08:48 pm'. The 'Label' column has a 'none set' link. The 'API Key' column contains a long, blacked-out key. The 'QR Code' column has a QR code icon and a 'QR' link. The 'Status' column has a 'Disable' link. Below the table is a blue 'Add A Key' button. A note at the bottom says: 'API keys provide full access to your MailChimp account, so keep them private. [tips on keeping API keys safe](#)' and 'Looking for your Mandrill API Key? [Get them here.](#)'

There is a Magento extension that sends your newsletter subscribers over to MailChimp automatically here: <http://www.magentocommerce.com/magento-connect/mage-monkey-mailchimp-integration-4865.html>.

The screenshot shows the Magento Connect marketplace. At the top, there's a search bar and a dropdown for 'All Platforms'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Customer Experience, Site Management, Integrations, Marketing, Utilities, and Themes. The main content area features a product card for 'MageMonkey - MailChimp Integration by ebizmarts'. The card includes a logo with a monkey wearing a cap, the text 'ebizmarts', and a 'CONNECTED with MailChimp®' badge. To the right of the logo is the ebizmarts logo. Below the logo, it says '5520 Popularity Score' and '72 Reviews'. A description states: 'This module provides full integration with MailChimp email marketing system using their integration API'. It shows compatibility with Magento versions 1.4.2, 1.5, 1.6, 1.6.1, 1.6.2.0, and 1.7. A 'Platform: Community' dropdown is shown. A large 'FREE' button is on the left, and a 'Install Now' button is on the right. At the bottom of the card are links for 'Developer Info / Profile', 'Email', 'Support', and 'Extensions'.

Customer Relationships

This module is available through MagentoConnect, which we can install using the MagentoConnect manager in the Magento admin. First you need the extension key for the MailChimp module. Retrieve the extension key by going to the MagentoConnect page mentioned and clicking on the **Install Now** button. You need to log into the Magento website before you are shown the extension key. If you see a choice for which version of MagentoConnect you'd like the module for, choose **MagentoConnect 2.0**. After you have the extension key, go to **System | Magento Connect | Magento Connect Manager** in the Magento admin. Log in again using your admin credentials, and in the **Paste extension key to install:** input field paste the MailChimp module's extension key:

The screenshot shows the 'Magentoconnect MANAGER' interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Extensions' and 'Settings'. On the right, there are links to 'Return to Admin' and 'Log Out'. The main area has a 'Settings' tab selected. It contains two checkboxes: one checked for 'Put store on the maintenance mode while installing/upgrading/backup creation' and another unchecked for 'Create Backup' with a dropdown menu set to 'Database'. Below this is a 'Install New Extensions' section with two numbered steps: 1. 'Search for modules via [Magento Connect](#)' and 2. 'Paste extension key to install: [Install](#)'. There is also a 'Cancel installation' or 'Proceed' button. Under 'Extension dependencies', there is a table:

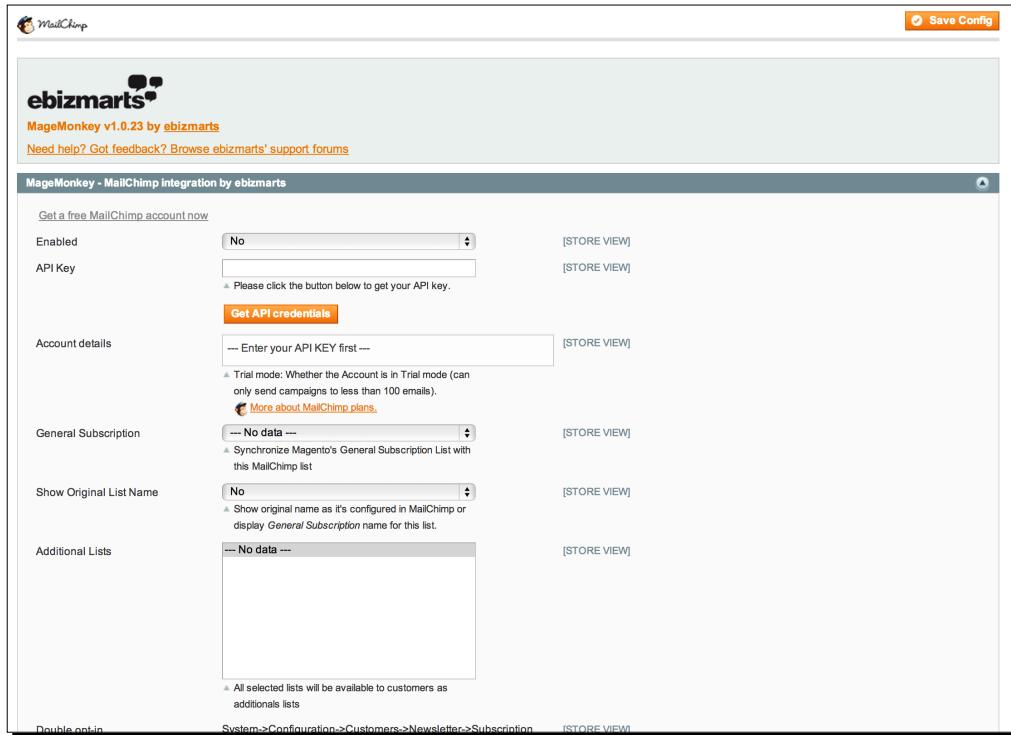
Channel	Package Name	Version	Status
community	Ebizmarts_MageMonkey	1.0.23 (stable)	Ready to install

At the bottom of the 'Install New Extensions' section are 'Cancel installation' and 'Proceed' buttons. Below this is a 'Direct package file upload' section with two numbered steps: 1. 'Download or build package file.' and 2. 'Upload package file: No file chosen [Upload](#)'. There is also a 'Check for Upgrades' and 'Commit Changes' button. A note says 'Clear all sessions after successfull install or upgrade: '. Finally, there is a 'Manage Existing Extensions' section with a table:

Package Name	Installed	Actions	Summary
Interface_Adminhtml_Default	1.7.0.1 (stable)	<input type="button"/>	Default interface for Adminhtml
Interface_Frontend_Base_Default	1.7.0.1 (stable)	<input type="button"/>	This is a Magento themes base
Interface_Frontend_Default	1.7.0.0 (stable)	<input type="button"/>	Default interface for Frontend

Click on the **Install** button and after that click on the **Proceed** button that just appeared and the module will be installed for you. When the installation process is done, click on the **Return to Admin** link at the top of the page and you will be back to your regular Magento admin.

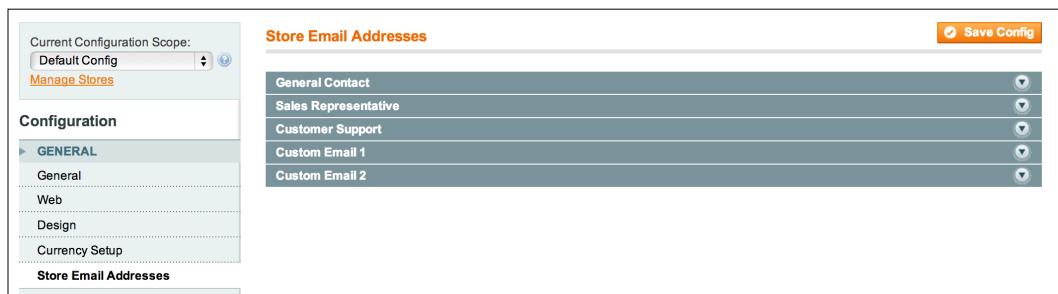
Next, we can head over to the new configuration section in **System | Configuration | MailChimp**. If you get a 404 error page after installing this module through MagentoConnect, this is usually fixed by logging out and logging back into the Magento admin. In this configuration screen, paste your API key in the input field with the corresponding name, set the module to **Enabled** and save the configuration. After that, you will be able to set additional parameters, the most important one being **General Subscription**, which is the mailing list your Magento subscribers will get synchronized to within MailChimp. Another recommended setting is to set **Subscribe on Checkout** to **Yes**, which lets your customers subscribe to your mailings during the checkout process in your store. Other settings related to the MailChimp module will not be discussed further as they are too detailed for the broad discussion of e-mail marketing here. More information on this module can be found on <http://ebizmarts.com/forums/view/1>.



Configuring contact options

You can find the configuration of the e-mail addresses used by your store under **System | Configuration | Store Email Addresses**. There you will see several sections representing different e-mail senders:

- ◆ **General Contact:** By default, this is used to send out general e-mails such as the confirmation e-mail that gets sent out when a customer account is created.
- ◆ **Sales Representative:** This sender is used to send out sales-related e-mails such us order confirmations and shipment updates.
- ◆ **Customer Support:** This sender sends out e-mails such as password reminders.
- ◆ **Custom Email 1:** This is an extra sender that you can use if the distinction between **General Contact**, **Sales Representative**, and **Customer Support** is not enough for you.
- ◆ **Custom Email 2:** This is an extra sender that you can use if the distinction between **General Contact**, **Sales Representative**, and **Customer Support** is not enough for you.
- ◆ The tab looks like the following screenshot:



After clicking on each section, a form appears with input fields for **Sender Name** and **Sender Email**. In the **Sender Name** input field is the name that will appear in your customers' inboxes when an e-mail is sent by the sender you are editing, while in the **Sender Email** field is the e-mail address from which the e-mail will be sent. If you are a small company, it can help to set the **Sender Name** and **Sender Email** fields to the same name and address for all the different e-mail senders previously mentioned, as you will have to manage fewer addresses. It is essential to fill in proper **Sender Names** and **Sender Email** addresses for the **General Contact**, **Sales Representative**, and **Customer Support** options as all of those are used by default in Magento:

The screenshot shows the 'Store Email Addresses' configuration page. The left sidebar has 'Current Configuration Scope' set to 'Default Config'. The main panel has a 'General Contact' section with 'Owner' as the sender name and 'owner@example.com' as the email. It also has a 'Sales Representative' section with 'Customer Support' selected. There are three 'Custom Email' fields. A 'Save Config' button is at the top right.

There are several places in Magento's configuration where you can set which senders are used for particular e-mails. We shall show the most important ones only: where to set the sender for customer account information and where to set the sender for sales e-mails.

In **System | Configuration | Customer Configuration** there are several sections such as **Account Sharing Options** and **Online Customer Options**. Later in this chapter we will discuss configuring some of these customer-related settings.

To set the e-mail sender for e-mails that get sent out when a customer account is created, click on the **Create New Account Options** section within the **Customer Configuration** section of the Magento Configuration. Here you will see an **Email Sender** drop-down list containing the sender options as previously described. By default, this is set to **General Contact**, but for instance, you can select **Customer Support** to ensure that customer account creation e-mails are sent out using the **Sender Name** and **Sender Email** input fields configured for the **Customer Support** section in **System | Configuration | Store Email Addresses**.

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Configuration' page. The left sidebar has 'Current Configuration Scope' set to 'Default Config'. The main panel has sections for 'Account Sharing Options', 'Online Customers Options', and 'Create New Account Options'. Under 'Create New Account Options', there are various configuration fields like 'Enable Automatic Assignment to Customer Group' (set to 'No'), 'Default Group' (set to 'General'), and 'Default Email Domain' (set to 'example.com'). A 'Save Config' button is at the top right.

Customer Relationships

To set the sender for other customer account related e-mails, simply click on the other customer configuration sections in **System | Configuration | Customer Configuration** and look for the **Email Sender** drop-down list. The drop-down list to select e-mail senders always applies to the section you are looking in. For instance, in the **Password Options** section the **Forgot and Remind Email Sender** drop-down list applies to e-mails related to passwords:

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Configuration' screen under the 'Customer Configuration' section of the 'System | Configuration' menu. The left sidebar lists various configuration categories like General, Catalog, and Customers. The main panel is titled 'Customer Configuration' and contains several sections: 'Account Sharing Options', 'Online Customers Options', 'Create New Account Options', and 'Password Options'. In the 'Password Options' section, there are four fields: 'Forgot Email Template' (set to 'Forgot Password (Default Template from Loca)'), 'Remind Email Template' (set to 'Remind Password (Default Template from Loca)'), 'Forgot and Remind Email Sender' (set to 'Customer Support'), and 'Recovery Link Expiration Period (days)' (set to '1'). A note below the recovery link field says 'Please enter a number 1 or greater in this field.' An orange 'Save Config' button is at the top right.

To set e-mail senders related to sales e-mails, go to **System | Configuration | Sales Emails**. The process is like that for customer account related e-mails: click on the different sections such as **Order**, **Invoice**, and **Shipment**, look for the **Email Sender** drop-down list and set it to the desired value. Changing the contents of transactional e-mails will be shown in *Chapter 9*.

The screenshot shows the 'Sales Emails' screen under the 'Order' section of the 'Sales Emails' configuration. The left sidebar lists categories like General, Catalog, and Customers. The main panel has several settings: 'Enabled' (Yes), 'New Order Confirmation Email Sender' (Sales Representative), 'New Order Confirmation Template' (New Order (Default Template from Locale)), 'New Order Confirmation Template for Guest' (New Order for Guest (Default Template from L...)), 'Send Order Email Copy To' (a text input field with placeholder 'Comma-separated.'), and 'Send Order Email Copy Method' (Bcc). Below this, there are sections for 'Order Comments', 'Invoice', 'Invoice Comments', 'Shipment', 'Shipment Comments', 'Credit Memo', and 'Credit Memo Comments'. An orange 'Save Config' button is at the top right.

Configuring customer options

In the previous section of this chapter, we already briefly touched upon the **Customer Configuration** section of Magento, located at **System | Configuration | Customer Configuration**. Magento allows a lot of fine-tuning in the way your store is set up. Because of that there are many different configuration sections for each part of Magento, including customer account management. We will only describe the settings we believe are important to think about when starting with your store.

When you click on the **Create New Account Options** section, a relatively big group of settings appears. Some of those are the following:

- ◆ **Default Email Domain:** This is the domain that shows us the example domain in various parts of your website.
- ◆ **Default Welcome Email:** This is the e-mail template that is used when sending your customers the welcome e-mail after they have registered on your website.
- ◆ **Require Emails Confirmation:** Whether or not to require confirmation by new customers that they really want to create the account on your website. If this is disabled, anybody can make an account for any e-mail address and it will be active immediately.
- ◆ **Confirmation Link Email:** This is the e-mail template used when sending the account confirmation link.
- ◆ **Welcome Email:** As the small note below the input field says, this e-mail template is used instead of the Default Welcome Email, if e-mail confirmation for new customer accounts is necessary.

In the **Password Options** section, you can set the templates to e-mail the customer when he or she requests a new password (**Forgot Email Template**) and also for the actual password reminder (**Remind Email Template**). For the security of your customers' information, it is very important that you make your own **Remind Email Template** and set it here. Magento's default password reminder e-mail contains customers' passwords in text format. Because e-mail is an unsafe medium, if you do not edit this e-mail template all passwords sent through password reminders can be intercepted! The same goes for the welcome e-mails that are sent after a customer registers on an account. Magento also sends passwords in those e-mails and they should be changed.

In the **Name and Address Options** section, there are some relatively straightforward settings like how many address lines a customer can use, if customer properties such as gender and date of birth are required to be filled in, and whether to use prefixes and suffixes along with customer names.

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Configuration' page in the Magento Admin Panel. On the left, a sidebar lists configuration scopes: 'Default Config' and 'Manage Stores'. The main menu includes sections for 'GENERAL', 'CATALOG', and 'CUSTOMERS', with 'Customer Configuration' selected. The right panel displays the 'Name and Address Options' section under 'Customer Configuration'. It contains several configuration fields with dropdown menus and explanatory text:

- Number of Lines in a Street Address:** Set to 2. [WEBSITE] button.
- Show Prefix:** Set to No. [WEBSITE] button. Description: "The title that goes before name (Mr., Mrs., etc.)".
- Prefix Dropdown Options:** A dropdown menu with options separated by semicolons.
- Show Middle Name (initial):** Set to No. [WEBSITE] button. Description: "Always optional."
- Show Suffix:** Set to No. [WEBSITE] button. Description: "The suffix that goes after name (Jr., Sr., etc.)".
- Suffix Dropdown Options:** A dropdown menu with options separated by semicolons.
- Show Date of Birth:** Set to No. [WEBSITE] button.
- Show Tax/VAT Number:** Set to No. [WEBSITE] button.
- Show Gender:** Set to No. [WEBSITE] button.

A 'Save Config' button is located at the top right of the configuration panel.

Customer accounts on the frontend

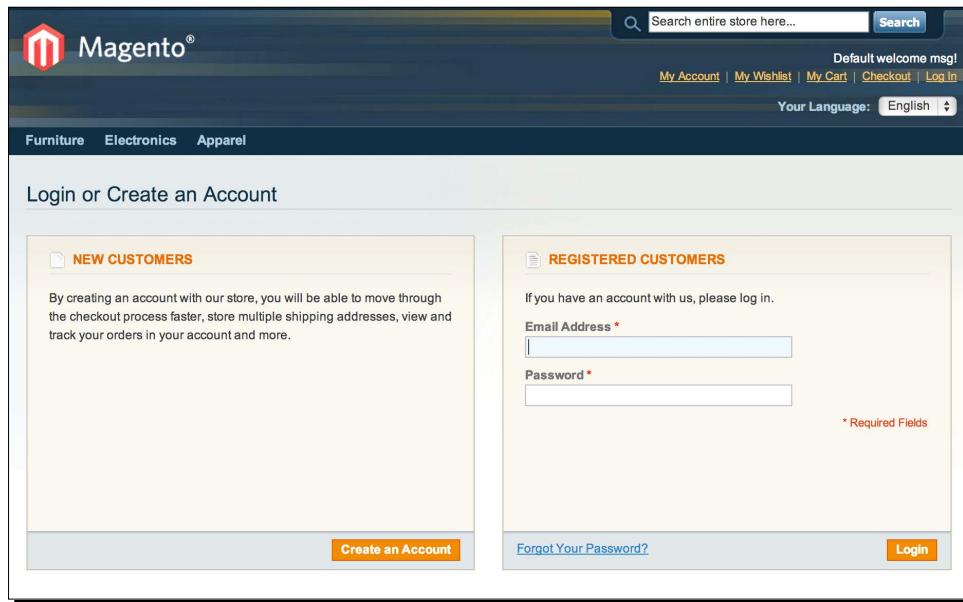
It's time to look at how a customer can manage his/her account in your store, meaning from the frontend of your website. A customer can get an account in two ways:

1. By registering from the **My Account** section of Magento.
2. By registering during the purchasing process.

Time for action – registering for an account

Registering for an account is a fairly straightforward process for your customers, as can be seen in the following steps:

1. Registering from the **My Account** section is straightforward and starts when you click on the **My Account** button, located at the top of the page in a default theme. After that, click on the **Create an Account** button in the left column:



2. The next screen shows us the **First Name**, **Last Name**, **Email Address**, **Password**, and **Confirm Password** fields. Magento recognizes a customer account solely on the basis of supplied e-mail address, so later when logging in only the e-mail address and password are needed:

Create an Account

Personal Information	
First Name * <input type="text"/>	Last Name * <input type="text"/>
Email Address * <input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Up for Newsletter	
Login Information	
Password * <input type="password"/>	Confirm Password * <input type="password"/>
* Required Fields	
« Back <input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

3. Submit the form. Now there are two options. The first is that the newly created account needs to be confirmed, which will be indicated with a message. You will get an e-mail containing the confirmation link, and after clicking on that you will have access to the customer account. The second option is that the account confirmation is not necessary; your customers will have access to their account immediately after registering in that case. As mentioned earlier, as a store owner you can set whether account confirmation is needed in **System | Configuration | Customer Configuration | Require Emails Confirmation**.

What just happened?

After clicking on the **Submit** button, you will be taken to the customer account, where the first thing your customers will see is the customer dashboard. The dashboard displays the customer's general contact information, newsletter subscription, and address information.

The left-hand menu is the main navigation of the customer account and allows your customers to go to the different sections of their customer account. We will discuss the various menu options relatively briefly here; it is wise to get familiar with them by experimenting with the various forms and settings a customer can use, since those customers will have questions about it. It also gives you a better feeling of what you are doing when you are changing customer information from Magento's admin panel. You cannot break anything related to the functioning of the store by clicking around in a customer account from the frontend. The most important sections are:

- ◆ **Account Information:** This allows a customer to change their first name, last name, e-mail address, and password.
- ◆ **Address Book:** A customer can enter a new address here. After saving the first address, a customer can choose to use different addresses for billing and shipping by clicking on the **Add New Address** button.
- ◆ **My Orders:** This gives us an overview of all placed orders, regardless of their order status. From this section the customer can also click through the invoices and shipment information.
- ◆ **My Product Reviews:** This is a list of all reviews placed by the customer who is logged in.
- ◆ **My Tags:** This is a list of all the tags a customer has entered into the store.
- ◆ **My Wishlist:** This is a list of items the customer has marked to save on her/his wishlist.
- ◆ **Newsletter Subscriptions:** Here a customer can subscribe to or unsubscribe from your newsletter.
- ◆ **My Downloadable Products:** This is the collection of downloadable products available to your customer.

As you can see in the following screenshot, there are more sections. However, these are features much less used by most stores and/or customers.

MY ACCOUNT

Account Dashboard

- Account Information
- Address Book
- My Orders
- Billing Agreements
- Recurring Profiles
- My Product Reviews
- My Tags
- My Wishlist
- My Applications
- Newsletter Subscriptions
- My Downloadable Products

Did you know?
Our customer service is available **24/7**
(555) 555-0123
Hold on, help is on the way.

RECENT ORDERS

Order #	Date	Ship To	Order Total	Status
100000004	1/20/13		\$40.00	Pending

[View Order](#) | [Reorder](#)

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Contact Information [Edit](#) Newsletters [Edit](#)
Jane Doe
jane@doexample.com
[Change Password](#)

Address Book [Manage Addresses](#)

DEFAULT BILLING ADDRESS
Jane Doe
Janestreet 7
Doedom, 1111EO
U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
T: 01234567890
[Edit Address](#)

DEFAULT SHIPPING ADDRESS
Jane Doe
Janestreet 7
Doedom, 1111EO
U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
T: 01234567890
[Edit Address](#)

MY CART
There is **1 Item** in your cart.

MY RECENT REVIEWS

[View All Reviews](#)

Customer accounts in the backend

Now that you are more familiar with the customer account in your storefront, it is also useful to know how you can manage customer information from the admin panel. Under **Customers | Manage Customers**, you can find all your customers' accounts. After going there you will see a standard Magento grid, which functions the same way as the other grids in the Magento admin panel: pagination above the grid and the header row allows you to search for specific customers by filling in information about the customer you are looking for in one of the header cells.

Time for action – adding a customer

Sometimes it's necessary to add or manage customer information yourself, for instance when helping out somebody who is having a difficulty in using your website. Here's how:

- At the top-right corner of the page, there's an **Add New Customer** button. By clicking on a row in the results grid, we get the customer's details. We will show the process of adding a new customer briefly because you will generally open already existing customer accounts from the customer grid:



The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Sales, Catalog, Mobile, Customers (which is highlighted in orange), Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. On the right side of the header, there are links for Global Record Search, Log in as admin (Sunday, January 20, 2013), Try Magento Go for Free, and Log Out. Below the header, a sub-menu for 'Customers' is open, showing options: Manage Customers, Customer Groups, and Online Customers. The main content area is titled 'Manage Customers'. It displays a table with one row of data. The columns are: ID, Name, Email, Group, Telephone, ZIP, Country, State/Province, Customer Since, Website, and Action. The single row shows: ID 5, Name Jane Doe, Email jane@doexample.com, Group General, Telephone 01234567890, ZIP 1111EO, Country U.S. Minor Outlying Islands, State/Province All Countries, Customer Since Jan 16, 2013 7:19:46 AM, Website My e-commerce, and Action Edit. At the bottom of the table, there are filters for 'From:' and 'To:', and buttons for 'Actions', 'Export', 'Reset Filter', and 'Search'.

- After clicking on the **Add New Customer** button, the **New Customer** screen appears containing two sections: general account information and customer address(es). The first section contains the only mandatory fields: **Associate to Website**, **Customer Group**, **First Name**, **Last Name**, **Email**, and **Password**. In the **Associate to Website** drop-down list you can choose which website you are registering your new customer to. It's possible to make the customer account available in all the websites that are present in your Magento installation by choosing **Admin**.
- The e-mail address you enter cannot exist yet within the store to which you are adding the customer. In the **Password** form you have two choices: either supply a password yourself by entering the new customer's password in the input field, or have Magento send an automatically generated password by ticking the **Send auto-generated password** checkbox. If you choose to supply a password yourself, do not forget to let your customer know their password!

Customer Information

Account Information

New Customer

Associate to Website * Admin

Customer Group * General

Disable Automatic Group Change Based on VAT ID

Prefix

First Name * John

Middle Name/Initial

Last Name * Doe

Suffix

Email * hankthetank@testexample.com

Date Of Birth

Tax/VAT number

Gender

Send Welcome Email

Send From English

Password Management

Password * example

or

Send auto-generated password

Back Reset Save Customer Save and Continue Edit

4. In the **Addresses** section, not surprisingly addresses can be added for the new customer that is being created. Click on the **Add New Address** button to start adding an address. A form will appear where you can enter the standard address input Magento requires. As a reminder, you can adjust some of the address requirements in the configuration section under **System | Configuration | Customer Configuration | Name and Address Options**.

Customer Information

New Customer

Customer Addresses

This customer has no saved addresses.

Add New Address

Back Reset Save Customer Save and Continue Edit

5. Two radio buttons will also appear after clicking on the **Add New Address** button: **Default Billing Address** and **Default Shipping Address**. By clicking on these radio buttons you can set the address you are entering as the default for billing and or shipping. Setting these makes checking out a little faster and easier for your customer.

The screenshot shows a 'New Customer' form with a modal dialog for editing an address. The dialog includes fields for Prefix, First Name, Middle Name/Initial, Last Name, Suffix, Company, Street Address, City, Country, State/Province, Zip/Postal Code, Telephone, Fax, and VAT number. To the left of the dialog, a preview window shows the address details: John Doe, Street 1, City 1, Alaska, 1234df, United States, T: 111111111111. Below the preview are two radio buttons: 'Default Billing Address' and 'Default Shipping Address'.

6. You can make the form switch between the different addresses you are entering by clicking on the small round icon containing horizontal lines as shown in the following screenshot. After you are done filling in the customer details, click on the **Save Customer** button and the customer grid in your admin will show the new customer!



What just happened?

We just added a customer and optionally provided an address for the new customer as well. It is possible to create multiple address for your new customer, by clicking on the **Add New Address** button again. A new block also containing the **Default Billing Address** and **Default Shipping Address** radio buttons will appear, though you will not see a new address form:

The other, non-mandatory, inputs in the **Account Information** section are mostly self-evident. The **Disable Automatic Group Change Based on VAT ID** option below the customer groups drop-down list in the **Account Information** section is related to the business-to-business feature included in Magento, which is mostly interesting to European companies. It is best left alone for beginning business-to-consumer stores.

Managing an existing customer

More often than adding new customers yourself, you will be looking at or changing their existing information.

Managing existing customers starts by clicking on a row from the customers grid in **Customers | Manage Customers**. The **Customer Information** page will open with the **Customer View** section visible:

Customer Relationships

Some general information about your customers' activity in your store can be found there. The other sections found in the left-hand column are:

- ◆ **Account Information:** This manages your customers' general information, and works as described above when adding a new customer.
- ◆ **Addresses:** This manages your customer's address(es) , and works the same as described above when adding a new customer.
- ◆ **Orders:** These are the orders your customer has placed.
- ◆ **Billing Agreements:** This is a feature used to arrange recurring billing with PayPal. It is not recommended for use while starting Magento shops, as it is not user-friendly and stable enough at the time of writing.
- ◆ **Recurring Profiles (beta):** Recurring profiles are used to facilitate recurring billing, and are still in beta status. As such, it is not recommended to use at the time of writing.
- ◆ **Shopping Cart:** These are all items currently in your customer's shopping cart.
- ◆ **Wishlist:** These are all items currently placed on your customer's wishlist.
- ◆ **Newsletters:** This manages your customer's newsletter subscriptions.
- ◆ **Product Reviews:** This shows all reviews placed by the customer.
- ◆ **Product Tags:** This shows all tags added to products by the customer.

The **Orders** section is a standard admin order grid, and clicking on an order inside the grid takes you to the order detail screen for that particular order. The last column of the grid has a reorder link. By clicking on that link, you will be taken to an order creation screen for a new order that has the same items as the original order already added to it:

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Information' sidebar on the left with links like Customer View, Account Information, Addresses, Orders, Billing Agreements, Recurring Profiles (beta), Shopping Cart, Wishlist, Newsletter, Product Reviews, and Product Tags. The main area is titled 'Jane Doe' and shows an order grid. The grid has columns: Order #, Purchase On, Bill to Name, Shipped to Name, Order Total, and Bought From. There is also a 'From:' and 'To:' dropdown for filtering. A single row is visible for order # 100000004, purchased on Jan 20, 2013 at 6:09:22 AM, shipped to Jane Doe, totaling \$40.00 from My e-commerce Main Store English. The 'Reorder' link is highlighted in orange in the last column.

In the **Shopping Cart** section a product grid will be visible if your customer has products placed inside the cart. Clicking on a product row in this grid takes you to the product edit screen for that product. The last column of the grid contains **Configure** and **Delete** links. The **Configure** link is greyed out if the product cannot be configured, otherwise it allows you to set the product's options for your customer (their cart will reflect the options you set from the backend). The **Delete** link behaves as expected, removing the product from the customer's shopping cart:

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Information' page for 'Jane Doe'. The left sidebar has a 'Wishlist' section selected. The main content area displays a product grid for the shopping cart. The grid includes columns for Product ID, Product Name, SKU, Qty, Price, Total, and Action. One item, 'BlackBerry 8100 Pearl', is listed with a price of \$349.99 and a total of \$349.99. Action buttons for 'Configure' and 'Delete' are visible.

The product grid containing all products on the customer's wishlist, found in the **Wishlist** section, behaves similarly to the product grid in the **Shopping Cart** section. Clicking on a row takes you to the product edit screen for that product and the same **Configure** and **Delete** links are present:

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Information' page for 'Jane Doe'. The left sidebar has a 'Wishlist' section selected. The main content area displays a product grid for the wishlist. The grid includes columns for Product name, User description, Qty, Added From, Date Added, Days in Wishlist, and Action. One item, 'Cube Color Red', is listed. The 'Added From' field shows 'My e-commerce Main Store English'. Action buttons for 'Configure' and 'Delete' are visible.

In the **Newsletter Information** section you can tick or untick the checkbox, **Subscribed to Newsletter** to subscribe or unsubscribe the customer to or from your newsletter, respectively. There is also a grid showing which newsletters have been sent by Magento to this customer. However, as mentioned at the start of this chapter, we do not recommend using Magento's newsletter sending component:

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Information' page for 'Jane Doe'. The left sidebar has a 'Newsletter' section selected. The main content area displays a 'Newsletter Information' grid. The grid includes columns for ID, Newsletter Start, Newsletter Finish, Newsletter Received, Subject, Status, and Action. A message at the bottom states 'No Newsletter Found'.

Customer Relationships

Under **Product Reviews**, a standard grid shows all reviews placed by the customer, either pending or accepted. By clicking on a review you open the review edit screen for that review, where you can take further actions such as approving or deleting the review.

The screenshot shows a grid of product reviews for customer "Jane Doe". The columns include ID, Created On, Status, Title, Nickname, Review, Visible In, Type, Product Name, Product SKU, and Action. One review is listed:

ID	Created On	Status	Title	Nickname	Review	Visible In	Type	Product Name	Product SKU	Action
114	Jan 20, 2013 5:50:40 AM	Not Approved	Awesome service	Jane	Awesome service! Recommended for anyone.	My e-commerce Main Store English	Customer	House cleaning	house-cleaning	

The **Tags** section follows a similar logic, allowing you to click through a tag added by the customer and from there either approve or delete a tag.

The screenshot shows a grid of product tags for customer "Jane Doe". The columns include Tag Name, Status, Product Name, and SKU. One tag is listed:

Tag Name	Status	Product Name	SKU
clean	Approved	House cleaning	house-cleaning

You have now seen all of the many features and options available in customizing an account. All in all, the bulk of your work when dealing with customer information will be changing general information, (re-)sending passwords, and editing addresses. These can all be done from the **Account Information** and **Addresses** sections, and can function the same for new and existing customers.

Pop Quiz: default address

Q1. When adding your customer's address, which of the following are true?

1. A customer can have more shipping addresses than billing addresses.
2. A customer can have different default addresses for billing and shipping.

Summary

In this chapter we briefly looked at some overlooked but vitally important customer management features of Magento. These features are critical to your store as every sale counts! We looked at adding guest checkout and then went through adding newsletters with MailChimp. We then explored the configuration of contact options before moving on to seeing how our customers experience signing up for our store. We then finished this chapter by going over the many features and options available to you when you add or administrate new and existing customer profiles. In the next chapter we will be looking at how to configure your payment methods.

7

Accepting Payments

*The payment methods you offer in your checkout can make or break your store. You should strive to offer ways of payment that make you appear as trustworthy as possible, and that provide the least hassle to your customers. Which payment methods you should set up for your store depends on which countries you will be active in and in which market you are going to sell. In this chapter you will find out how setting up payment methods in Magento works. Magento has a few payment methods available by default, which will be tackled first. After that other payment methods and **Payment Service Providers (PSPs)** will be discussed.*

In this chapter, we will learn:

- ◆ What common payment methods are supported by Magento
- ◆ Setting up the default payment methods in Magento
- ◆ What a payment service provider is
- ◆ Setting up a payment service provider

Common payment methods

It is essential to offer the right payment methods for your market and geography. As an example of tailoring to the market you are in: if you are selling beds with a long delivery time, a lot of customers will want to pay upon delivery instead of up front. On the other hand, if you're selling standard goods such as DVDs, which are shipped very quickly, requiring payment up front is much more accepted.

With regards to the country you are operating in, each country can have one or more highly specific payment methods. For instance, in Germany an up-front bank transfer payment method called **Giropay** is big, while its equivalents are called **iDEA** in the Netherlands and **Mister Cash** in Belgium. If you are selling in the United States, the most important payment methods to arrange are payments made by credit card and PayPal! There are many different payment methods available world-wide and because of that, it's not possible to discuss each one of them within the scope of this chapter.

By default Magento includes these common payment methods, which can be found under **System | Configuration | Payment Methods**:

- ◆ **PayPal:** PayPal is a company that offers a number of different payment methods. By far, their best known payment method is **PayPal Payments Standard** and in this chapter we will only discuss this payment method as the other options that PayPal offers are generally not used by starting/smaller online stores. In order to use PayPal Payments Standard, any customer can register at www.paypal.com and when they have a PayPal account, they can use that account to pay for orders on any website that accepts PayPal payments. Making a PayPal payment only requires logging into PayPal with a username and password, which is one of the reasons it has become an internationally popular payment method so quickly.
- ◆ **Credit card:** Using this mode of payment, your customer supplies his/her credit card details, and is charged for the purchase on his/her credit account at the end of the month. Credit cards are issued by companies such as VISA, MasterCard, and American Express.
- ◆ **Check / money order:** This is primarily used in the United States; this payment method involves your customer sending you a check through regular postal mail in order to pay for his/her order.
- ◆ **Bank transfer:** Your checkout displays information about how to wire the money to your bank account. The order is usually only fulfilled after the customer performs the transfer.
- ◆ **Cash on delivery:** In this mode of payment, the customer pays when the goods are physically delivered to his/her doorstep. The manner in which the customer can pay differs as per the fulfillment partner; some only support cash payments when performing cash on delivery shipments while others accept cards.

This payment method involves a risk for the store owner especially when the shipment involves customized goods, as the goods will be produced and shipped before funds are received.

- ◆ **Purchase order:** In stores, a purchase order is a document that indicates that a buyer wants to buy a list of products from the store against the prices listed in the order. Purchase orders are mostly used in business-to-business settings where the buying company has arranged for a purchase order number internally to benefit its financial administration. The seller usually sends the buyer an invoice containing the purchase order number.

The configuration of each payment method listed will be discussed in the upcoming sections. Other payment options that can be found in the **Payment Methods** section of the Magento configuration are **Zero Subtotal Checkout** and **Authorize.net**. Zero Subtotal Checkout is not an actual payment method but a payment option that Magento only displays when a customer's order total is zero. With this payment option a customer is not required to input any payment details. It is advised to leave this payment method turned on as a zero subtotal order can occur frequently when you are running promotions and supplying discount codes to your store.

Authorize.net is a PSP, of which there are many. Authorize.net is a PSP that is included by default; for most other PSPs you will need to install a Magento extension. The process of installing a PSP extension and configuring it will be shown toward the end of this chapter. Like most parts of Magento, the payment processing part of Magento can be adjusted to meet your specific needs. You will almost certainly need a development partner for that (refer to *Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store*, for further tips on working with a development partner). It's recommended to leave it as close to default as possible.

Setting up Magento's default payment methods

In the payment configuration section located at **System | Configuration | Payment Methods** you will find all of the payment methods Magento includes by default. Inside this part of the Magento configuration you will also see that PayPal gets a lot of attention, and the configuration section for PayPal is expanded by default. This is because Magento is owned by eBay and PayPal is owned by eBay as well. More information about the relationship between eBay and Magento can be found in *Chapter 1, Installation*.

Accepting Payments

Before starting with the configuration of your payment methods, it is advised to open the first configuration section titled **Merchant Location** as shown in the following screenshot and to set the default country there:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the title 'Payment Methods'. The left sidebar is titled 'Configuration' and includes sections for 'GENERAL', 'CATALOG', and 'CUSTOMERS'. Under 'GENERAL', 'Web' is selected. The main content area is titled 'Merchant Location' and shows a dropdown menu for 'Merchant Country' set to 'United States'. Below this, a note says 'If not specified, Default Country from General Config will be used'. To the right, there is a 'Save Config' button. The bottom section is titled 'PayPal All-in-One Payment Solutions' and lists three options: 'Payments Advanced (Includes Express Checkout)', 'Payments Pro (Includes Express Checkout)', and 'Payments Standard'. Each option has a 'Configure' button and icons for secure payments by PayPal, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express.

Every payment method discussed in the chapter can display one of the following settings, which will not be discussed separately for each payment method:

- ◆ **Enabled:** This specifies whether the payment method is active or not.
- ◆ **Title:** This is the name of the payment method as it will be displayed to a customer during checkout and inside order e-mails and order summaries.

- ◆ **New Order Status:** This is the status that an order with a particular payment method will get immediately after the order is placed successfully. In a standard Magento installation, this drop-down menu will either display only **Pending** or it will display **Pending** and **Processing** as choices. **Pending** is the only choice when the payment method you are configuring is one where a manual look at the order is necessary to determine if it needs further financial handling. A few examples of such payment methods are bank transfers and purchase orders.
- ◆ **Sort Order:** This displays a number that indicates the position of this payment method in the list of all the payment choices during the checkout process.
- ◆ **Payment Applicable From:** This is sometimes also called "Payment from Specific Countries": in which countries you are willing to offer the payment method you are configuring.
- ◆ **Minimum Order Total:** This specifies that the payment method is available for orders from this amount and up.
- ◆ **Maximum Order Total:** This specifies that the payment method is available for orders below this amount.

Setting up PayPal Payments Standard

As mentioned earlier, the company PayPal offers multiple payment methods. The methods most often found are titled PayPal Payments Standard, PayPal Payments Pro, and PayPal Payments Advanced. The standard PayPal merchant to start with is appropriately named the Payments Standard option.

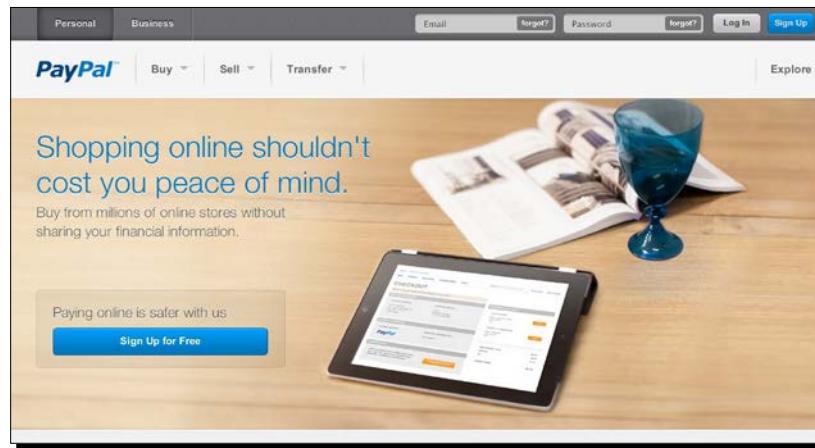
If you do not yet have a PayPal account, we advise you to start with the PayPal Payments Standard method, which even medium to large size stores regularly still use. This is also the only PayPal merchant option we will discuss as the Pro and Advanced options can be relatively confusing and complex to set up without detailed knowledge of PayPal's terminology. Pro and Advanced also cost more money than the Standard account. Of course, PayPal Payments Pro and PayPal Payments Advanced do have some advantages, the main one being that a customer will not be redirected to PayPal for payment if you have Pro or Advanced. A comparison between Standard, Pro, and Advanced can be found at <https://www.paypal.com/webapps/mpp/compare-business-products>.

In the payment configuration of Magento you will also see sections titled **PayPal Payment Gateways** and **PayPal Express Checkout**, which provide even more possibilities for accepting credit card and PayPal payments. We advise you to leave those alone for now.

Time for action – starting to sell through PayPal

As mentioned, PayPal offers multiple payment methods. In the following steps we will go through how to get their most-used method available:

1. **Creating a PayPal seller account:** The first thing that's needed to start selling through PayPal is a PayPal seller account. To create this, head over to <http://www.paypal.com>. On the home page, there is a big blue **Sign Up for Free** button as shown in the following screenshot:



After clicking on this button, you will be taken to the first step of the account creation wizard. Click on the **Get Started** button in the **PayPal for business and nonprofits** block and go through the form:

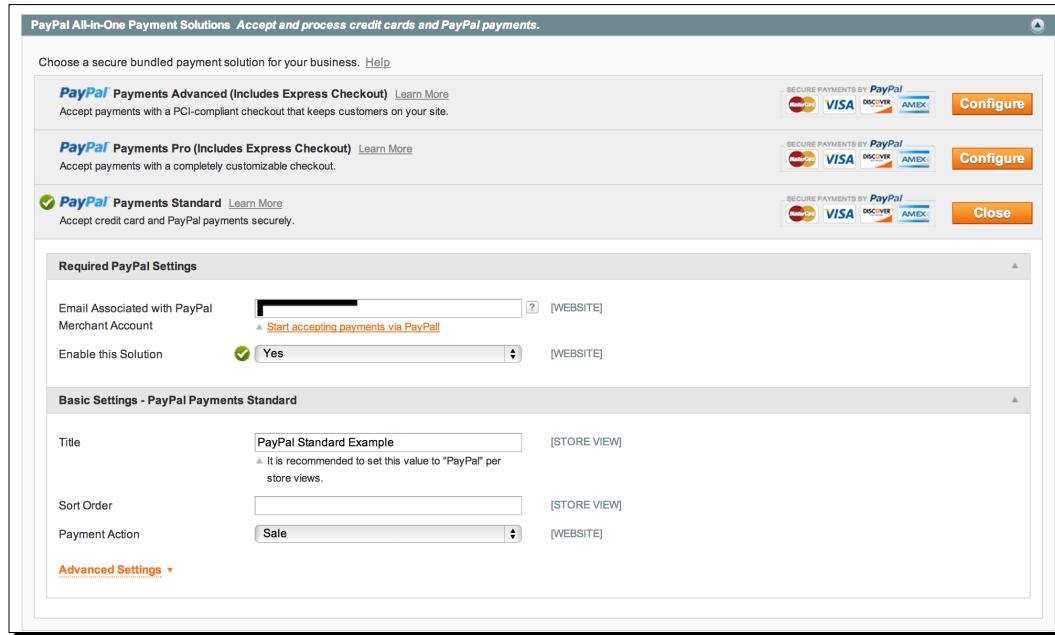
A screenshot of the PayPal sign-up wizard. At the top, there are links for 'Log In', 'Help', 'Security and Protection', and a search bar. The main heading is 'Sign up for PayPal'. It asks for 'Your country or region' (set to 'United States') and 'Your language' (set to 'English'). There are two main sections: 'PayPal for personal use' (described as getting a personal account for personal use) and 'PayPal for business and nonprofits' (described as getting a business account for use by businesses and nonprofit organizations). Each section has an orange 'Get Started' button. A note at the bottom right says 'Already have a PayPal account? Upgrade now.' and has a link to 'Secure' with a padlock icon.

- 2. Verifying your PayPal account:** After you have successfully submitted the form, it is advised to verify your PayPal account by clicking on the **Get verified** link below the welcome message in the top of the screen, as shown in the following screenshot. This ensures that PayPal knows who you are and can safely handle your transactions. Not getting verified means you can have trouble accepting payments. After signing up and getting verified, you are ready for configuring PayPal Payments Standard in Magento!

A PayPal account looks like the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the PayPal account dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for My Account, Send Money, Request Money, Merchant Services, and Products & Services. Below the navigation bar, there's a sub-navigation menu with Overview, Add Money, Withdraw, History, Resolution Center, and Profile. A prominent 'Welcome' message is displayed, followed by account details: Business Name, Account Type (Business), Status (Unverified), and a 'Get verified' link. A red circle highlights the 'Get verified' link. To the right of the main content area, there are two sidebar sections: 'Notifications' and 'My account tools'. The 'Notifications' section lists links for adding a mobile phone number, confirming an email address, adding a home phone number, adding a bank account, and policy updates. The 'My account tools' section lists a link for 'My Business Setup'. At the bottom of the page, there are links for About Us, Contact Us, Legal Agreements, Privacy, Fees, Site Feedback, and copyright information.

3. Configuring Magento for PayPal payments: After going to **System | Configuration | Payment Methods**, click on the **Configure** button in the PayPal Payments Standard row. More input options will appear, the most important one being **Email Associated with PayPal Merchant Account**. Fill in your PayPal seller account's e-mail address there, and set the **Enable this Solution** drop-down menu to **Yes**. Now your Magento store is ready to accept payments through PayPal. The following screenshot shows what the input section, where you can input your e-mail address, looks like:

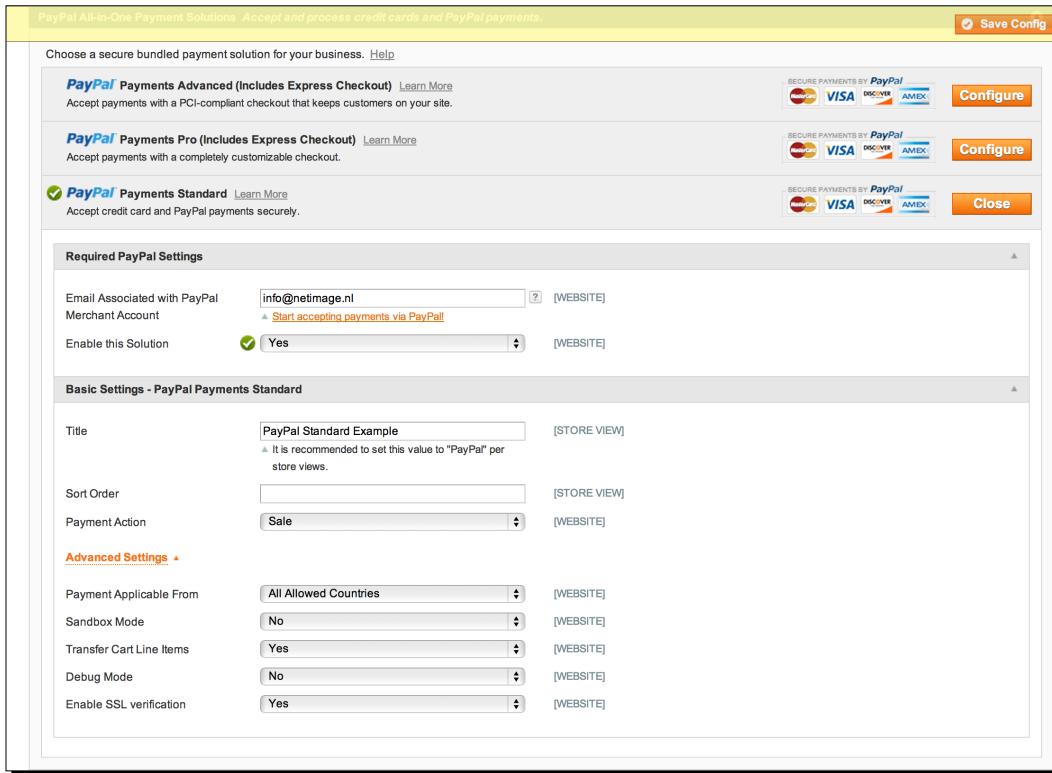


Besides the general payment configuration options **Title** and **Sort Order**, which are explained at the start of this chapter, another (not required) setting that can be found in the PayPal form is **Payment Action**: this is set to **Sale** by default, but can also be set to **Authorization**. Setting it to **Authorization** means that you will not receive money after the customer finishes his/her order, but instead you as the store owner will have to complete the transaction at a later time by performing a "capture" of the payment (either through PayPal's system or through invoicing in the Magento admin). We recommend that you leave this set to **Sale** unless you have a good reason for a deferred payment through the **Authorization** option.

Clicking on the **Advanced Settings** orange link displays some final setup options, all of which you are advised to leave to the default settings:

- ◆ **Sandbox Mode:** This specifies whether or not you are using PayPal's testing grounds (sandbox) or the live merchant environment.
- ◆ **Transfer Cart Line Items:** If this setting is set to **Yes**, Magento will transfer information about the products inside the order to PayPal, so you can see what was ordered from within PayPal.
- ◆ **Debug Mode:** This is primarily useful for somebody with technical expertise, for when detailed troubleshooting of the PayPal integration is necessary.
- ◆ **Enable SSL verification:** This specifies whether or not to check the integrity of the secure connection between PayPal and Magento.

In the following screenshot you can see what the basic and advanced settings for PayPal Payments Standard look like:



Accepting Payments

Remember to save the config after setting everything to the desired values. As a rule, it's best to save as soon as you're done with a certain section. After setting up PayPal, it will look like the following screenshot in your checkout:

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' process at step 5, 'Payment Information'. A radio button next to 'PayPal' is selected, with a link 'What is PayPal?' nearby. Below this, two other options are listed: 'Check / Money order' and 'Credit Card (saved)'. At the bottom right, there is a note '* Required Fields' and a 'Continue' button.

Pop quiz – the bare minimum for PayPal Payments Standard

Q1. What is the minimum amount of information needed to input into Magento in order to accept PayPal Payments Standard? Choose the right answer from the following options:

1. Your PayPal merchant e-mail address, basic settings related to sort order, and authorization mode.
2. Your PayPal merchant e-mail address and password, basic settings related to sort order, and authorization mode
3. Your PayPal merchant e-mail address and password.

Setting up saved credit cards

Saved credit card (saved CC) is Magento's way of allowing you to capture credit card payments out of the box. It should be noted that this payment method is not a particularly good way of offering credit card payments on your website. In fact, we advise you to look for other options if possible. The main drawbacks of the saved CC payment method in Magento are as follows:

- ◆ It saves your customer's credit card details inside your own system, which places the burden of securing that data on your shoulders. You should go in for a secure hosting provider because a store always handles private customer data, but credit card details are more sensitive than regular customer data. Storing credit card details also means you will have to comply with e-commerce industry standards for credit card processing (called **PCI compliance**). Attaining PCI compliance is not easy.
- ◆ The saved CC payment method saves the credit card details inside Magento, but no payment is made at that time. You have to manually process the payment through some other credit card payment processor.

A more usual way of accepting credit cards is by working with a payment service provider (PSP). Payment service providers will be discussed in more detail toward the end of this chapter. Authorize.net is a payment service provider integrated by default into Magento, which can be used to accept credit cards without having the issues previously outlined. The payment service provider will receive the money and transfer it to you automatically, and the customer's sensitive credit card data is handled and saved by the payment service provider as well.

A quick solution for shops that cannot arrange credit card payments through a payment service provider is naming the PayPal Standard payment option along the lines of "PayPal and credit card through PayPal". This works because customers can pay using their credit card through PayPal Standard as well, although it isn't as quick or easy to use as a dedicated credit card payment method.

All that having been said, if you want to go ahead with saved CC payments, these are the specific configuration options:

- ◆ **Credit Card Types:** This selects the credit cards for which you will process payments from here.
- ◆ **Request Card Security Code:** This sets whether or not Magento will ask for the credit card's security code. It is recommended to set this to **Yes** as it makes fraud a little harder.

Accepting Payments

- ◆ **3D Secure Card Validation:** 3D Secure is an additional security layer where the customer has to supply his/her credit card password before being able to complete a purchase successfully. If you are experiencing a lot of fraud, it is but wise to set this to **Yes**.

Saved CC		
Enabled	Yes	[WEBSITE]
Title	Credit Card (saved)	[STORE VIEW]
New Order Status	Pending	[WEBSITE]
Credit Card Types	American Express Visa MasterCard Discover JCB Switch/Maestro Solo Other	[WEBSITE]
Request Card Security Code	No	[WEBSITE]
3D Secure Card Validation	No	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Applicable Countries	All Allowed Countries	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Specific Countries	Afghanistan Åland Islands Albania Algeria American Samoa Andorra Angola Anguilla Antarctica Antigua and Barbuda	[WEBSITE]
Minimum Order Total		[WEBSITE]
Maximum Order Total		[WEBSITE]
Sort Order		[WEBSITE]

Enabling this payment method and saving the configuration results in the following payment method display in the checkout:

The screenshot shows the 'Payment Information' step in the Magento checkout process. The steps are numbered 1 through 6: 1. Checkout Method, 2. Billing Information, 3. Shipping Information, 4. Shipping Method, 5. Payment Information, and 6. Order Review. The 'Payment Information' step is highlighted with a yellow background. It contains three radio button options: 'PayPal' (disabled), 'Check / Money order' (disabled), and 'Credit Card (saved)' (selected). Below these are several input fields: 'Name on Card *' (text input), 'Credit Card Type *' (dropdown menu with 'Please Select' option), 'Credit Card Number *' (text input), and 'Expiration Date *' (two dropdown menus for 'Month' and 'Year'). A note at the bottom right indicates '* Required Fields'. At the bottom left is a 'Back' link, and at the bottom right is a 'Continue' button.

Setting up checks / money orders

The check / money order payment method has two configuration inputs:

- ◆ **Make Check Payable to:** This will take the name of the company that will receive the money for the order being placed.
- ◆ **Send Check to:** This will specify where the check needs to be sent for processing.

Accepting Payments

These are displayed in the following screenshot. Other than capturing the customer's order, Magento will not automatically arrange anything relating to the payment of the check / money order:

Check / Money Order

Enabled	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	[WEBSITE]
Title	<input type="text" value="Check / Money order"/>	[STORE VIEW]
New Order Status	<input type="text" value="Pending"/>	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Applicable Countries	<input type="text" value="All Allowed Countries"/>	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Specific Countries	<input type="text" value="Afghanistan
Åland Islands
Albania
Algérie
American Samoa
Andorra
Angola
Anguilla
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda"/>	[WEBSITE]
Make Check Payable to	<input type="text" value="Magento Beginner Guide"/>	[STORE VIEW]
Send Check to	<input type="text" value="Examplestreet 1
City
Province
Country"/>	[STORE VIEW]
Minimum Order Total	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]
Maximum Order Total	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]
Sort Order	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]

Setting this payment method results in the following display in your store's checkout process:

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' process at step 5: 'Payment Information'. The 'Check / Money order' payment method is selected. The form includes fields for making the check payable ('Magento Beginner Guide') and sending it to ('Examplestreet 1', 'City', 'Province', 'Country'). There are also links for 'What is PayPal?' and 'Credit Card (saved)'. A note indicates that the 'Send Check to:' fields are required. At the bottom, there are 'Back' and 'Continue' buttons.

Have a go hero – activating check / money order

As an exercise in enabling a simple payment method, enable the check / money order payment method. It may be already enabled in your store if you have a completely default installation. Set it up so that it is only shown to U.S. customers through the **Payment from Applicable Countries** input field. After you are done, verify that it's done correctly by purchasing two products in two separate checkouts in your test store: one with the country selected as U.S. and one with the country as Belgium. In the latter checkout, you should not see the check / money order payment method, of course!

Setting up for a bank transfer

There is only one specific field to configure for the bank transfer payment method, and that's called **Instructions**. In this field, you should enter all relevant bank account details that your customer needs to transfer money to you.



Note that Magento does not automatically handle anything related to bank transfer, so it is necessary to monitor your bank account to see if the customer really transferred the money.



Setting the bank transfer to active results in the following payment display:

Bank Transfer Payment

Enabled	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	[WEBSITE]
Title	<input type="text" value="Bank Transfer Payment"/>	[STORE VIEW]
New Order Status	<input type="text" value="Pending"/>	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Applicable Countries	<input type="text" value="All Allowed Countries"/>	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Specific Countries	<input type="text" value="Aland Islands
Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Andorra
Angola
Anguilla
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina"/>	[WEBSITE]
Instructions	<input type="text" value="Transfer the money to:
Bank account 111111111
IBAN/SEPA 2232323232323232
Townsville,
Region,
Country"/>	
	[STORE VIEW]	
Minimum Order Total	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]
Maximum Order Total	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]
Sort Order	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]

After setting up the bank transfer settings, when you check out it is shown as follows:

Checkout

1 Checkout Method
2 Billing Information
3 Shipping Information
4 Shipping Method
5 Payment Information

 [What is PayPal?](#)

Bank Transfer Payment

Transfer the money to:
Bank account 111111111
IBAN/SEPA 2232323232323232
Townsville,
Region,
Country

Check / Money order
 Credit Card (saved)

* Required Fields

[↑ Back](#) [Continue](#)

6 Order Review

Setting up cash on delivery

This payment method also has only one specific setting called **Instruction**. Here you should list any information related to the cash on delivery payment, for instance, how your customer can pay (cash, debit card, credit card, and so on) when the goods are delivered. Often the delivery company charges extra for performing a cash on delivery shipment, and because of that often store owners charge customers extra for the cash on delivery shipment option as well. Unfortunately, a surcharge for cash on delivery is not possible through the default cash on delivery payment option in Magento, but there is a free module on **MagentoConnect** that does offer this. It's located at <http://www.magentocommerce.com/magento-connect/cashondelivery.html>.

Cash On Delivery Payment

Enabled	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	[WEBSITE]
Title	<input type="text" value="Cash On Delivery"/>	[STORE VIEW]
New Order Status	<input type="text" value="Pending"/>	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Applicable Countries	<input type="text" value="All Allowed Countries"/>	[WEBSITE]
Payment from Specific Countries	<input type="text" value="Afghanistan
Åland Islands
Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Andorra
Angola
Anguilla
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda"/>	[WEBSITE]
Instructions	<input type="text" value="Please pay in cash to the delivery person."/>	[STORE VIEW]
Minimum Order Total	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]
Maximum Order Total	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]
Sort Order	<input type="text"/>	[WEBSITE]

Activating cash on delivery results in a payment selection as follows in the checkout:

Payment Information

[PayPal](#) [What is PayPal?](#)

Cash On Delivery

Please pay in cash to the delivery person.

Bank Transfer Payment

Check / Money order

Credit Card (saved)

* Required Fields

[Back](#) [Continue](#)

Setting up purchase orders

There are no specific input fields in the admin for purchase orders, just the general payment configuration fields that were discussed at the start of this section. This also implies that Magento will just save the order information when a customer chooses **Purchase Order** as their payment method; any additional actions will need to be performed by the store owner. Activating the purchase order payment method results in the screen shown, where it can be seen that the customer can input their purchase order number:

Checkout

1 Checkout Method

2 Billing Information

3 Shipping Information

4 Shipping Method

5 Payment Information

Cash On Delivery

[PayPal](#) [What is PayPal?](#)

Bank Transfer Payment

Purchase Order

Purchase Order Number*

My purchase order number

Check / Money order

Credit Card (saved)

* Required Fields

[Back](#) [Continue](#)

6 Order Review

From the preceding screenshot it should be clear that most of the payment methods that are offered by Magento out of the box require manual processing to receive an actual payment and safely fulfill the order. The exceptions are the payment gateways PayPal Payflow Pro and Authorize.net, and the PayPal Payments Standard payment method. For stores that process multiple orders daily, the manual payment methods offered by Magento become cumbersome quickly.

Working with payment service providers

A payment service provider is a company that, as the name implies, acts as the layer through which payments are handled. A payment service provider has already made the connections to different payment methods and generally has a plugin available for Magento. This means that by installing the payment service provider's Magento plugin, you have access to all of the payment methods the payment service provider is connected to! This can help a great deal in serving all of the right payment methods applicable to your country and market. A payment service provider automates as much as possible, so using one ensures you will not have the same manual workload as you would with most of Magento's default payment methods.

An important distinction between payment service providers is whether they are collecting or processing. A collecting payment service provider will transfer the funds they captured for you once per period, while a processing gateway will immediately transfer the funds to your account. Per transaction, a collecting payment service provider is usually cheaper.

Usually the payment flow using a payment service provider works like this:

1. Your customer goes through your checkout and chooses to pay through a payment method that is handled by your payment gateway. Let's take a credit card as an example.
2. After pressing the **Place Order** button your customer is taken to the website of the payment service provider and enters his/her credit card credentials there.
3. The payment service provider communicates with the credit card processor and captures the payment.
4. The customer is sent back to your store and the payment service provider lets Magento know the payment has been fully handled.

The same would be valid for other payment methods as well: the payment service provider will notify Magento about the status of the payment handling of your customer's orders. Besides offering a multitude of payment methods, a payment service provider can also help you arrange the necessary contracts for accepting certain payment methods, such as credit cards, and is able to provide detailed reports about the transactions that have been performed for your store, which can be a huge administrative hassle otherwise.

Selecting the right gateway

Selecting the proper payment service provider can be difficult, especially without prior experience with them. It's advised to consult somebody with knowledge of your market and payment gateways. The most important questions that should be answered are as follows:

- ◆ Which payment methods does the payment service provider offer? Do they suit your website fully? Also, check if the available payment methods match your future plans, for instance, if you want to expand to other countries.
- ◆ What are the costs? Is there a starting rate? What is the monthly fee? What is the fee per transaction? The rates are often tiered, meaning they differ based on the number of transactions you have going through your store. It's best to calculate these costs with a longer time-frame in mind, so also to try to include the expected costs based on the number of transactions in six months to a year, especially if you have a starting store. Some payment gateways offer very low monthly fees but have higher transactional costs, which can suddenly become expensive when your volumes increase.
- ◆ Is a good Magento module available? What is and what is not included in this module? Are all the payment methods you need from the PSP available through the Magento module?

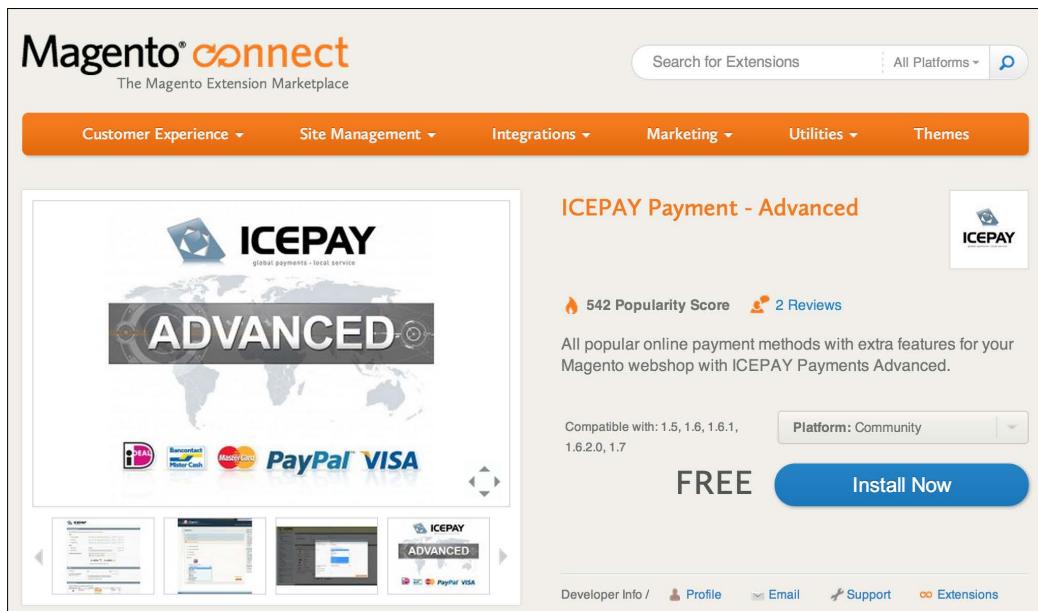
The last point warrants special attention as the PSP will be useless for you if you cannot integrate your Magento installation with the PSP. Judging the quality of a Magento module is best done by somebody with knowledge of the technical aspects of Magento extensions. These are the things to look out for, at a minimum:

- ◆ With which Magento version(s) is the payment module compatible? Is it compatible with your shop's Magento version?
- ◆ Can you include extra text or instructions for the different payment methods offered by the module?
- ◆ Are the payment settings able to be changed per website or store view in Magento? This is useful, for instance, to only show certain payment methods at certain domain names (such as only showing purchase orders on your business-to-business website).
- ◆ Is the payment module secure and is it properly maintained? In general, the more releases and the more information available per release, the better.

Most of these checks are useful for any Magento module you may wish to install! A good way to find out more about the quality of a payment gateway's Magento integration is to google the keyword "Magento" combined with the name of the payment gateway. If the module is available on MagentoConnect, browsing through the release history and reviews for that module is also a good idea.

Setting up a payment service provider – an example

As an example of working with a payment service provider that is not included by default in Magento, we'll install the ICEPAY payment module. ICEPAY (www.icepay.com) is a payment service provider that is especially strong in Europe. Their Magento module is available on MagentoConnect at <http://www.magentocommerce.com/magento-connect/icepay-advanced-8489.html>. The big advantage of situations like these is that you can take a look at their payment extension before deciding to do business with them. Ask the PSP you are considering if you can take a look at their extension beforehand as well!



Time for action – installing and configuring a PSP extension

Because ICEPAY has a module available through MagentoConnect, we can install the extension using the MagentoConnect manager in the Magento admin.

- 1. Retrieving the extension key:** First you need the extension key for the ICEPAY payment module. The extension key can be retrieved by going to the **MagentoConnect** page previously mentioned and clicking on the **Install Now** button.
- 2. Pasting the extension key into the MagentoConnect Manager:** Go to **System | Magento Connect | Magento Connect Manager** in the Magento admin. Log in again using your admin credentials, and in the input field saying **Paste extension key to install:** paste the ICEPAY module's extension key. An example of MagentoConnect with an extension key filled in can be seen in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Magento Connect Manager interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Extensions' and 'Settings'. On the right, there are links to 'Return to Admin' and 'Log Out'. The main area has a 'Settings' tab selected. It contains a checkbox for putting the store on maintenance mode during install/upgrades/backup creation, which is checked. Below that is a 'Create Backup' section with a dropdown menu set to 'Database'. A 'Install New Extensions' section follows, featuring a link to search for modules via 'Magento Connect' and a form to 'Paste extension key to install' with a URL input field and an 'Install' button. Under 'Extension dependencies', there's a table:

Channel	Package Name	Version	Status
community	Icepay_IceAdvanced	1.1.4 (stable)	Ready to install

Below the table are 'Cancel installation' and 'Proceed' buttons. The next section is 'Direct package file upload', containing instructions to download or build a package file and an 'Upload' button next to a 'Choose File' input field. There's also a 'No file chosen' message. The final section is 'Manage Existing Extensions', showing a table of installed packages:

Package Name	Installed	Actions	Summary
Interface_Adminhtml_Default	1.7.0.1 (stable)	<input type="button" value=""/>	Default interface for Adminhtml
Interface_Frontend_Base_Default	1.7.0.1 (stable)	<input type="button" value=""/>	This is a Magento themes base

At the bottom, there are 'Check for Upgrades', 'Commit Changes', and a checkbox for clearing sessions after a successful install.

3. Let the MagentoConnect Manager install the extension. Click on the **Install** button and after that the **Proceed** button that just appeared, and the module will be installed for you.
4. Return to the admin and go to the configuration section.
5. When the installation process is done, click on the **Return to Admin** link in the top of the page and you will be back in your regular Magento admin.
6. Next, we can head over to the new configuration section in **System | Configuration | ICEPAY**. If you get a 404 error page after installing a module through MagentoConnect, usually logging out and logging back into the Magento admin will fix that.

7. Fill in the configuration settings specific to your PSP. If you have an ICEPAY account, you will have received a merchant ID and a secret code, which can be supplied in the configuration section. After saving those, we can click on the **Get paymentmethods** button and the payment methods we have available through ICEPAY will become visible and can be turned on and off individually. We will not go through all the configuration options the ICEPAY module offers as these are specific to the way ICEPAY have built their module.

The following screenshot shows a configured ICEPAY section:

The screenshot shows the ICEPAY configuration interface. At the top, there is a 'Step 2.' header. Below it, two input fields for 'Merchant ID' and 'Secret Code' are shown, each with a 'STORE VIEW' link. A 'Configuration Information' section contains two green checkmarks: 'Merchant ID is properly configured' and 'SecretCode is properly configured'. Below this are two ICEPAY logo buttons. A link at the bottom says 'Need help? View our manual or install video!'. The interface has a navigation bar with 'Options' and 'Paymentmethods' tabs. Under 'Paymentmethods', a table lists various payment methods with their titles, number of issuers, configuration buttons, and active status. The 'Wire Transfer' method is listed with 'Enabled' status. At the bottom right of the table is a 'Get paymentmethods' button.

Paymentmethod	Title	# Issuers	Settings	Active
Credit card	Credit card	3	Configure	Disabled
Direct e-Banking	Direct e-Banking	3	Configure	Disabled
giropay	giropay	1	Configure	Disabled
iDEAL	iDEAL	10	Configure	Disabled
PayPal	Paypal	1	Configure	Disabled
WIRE TRANSFER	Wire Transfer	1	Configure	Enabled
AfterPay	AfterPay	1	Configure	Disabled

8. Activate your payment methods and save the configuration.

The payment methods that were activated will appear during the checkout process accordingly, of course. In the following example screenshot, we have only activated the **Wire Transfer** payment method of ICEPAY:

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' process at step 5: 'Payment Information'. A list of payment methods is displayed, with 'Wire Transfer' selected and highlighted in green. Other options include 'Cash On Delivery', 'PayPal' (with a link to 'What is PayPal?'), 'Credit Card (saved)', 'Bank Transfer Payment', 'Purchase Order', 'Check / Money order', and 'Cash On Delivery'. At the bottom right, there is a note for required fields and a 'Continue' button.

What just happened?

It should be noted that every payment module handles this in its own way the aforementioned example helps to get a feel for the process of using a non-default payment module. Magento extensions are not only offered through MagentoConnect, but are also distributed as standalone ZIP files. In the next chapter about shipping methods, we will discuss how to install a shipping module that is distributed as a ZIP file.

Summary

In this chapter we discussed how to set up different payment methods such as PayPal, check / money order, and cash on delivery. Besides that we discussed what a PSP does and how to integrate a PSP's Magento extension into your store. As general advice for your store, keep all the information you show your customers about payment methods as clear as possible and try to offer payment methods that are relevant for the country you are selling in, and which are most often used in your market segment. In the next chapter we will handle Magento's shipping options and discuss how Magento handles other aspects of logistics such as returns and purchasing as well.

8

Configuring Shipping

Most online shops send out physical products. The ways this can be handled are manifold, and the logistics chain encompasses many business processes. This chapter will give a brief introduction to those and after that we will discuss how you can set up shipping methods inside Magento. Finally some possible additions to Magento's default shipping functionalities will be discussed.

Logistics in Magento

Magento Community Edition supports part of the logistics processes that occur in online stores. Put simply, logistics is everything related to moving the goods within your business from one place to the next. This entails stocking your inventory, picking your products from stock when an order arrives, packing your goods for sending, and finally shipping the order to your customer. One important aspect of this is that your customers should pay you the correct amount for shipping to their doorstep. In order to arrange that Magento has some default shipping calculations included. In this chapter the following will be discussed:

- ◆ At a general level, what kind of actions and processes are involved in e-commerce logistics
- ◆ Setting Magento's default shipping methods and what you can do if those do not suffice
- ◆ Why some aspects of logistics are not fully supported by Magento and what you can do if you need more logistics functionality in your Magento installation

Shipping processes and shipping arrangements

The core of most retail is getting a physical product from one location (your inventory) to another (your customer). For stores, shipping a product after it has been ordered consists of a number of standard steps:

1. Picking the product from its stock location
2. Packing the product in a protective material
3. Offering the package to a transport company
4. (Optionally) handling returns

All of the preceding steps, especially handling returns, consist of many different details and substeps. For instance, for returns, a couple of substeps are inspecting a product to see if it can get added back to stock, boxing the product properly again, refunding a customer after the return is received, and so on.

You can decide how many of these steps you want your company to perform. There are many warehouses that offer e-fulfillment services, meaning that all you do is arrange for stock to come in and after that the warehouse handles everything including picking, packing, shipping, and handling returns. This is a model used by many stores as the store can keep focusing on advertising, website improvements, and customer service while not having to deal with all the complexities of logistics.

The most extreme case of this, called "dropshipping", does not even require you to purchase stock. Steps 1 through 4 will all be handled by another company (called the dropshipper) and the only thing you do is send your orders to them. You only pay for products that are actually ordered and have no inventory risk. While this sounds good, the biggest disadvantages of dropshipping are that the margins on orders become very thin, and managing your product catalog and shipping prices becomes complex when you are sourcing your products from multiple dropshippers. For a more detailed discussion on dropshipping, an excellent guide can be found at <http://ecommerce.shopify.com/guides/dropshipping>.

Regardless of how you choose to handle picking, packing, shipping, and returns, you will need a way to communicate and charge the proper shipping costs to your customers. Besides keeping your products' stock levels, this is the only logistics-related thing the Magento Community Edition facilitates by default. Below you will find how to utilize Magento's shipping methods as well as pointers on what to do if you need other kinds of shipping price calculations.

Default shipping methods in Magento

The default shipping methods of Magento can be found in **System | Configuration | Shipping Methods**. There are multiple shipping methods included by default in Magento, of which three can be used relatively quickly in a starting store:

- ◆ Free Shipping: This is a zero sum shipping rate.
- ◆ Flat Rate: Here all customers see the same shipping rate during checkout.
- ◆ Table Rate: Here your customers will see a shipping rate that is determined by a number of factors.

Setting these up will be discussed later. Apart from these, Magento also includes integrations with UPS, USPS, FedEx, and DHL.

Configuring free shipping

When you enable this shipping method, customers get an option to choose a shipping method that does not increase the price of the total order. In other words, a free shipping method. Most of the settings for this shipping method function in the same way as the input fields with the same name for the Flat Rate shipping method as discussed previously. The only specific input field is **Minimum order amount**. The number you set here is from the order subtotal, which your free shipping method will show to customers. For instance, if you want to offer free shipping for all orders of 50 and above, set this value to 50, as shown in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the 'Shipping Methods' section selected. The 'Free Shipping' tab is active. The configuration details are as follows:

- Enabled:** Yes
- Title:** Free Shipping
- Method Name:** Free
- Minimum Order Amount:** 50
- Displayed Error Message:** This shipping method is currently unavailable. If you would like to ship using this shipping method, please contact us.
- Ship to Applicable Countries:** All Allowed Countries
- Ship to Specific Countries:** A dropdown menu listing countries: Afghanistan, Åland Islands, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Antarctica, Antigua and Barbuda.
- Sort Order:** admin

The left sidebar shows the current configuration scope as 'Default Config' and lists various configuration sections: GENERAL, CATALOG, and CUSTOMERS.

Configuring Shipping

The free shipping method displays the following when it's applicable:

The screenshot shows the 'Shipping Method' step of a Magento checkout process. The page title is 'Checkout'. The steps are numbered 1 through 6: 1. Checkout Method, 2. Billing Information, 3. Shipping Information, 4. Shipping Method (highlighted in orange), 5. Payment Information, and 6. Order Review. The 'Shipping Method' section contains three options:

- Best Way**:
○ Table Rate \$10.00
- Free Shipping**:
○ Free \$0.00
- Flat Rate**:
○ Fixed \$5.00

At the bottom left is a 'Back' button, and at the bottom right is a 'Continue' button.

Configuring Flat Rate shipping

This shipping method is straightforward, both in presentation and configuration. Click on the **Flat Rate** configuration section in **System | Configuration | Shipping Methods** in the Magento admin. Here a number of settings shown:

- ◆ **Enabled:** This sets whether Flat Rate shipping is used at all in your store or not.
- ◆ **Title:** This is the text that displays next to the radio button, as the primary name of the shipping method.
- ◆ **Method Name:** This is an explanatory secondary title that shows after the shipping method is chosen.
- ◆ **Type:** This is either **None**, **Per Order**, or **Per Item**. This sets if the Flat Rate you enter is applied for the whole order or for each item in the order. The default is per item. As an example, if you have a Flat Rate of \$5, and you have three items in your cart, the Flat Rate would be \$15 if you set this type to **Per Item** and \$5 if you set it to **Per Order**. If you set it to **None**, no Flat Rate is applied, effectively making this shipment method free.
- ◆ **Price:** This is the flat rate price.
- ◆ **Calculate Handling Fee:** This sets if the handling fee you specify is a fixed amount or a percentage surcharge over your Flat Rate price.

- ◆ **Handling Fee:** This is the additional handling cost you want to charge to the customer.
- ◆ **Displayed Error Message:** This message to show if something goes wrong.
- ◆ **Ship to Applicable Countries** and **Ship to Specific Countries:** This includes the countries you want to ship to. Most shops can leave this set to **All Allowed Countries**. In the configuration section in **System | Configuration | General** you can set which countries your visitors are allowed to pick in the shipping address form, which automatically limits the available countries for all your shipping options.
- ◆ **Sort Order:** This is a number that signifies the position of the Flat Rate shipping method within the list of all available shipping methods.

The Flat Rate shipping method configuration looks like the following screenshot:

Flat Rate	
Enabled	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>
Title	<input type="text" value="Flat Rate"/>
Method Name	<input type="text" value="Fixed"/>
Type	<input type="button" value="Per Item"/>
Price	<input type="text" value="5.00"/>
Calculate Handling Fee	<input type="button" value="Fixed"/>
Handling Fee	<input type="text"/>
Displayed Error Message	<p>This shipping method is currently unavailable. If you would like to ship using this shipping method, please contact us.</p>
Ship to Applicable Countries	<input type="button" value="All Allowed Countries"/>
Ship to Specific Countries	<input type="button" value="Afghanistan"/> <input type="button" value="Åland Islands"/> <input type="button" value="Albania"/> <input type="button" value="Algeria"/> <input type="button" value="American Samoa"/> <input type="button" value="Andorra"/> <input type="button" value="Angola"/> <input type="button" value="Anguilla"/> <input type="button" value="Antarctica"/> <input type="button" value="Antigua and Barbuda"/>
Sort Order	<input type="text"/>

Configuring Shipping

As an example, we've chosen a title of Flat Rate, "Bubble-wrapped parcel" as the method name, a Flat Rate of \$5 and a fixed handling fee of \$1, which results in the following presentation during checkout. It does not display as a choice with radio buttons because there is only one shipping method available, which Magento autoselects, as seen in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' process at step 4: 'Shipping Method'. A single option, 'Flat Rate', is listed with the sub-option 'Fixed \$5.00'. Navigation links 'Back' and 'Continue' are visible, along with the remaining steps: 5. Payment Information and 6. Order Review.

Table Rate shipping

It's also possible to set additional costs for handling the shipment. Using this shipping method you can save a table with shipping costs in the Magento admin, where the shipping costs are determined by one of the following combinations:

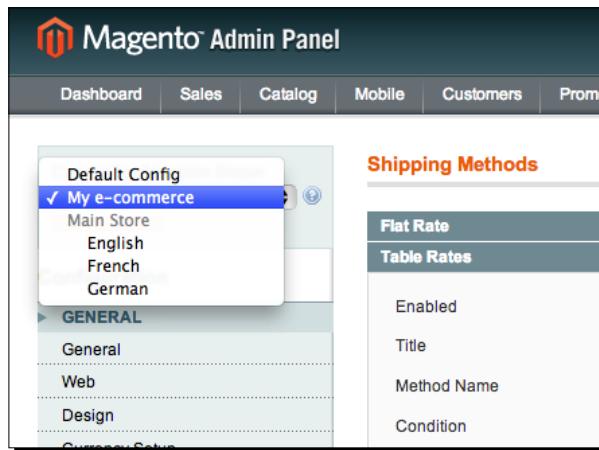
- ◆ Weight and destination
- ◆ Price and destination
- ◆ Number of articles and destination

It's also possible to set additional costs for handling the shipment. This is the most elaborate configuration of Magento's default shipping methods. Let's see how to do it!

Time for action – configuring Table Rate shipping

1. Selecting the right store scope.

Go to **System | Configuration | Shipping Methods** and click on the **Table Rates** section. Magento's configuration has a drop-down list, which sets the store scope. By default, you are editing configuration values for all the Stores and Store Views in your Magento installation. If you want to configure this shipping method, you have to choose your website using the scope drop-down list in the top-left corner of the configuration section. You can't fully set up this shipping method if you have not chosen the Store or Store View for which you are editing the settings. The store scope drop-down list can be seen follows:



2. Exporting the CSV file.

After you have set the scope drop-down list to the website, you can see a button for exporting a CSV file and a button for uploading a CSV file. A CSV file is a **Comma Separated Values** file and it is the file format often used in information systems to transmit rows of data.

Select your desired way of determining the shipping price (either based on weight, number of articles, or order value), and click on **Save Config**. After that, click on the **Export CSV** button.

Configuring Shipping

3. Opening and editing the CSV file.

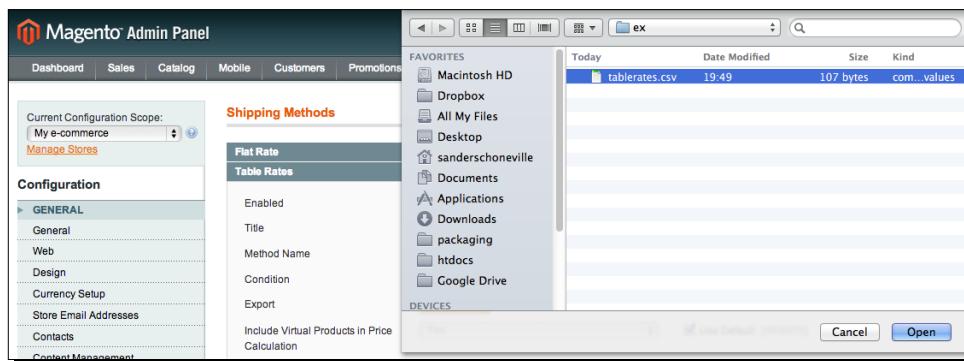
The resulting CSV file can be opened in Microsoft Excel or other spreadsheet software such as LibreOffice. If you have chosen weight as the deciding factor, the CSV file looks like the following Excel screenshot:

A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Country	Region/State	Zip/Postal Cod Weight (and above)	Shipping Price	
2	US	*	*	0	10
3	US	*	*	10	20
4	US	*	*	20	5
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

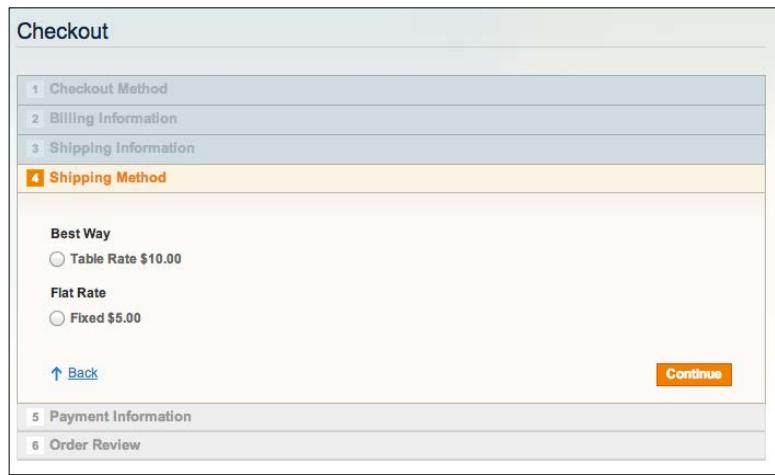
Each row is a different shipping rate for a combination of weight and destination. The **Weight (and above)** column signifies from which weight the shipping price is applied. In the example, orders with a total weight of 0-9 will get a shipping price of 10, orders with a total weight of 10-19 will get a shipping price of 20, and orders with a total weight of 20 and above will get a shipping price of 5. The units of weight can be anything you want such as kilograms or pounds. The important thing is that you use the same convention for all your products. The unit for the price you enter will be the base currency you have set for your store, in **System | Configuration | Currency Setup**.

4. Saving and uploading the CSV file.

When you are done setting the table rates in the spreadsheet, save it as a CSV file. After that you can go back to the admin in **System | Configuration | Shipping Methods**. Click on the Table Rates section, select the relevant store, and click on the **Browse files** button. A dialog similar to the one below will be shown:



Select the csv file and click on the **Import** button. After uploading the file, and enabling the shipping method, Magento will show the relevant rate to your customers. An example of an order with a weight of 1 can be seen in the following screenshot below:



What just happened?

The Table Rate shipping method has many configuration fields that should be familiar from the Flat Rate shipping method. The following fields work in the same fashion as in the Flat Rate shipping method: **Enabled**, **Title**, **Method Name**, **Handling Fee**, **Displayed Error Message**, **Ship to Applicable Countries**, and **Sort Order**.

The CSV file that can be opened in Excel contains the following columns if you choose weight versus destination as the criteria for the Table Rate:

- ◆ **Country:** This is the two-letter country code for the country that this rate applies to (according to the ISO 3166 standard). You can find these country codes at: http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm. If the rate you are setting applies to all countries, you can enter a * character here.
- ◆ **Region/State:** If the rate you are entering applies to all regions within a country, fill in a * character here. If you need different rates for different regions of a country, in this column, an ISO 3166-2 letter abbreviation for the specific region has to be entered. You can find these letter combinations for each region quickest through this Wikipedia article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2.
- ◆ **Zip/Postal Code:** This is the zip code for which the shipping rate is applied to. Usually inputting a * character will suffice here, which means that the zip code applies to all regions in a country.

Configuring Shipping

- ◆ **Weight (and above):** This is the weight for the shipping price of the zip code, region, and country of the particular row in the spreadsheet. Note that the "and above", means that when you input 1 as a value, the rate will apply to weights 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, and so on.
- ◆ **Shipping Price:** This is the price, entered as a regular decimal value without currency symbol.

When choosing the number of articles as the determining factor, the spreadsheet looks similar. The major difference is the **# of Items (and above)** column. In the following example, an order with 1 article will have a shipping cost of 10 and an order with 2 articles or more will have a shipping cost of 15. The following Excel screenshot shows a spreadsheet example with these values:

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Country	Region/State	Zip/Postal Code	# of Items (and above)	Shipping Price
2	US	*	*		0 10
3	US	*	*		2 15

For the final possibility with Table Rates, base them on the order value, and the spreadsheet looks as follows. In this example, the important column is **Order Subtotal (and above)**. The following example would result in orders with a value from 0-49 having a shipping cost of 10 and orders with a value of 50 or higher having a shipping price of 5. This kind of construction is often employed by stores to drive visitors to higher average order sizes in order to reduce their shipping costs. See the following screenshot for an example of Table Rates spreadsheet based on **Order Subtotal (and above)**:

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Country	Region/State	Zip/Postal Code	Order Subtotal (and above)	Shipping Price
2	US	*	*	0	10
3	US	*	*	50	5
4					

Have a go hero – add shipping costs for different countries

In our example, we added shipping rates for the US. Logically, the next step is to add shipping costs for other countries by yourself. Alternatively, try to make variants in shipping costs for different regions and zip codes. Remember to look up the ISO codes for countries and regions through the Wikipedia pages mentioned previously.

Pop quiz – vital conditions for Table Rates

Q1. There are several steps to take when setting Table Rates. For each of the following actions, indicate whether or not the action is mandatory:

1. Uploading your CSV file
2. Adding extra lines to the CSV file
3. Setting your store scope in the Magento configuration section
4. Opening the CSV file in Excel

Other ways of calculating shipping costs

It's possible that the default shipping methods included in Magento are not enough for you. For instance, if you are selling products that differ in size and weight and you need different shipping costs based on that, Magento's standard shipping methods are not enough. Another possibility is that your shipping costs need to be set as per product separately and need to be added together per product in your order. You will either need customizations or third-party extensions that arrange your desired functionality. One module supplier that has great expertise in Magento shipping methods is WebshopApps. You can find them here at: <http://www.webshopapps.com/>. Modules by WebshopApps are of a good quality and are relatively easy to install. If you are not exactly sure about your needs for a certain module, it is advised to mail them before you purchase it. As per the desire mentioned above, to input shipping prices per product they offer a free extension here at: <http://www.webshopapps.com/eu/product-flat-rate-shipping-extension.html>.

Presentation of shipping methods in your store

Just as with payment methods, it is crucially important that your shipping methods are presented in a crystal clear way. A lot of stores will only offer their customers one shipping method and one choice during checkout, but even in that case ensure that it is clear what costs are included in the shipping charge. For instance, handling, service fees, administration costs, and so on. If you communicate clearly what is included in your shipping price, your customer will also understand better why your price is what it is. Especially, if your shipping prices are higher than your competitor's but you offer additional services, be sure to make your customers aware of that!

Configuring Shipping

It is possible to have several shipping methods in Magento active at once. Take care to test your settings thoroughly, otherwise undesired scenarios can occur. For instance, if you've set a Flat Rate of 4 and the Free Shipping method as well, the shipping methods will be displayed like this:

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' process in Magento. The current step is 'Shipping Method'. In the main area, there are two shipping method options: 'Free Shipping' and 'Flat Rate'. The 'Free Shipping' option is selected, indicated by a checked radio button. The 'Flat Rate' option is unselected, indicated by an unchecked radio button. Below the options are two buttons: 'Back' (with a left arrow icon) and 'Continue' (in an orange box). To the left of the main content, a vertical sidebar lists the steps in the checkout process: 1 Checkout Method, 2 Billing Information, 3 Shipping Information, 4 Shipping Method (which is the current step), 5 Payment Information, and 6 Order Review.

It's clear what your customers will choose! Again, always test your checkout process extensively. If you offer multiple shipping methods, list out the differences between each one of them and also describe the advantages of the more expensive ones.

Magento's blind spots

At the beginning of the chapter, we mentioned the shipping process from a bird's eye view. Before you can actually ship anything, you have to purchase goods as well (unless you dropship). By default, many facets of logistics are not handled by Magento. These will be briefly discussed later. The main goal of this is to give you an idea of what things should be arranged either outside of Magento or through Magento extensions. The reason Magento does not include functionality for the following aspects of logistics is because most of them are highly company-specific and as such difficult to include in a general e-commerce system like Magento. The fact that Magento has blind spots is not bad per se. Magento is an excellent marketing tool, product catalog, and transaction processor, and was built with the reasoning that more detailed business processes are better suited to be handled by other information systems that were built to support those processes specifically.

Purchasing

In the beginning phases of a new store, managing purchases to replenish stock is usually relatively easy. Volumes are still low and a large part of knowledge about what's available is often monitored by the people responsible for purchasing. Magento offers a low stock notification feed under **Catalog | Manage Products**, which can also be used to get an idea of which products to purchase.

However, Magento does not have a supplier management or purchasing component. When your purchasing processes get bigger, you will desire to know about each of your suppliers: about the purchases you've made, if they have been delivered, how good or bad each supplier is (what the open issues are), and also what the contractual agreements with each of them are. A proper purchasing support system also automatically monitors sale trends and matches those with delivery times of your suppliers, ensuring that the products are always reordered just in time. The biggest stores even have multiple suppliers for individual products and their purchasing systems advise which supplier to use for a product based on real-time prices and quality ratings.

Of course, not all of these functionalities are interesting for a starting shop immediately. If the need arises for detailed purchasing management, an outside business process support system should be sought.

Warehousing

Magento does not include functionality to manage your warehouse in much detail. For each product, a stock level can be set, and that's it. Some stores add product attributes that can help them find products in their storage facilities, for instance by adding an attribute called "Pick location", which indicates the shelf a product is placed on.

That was all about Magento regarding the warehouse management. If you need things such as managing stock on multiple stock locations (multiple warehouses), insights on what products are picked from stock, packed after picking, and offered to a shipper for sending to your customers, you will need customizations or an integration with another system.

Returns processing

Managing returns, when customers receive undesired or faulty goods, is something almost every store deals with. Magento Enterprise Edition actually has a returns management component included, but Magento Community Edition does not. As your volumes increase, managing returns becomes very hard if you try to do it through e-mail. It will become difficult to know which products still have to be inspected, what your most faulty products are, which customers still need a reply, and what is the total amount of money lost through refunds. Because proper returns management is such a vital part of online stores and because it's something that lends itself to be built as a standardized component, several Magento extension vendors have built commercial returns management extensions for Magento Community Edition. The one you decide to use is based on your demands of course; some of those available are:

<http://ecommerce.aheadworks.com/magento-extensions/rma.html>

http://www.magesolutions.com/#!_rma-module

[http://mageconsult.net/rma-177.html.](http://mageconsult.net/rma-177.html)

Cheaper is not necessarily better and using a well-known supplier such as aheadWorks is usually safest.

Summary

Magento offers a range of default shipping methods that allow you to either set Flat Rate shipping, Free Shipping rates, or shipping rates based on a combination of factors. These factors can be weight versus destination, number of items versus destination, and order value versus destination. Although this helps most stores with their basic shipping pricing and in their checkout processes, additional wishes are also common. When these occur, suppliers such as Webshop Apps are a good place to go to find shipping solutions. Besides shipment method pricing, Magento does not offer many functionalities related to the logistics process. To get proper ways of dealing with product purchasing, warehouse management, and handling returns, third-party systems or modules are needed.

In the next chapter, Magento's frontend will be discussed. Pointers will be given on how to change your homepage and how to go about getting a top notch frontend theme.

9

Customizing Your Store's Appearance

The appearance of your store is a big factor in getting your visitor's trust and helping them find the right information. The way your site looks also determines for a large part how easy or hard it is to actually purchase something. Because of that it is no surprise that many store owners want complete control over their store's look and feel. This chapter shows the first steps in getting acquainted with changing things in your store's design.

Magento themes

A Magento theme is a collection of files that determines the look and feel of your Magento store. Instead of the word "theme" people who work with Magento often use the word "template", although strictly speaking this is not the proper terminology. Compared to other software packages the way Magento handles themes is pretty elaborate. Because of this your store's appearance can be changed very flexibly, but the downside is that working with themes in Magento has a steeper learning curve.

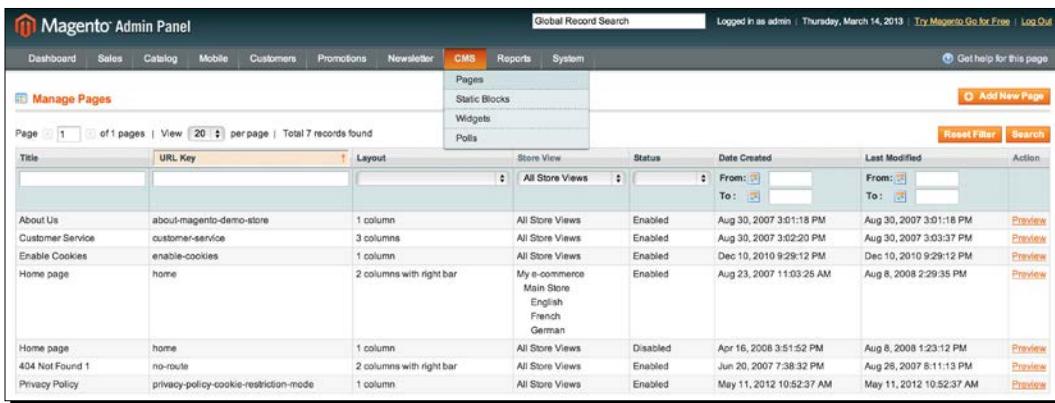
In this chapter, we shall cover:

- ◆ Editing your home page and other CMS pages
- ◆ Changing transactional e-mails
- ◆ Dealing with the many premade themes you can find online
- ◆ What to watch out for when you let a freelancer or agency make your theme
- ◆ Making some minor changes in your theme.

Your home page, CMS pages, and static blocks

As a store owner, your first focus point regarding the design of your site is often your home page. A home page in Magento is a part of Magento's **content management system (CMS)** by default. Magento's CMS allows you to add pages and static blocks. A **page** is, as expected, a web page that can be accessed on your store. A **static block** is a piece of content that can be used anywhere *on* pages within your store, such as the list of links in your site's footer.

The CMS of Magento can be accessed directly from the main menu in the admin. To edit the home page, open **CMS | Pages**. You'll see several pages, including an **About Us** page that is included by default. An example overview of CMS pages, as they are found in a default installation with sample data, is shown in the following screenshot:



The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the CMS tab selected. The title bar includes the Magento logo, Global Record Search, and navigation links like Dashboard, Sales, Catalog, Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. The CMS menu is expanded, showing sub-options: Pages, Static Blocks, Widgets, and Polls. The main content area is titled "Manage Pages". It displays a grid of CMS pages with columns for Title, URL Key, Layout, Store View, Status, Date Created, Last Modified, and Action. The grid lists the following pages:

Title	URL Key	Layout	Store View	Status	Date Created	Last Modified	Action
About Us	about-magento-demo-store	1 column	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 30, 2007 3:01:18 PM	Aug 30, 2007 3:01:18 PM	Preview
Customer Service	customer-service	3 columns	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 30, 2007 3:02:20 PM	Aug 30, 2007 3:03:37 PM	Preview
Enable Cookies	enable-cookies	1 column	All Store Views	Enabled	Dec 10, 2010 9:29:12 PM	Dec 10, 2010 9:29:12 PM	Preview
Home page	home	2 columns with right bar	My e-commerce Main Store English French German	Enabled	Aug 23, 2007 11:03:28 AM	Aug 8, 2008 2:29:35 PM	Preview
Home page	home	1 column	All Store Views	Disabled	Apr 16, 2008 3:51:52 PM	Aug 8, 2008 1:23:12 PM	Preview
404 Not Found 1	no-route	2 columns with right bar	All Store Views	Enabled	Jun 20, 2007 7:38:32 PM	Aug 28, 2007 8:11:13 PM	Preview
Privacy Policy	privacy-policy-cookie-restriction-mode	1 column	All Store Views	Enabled	May 11, 2012 10:52:37 AM	May 11, 2012 10:52:37 AM	Preview

Click on the page titled **Home page**. Now an edit screen opens with several input fields visible immediately. The URL key merits special attention; the value you enter here is the part of the URL that will be placed after your domain name to access the page. For instance, the home page has **home** as the URL key. Because it's the home page, this means that this page can be accessed from `http://www.yourdomain.com/` as well as `http://www.yourdomain.com/home/`. In the next screenshot you can see what the CMS page edit screen looks like:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the CMS module selected. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Page Information' (selected), 'Content', 'Design', and 'Meta Data'. The main content area is titled 'Edit Page 'Home page''. It features a toolbar with 'Back', 'Reset', 'Delete Page', 'Save Page', and 'Save and Continue Edit' buttons. Below the toolbar, a 'Content' section is open, showing a 'Content Heading' input field and a rich text editor toolbar. A large text area contains the raw HTML code for the page's content, which includes links to product pages like 'sony-vizio-vgn-bx27n-b-11.1-notebook-pc.html' and 'sony-vgn-txn27nb-11.1-notebook-pc.html'. The code also includes CSS classes for layout and styling.

Editing the content of the home page can be done by clicking on the **Content** tab in the menu on the left of the screen. When the editor, which can be switched between WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) and HTML mode, opens you will find the following screen:

This screenshot shows the same CMS page edit screen, but the 'Content' tab is now in WYSIWYG mode. The rich text editor toolbar is visible at the top of the content area. Two 'Skin image' placeholders are present, each with a small thumbnail and the text 'Skin image'. Below the editor, a code block is displayed: '[block type="tag/popular" template="tag/popular.php"]'. The rest of the page structure and navigation bar are identical to the previous screenshot.

Customizing Your Store's Appearance

The preceding screenshot is what HTML mode looks like, while the WYSIWYG mode is displayed as follows:

This screenshot shows a Magento store homepage in HTML mode. The layout includes a header with the Magento logo, a search bar, and navigation links for 'My Account', 'My Wishlist', 'My Cart', 'Checkout', and 'Log In'. A language selector shows 'Your Language: English'. The main content area features several promotional banners: one for 'Anashria' flip-flops with a 20% off offer; another for an 'end of summer SALE!' starting September 1st, featuring discounts on Electronics, Men's Shoes, and Appliances; a banner for 'FREE SHIPPING on orders over \$50.'; and a 'Best Selling Products' section displaying items like a Canon EOS Rebel camera, a Sony VAIO laptop, and Nine West women's pumps. On the right side, there are boxes for 'COMPARE PRODUCTS' (empty), 'MY CART' (empty), a 'BACK TO SCHOOL' promotion, and a 'COMMUNITY POLL' asking 'What is your favorite Magento feature?' with options for Layered Navigation, Price Rules, Category Management, and Compare Products. A 'PayPal' payment method is also shown.

In our current example, the left column is part of the home CMS page. The standard home page with Magento's sample data shows an image of women's shoes as you can see in the following screenshot:

The greatest store in the world

The greatest store in the world

Sony VAIO VGN-TXN27NB 11.1" Notebook PC

Sony VAIO VGN-TXN27NB 11.1" Notebook PC

Laptops

Nine West Women's Lucero Pump

Shoes

Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera

Acer Ferrari 3200 Notebook Computer PC

ASICS® Men's GEL-Kayano® XII

Cole斯: Functioning On Impatience T-Shirt

After removing the top image from that column and replacing it with the text The greatest store in the world, the change is visible immediately after saving:

Customizing Your Store's Appearance



Making changes in HTML mode allows for more precise edits but requires HTML knowledge.

After making the change the above the CMS edit screen is displayed, while the following screenshot shows what your front page looks like after making the edit:



Editing static blocks follows a similar method. For instance, footer links are displayed as follows. As previously mentioned, the footer links are an example of a static block:

The screenshot shows the 'Static Blocks' grid in the Magento Admin Panel. The grid has columns for Title, Identifier, Store View, Status, Date Created, and Last Modified. There are three records listed:

Title	Identifier	Store View	Status	Date Created	Last Modified
Electronics Landing	electronics-landing	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 28, 2007 3:33:10 PM	Aug 8, 2008 2:08:37 PM
Cellphones Landing	cellphones-landing	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 28, 2007 3:59:44 PM	Aug 8, 2008 2:07:55 PM
Footer Links	footer_links	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 30, 2007 3:01:52 PM	May 11, 2012 10:52:37 AM

You can edit the footer links by going to **CMS | Static Blocks** as displayed in the following screenshot and opening the block with title **Footer links**.

The screenshot shows the 'Static Blocks' grid in the Magento Admin Panel. The 'Footer Links' block is selected, indicated by a red border around its row. The grid has columns for Title, Identifier, Store View, Status, Date Created, and Last Modified. There are three records listed:

Title	Identifier	Store View	Status	Date Created	Last Modified
Electronics Landing	electronics-landing	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 28, 2007 3:33:10 PM	Aug 8, 2008 2:08:37 PM
Cellphones Landing	cellphones-landing	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 28, 2007 3:59:44 PM	Aug 8, 2008 2:07:55 PM
Footer Links	footer_links	All Store Views	Enabled	Aug 30, 2007 3:01:52 PM	May 11, 2012 10:52:37 AM

After clicking on the **Footer links** block, a familiar edit page opens:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Block 'Footer Links'' page in the Magento Admin Panel. The 'Content' field displays the following list of links:

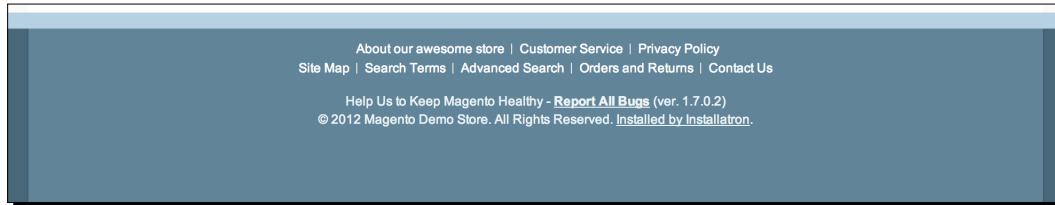
- About our awesome store
- Customer Service
- Privacy Policy

In our example, we've changed the first link to say **About our awesome store**, which is reflected on all pages. In a Magento installation without sample data, **Footer links** is the only static block that is present by default. Adding and displaying additional static blocks in your store requires Magento theming knowledge that is outside of the scope of this book:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Block 'Footer Links'' page in the Magento Admin Panel. The 'Content' field displays the following list of links:

- About our awesome store
- Customer Service
- Privacy Policy

In the following screenshot you can see the change reflected in the frontend of the store:



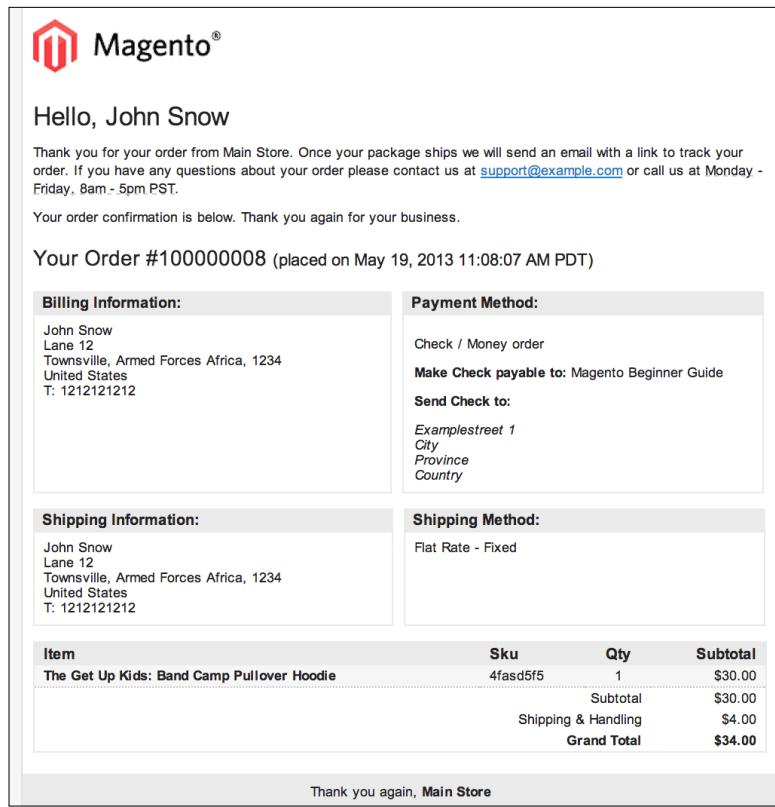
Changing transactional e-mails

Transactional e-mails are informational e-mails sent by Magento. They are used, for instance, to let your visitors know about their placed orders, send password reminder e-mails, and to send product recommendations. Besides informing customers, they are also used to send store administrators updates such as low stock notifications. In this section we will only focus on the e-mails intended for customers.

In general, there are three things store owners want to change in transactional e-mails:

- ◆ The logo used in the e-mails
- ◆ The text inside the e-mails
- ◆ The layout of the e-mails

The first and second should always be done as otherwise your store will be sending e-mails to your customers with Magento's logo and default texts. However, you can skip the third (recommended) as Magento's default layout for the transactional mails is usually fine to start with. If you do want to change the layout of the transactional mails, we suggest contacting somebody who has experience with styling e-mails and have them perform the work. Creating proper e-mail layouts that work well in different kinds of e-mail programs is different from creating layouts that work inside web browsers, so you should check for the proper expertise if you want to have e-mail layouts made. We will discuss changing the logo and text inside transactional e-mails in the following section. As an example, in the following screenshot a default order confirmation e-mail can be seen:



Have a go hero – changing the logo used in transactional e-mails

As previously mentioned and shown, a Magento logo is shown by default in transactional e-mails. You can change the logo used in transactional e-mails by going to **System | Configuration | Design** in the Magento admin. There, open the section called **Transactional Emails**. In the following screenshot you can see what this section looks like:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel under the "System" tab. On the left, there's a sidebar with "Current Configuration Scope: Default Config" and "Manage Stores". The main area has a "Design" header with a "Save Config" button. Under "Design", there's a "Package" section with dropdown menus for Themes, HTML Head, Header, Footer, Product Image Watermarks, Pagination, and Transactional Emails. The "Transactional Emails" section is expanded, showing fields for "Logo Image" (with a "Choose File" button and file type restrictions) and "Logo Image Alt".

In the **Transactional Emails** section, click on the **Choose File** button. Now a dialog from your operating system (usually Windows or Mac OS) will open. Select the proper e-mail logo image file you want from the dialog and submit it. This means that the logo you want to use should be present on your computer somewhere, of course. After you have chosen the proper file, click on the **Save Config** button.



Refresh Magento's caches after saving configuration settings. *Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store*, provides more information on Magento's cache management.



Time for action – changing the text inside transactional e-mails

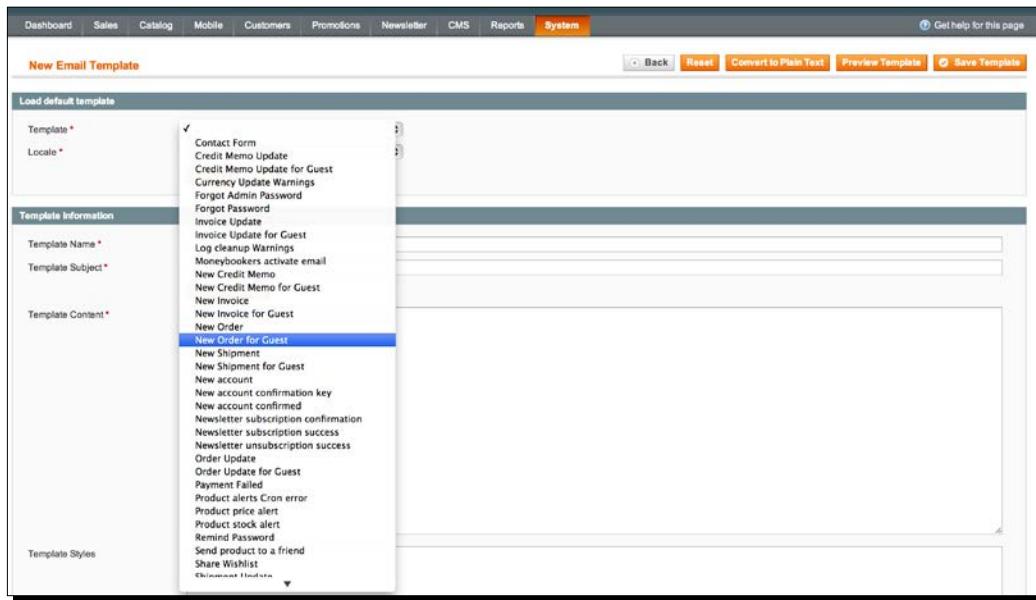
To change the text inside a transactional e-mail, you will have to make a new e-mail template inside the Magento admin. In the following steps we will show how to do that, with the new order e-mail for guests as an example. What this e-mail looks like by default can be seen in the screenshot shown earlier. As a simple example, we will be changing the text "Thank you again for your business" to "Hope to see you again soon".

1. Open Magento's transactional e-mail management and add a new template.

Transactional e-mails can be added by going to **System | Transactional Emails** in Magento's admin. Once there, click on the **Add New Template** button, which is found in the top-right corner of the screen, as can be seen in the following screenshot:

2. Choose the proper default settings to load.

A fairly big, empty form should be shown now. Luckily, you do not have to input all the required settings for the new order e-mail manually. In the drop-down menu called **Template**, select the **New Order for Guest** option and click on the **Load Template** button, as shown in the following screenshot:



Now the form will be filled with the default settings for the new order e-mail that is sent to customers who are not logged in when they order.

3. Make the desired changes and save.

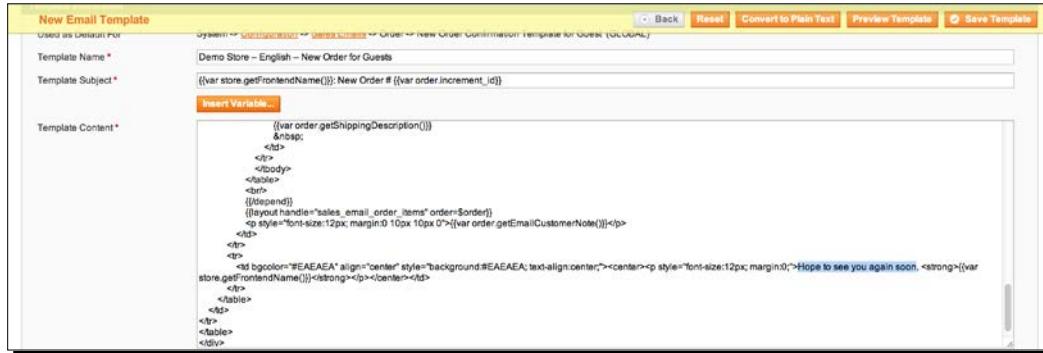
The **Template Name** field reflects the name you want to give this template to use internally inside the Magento admin. Your customers will not see this name; the name you give the template here is purely to make it easy for you to find. We recommend something like `Store Name - Language - Type of email`. In our current example, we have used `Demo Store - English - New Order for Guests`.

The **Template Subject** field is the subject line the e-mail will have. Inside this input field, you will see strange characters such as `{}` and `}`. For the purposes of this book, we recommend not touching anything that starts with `{}` and ends with `}`. These are bits of content that will be replaced by Magento when the e-mail is actually sent, and are called **variables**. For example, `{var order.increment_id}` will be replaced by Magento with the unique order code for a customer's specific order. Just leaving them as they are is a good idea; editing everything else in the subject line is safe.

The **Template Content** input area is what we are currently interested in. In this area, you will see a mix of HTML, regular text, and variables. We recommend to leave everything that is enclosed between `<` and `>`, or `{}` and `}` intact. The former are HTML tags and the latter are Magento's variables.

Customizing Your Store's Appearance

For the current example, scroll down inside the **Template Content** field until you see the text "Thank you again for your business" and replace it with "Hope to see you again soon", as shown in the following screenshot. After that, click on the **Save Template** button:



```
System > Configuration > Sales Emails > Order > New Order Confirmation Template for Guests (DYNAMIC)
Back Reset Convert to Plain Text Preview Template Save Template

Template Name * Demo Store - English - New Order for Guests
Template Subject * {{var store.getFrontendName()}}: New Order # {{var order.increment_id}}
Template Content *


{{var order.getEmailCustomerNote()}}



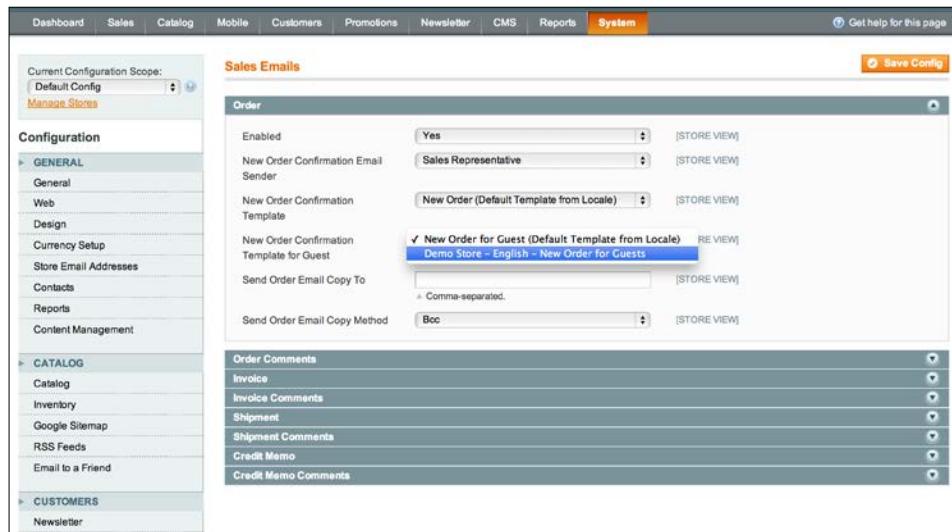
Hope to see you again soon. Hope to see you again soon.


```

4. Configure Magento to use the e-mail template.

Just making the transactional e-mail inside the **Transactional Emails** section in **System** does not actually have any effect yet. In order for Magento to actually use the template, we have to tell Magento to use it through the configuration section, and specifically the configuration of sales order e-mails.

Go to **System | Configuration | Sales Emails**, found in the left-hand menu of the configuration section of the Magento admin. There, open the **Order** section. In the **New Order Confirmation Template for Guest** drop-down menu, select the template we just made, as shown in the following screenshot:



After selecting our own template (note that you will see the template name you entered earlier inside the drop-down menu in this configuration section), click on the **Save Config** button.

You are now done! You may need to refresh Magento's caches; refer to *Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store*, for more information about that.

What just happened?

Changing the contents, or layout if you are confident enough, of transactional e-mails always involves two steps: creating the transactional e-mail in **System | Transactional Emails** and after that configuring Magento to actually use the newly-made transactional e-mail. In *Chapter 6, Customer Relationships*, we already showed where most configuration settings relating to customer account e-mails can be found. In the preceding discussion, we mentioned going to **System | Configuration | Sales Emails**, where you will find the configuration settings for the various order-related e-mails Magento sends out. Other often used configuration sections for transactional e-mails are **System | Configuration | Contacts**, **System | Configuration | Newsletter**, and **System | Configuration | Wishlist**. A practical way of tackling transactional mails is simply testing your shop thoroughly. Note every e-mail that is not to your liking and determine which template you should add to the **Emails** section to solve that.



It is very important to understand the difference between a guest order and an order by a registered customer. Please refer back to *Chapter 6, Customer Relationships*, for more information about this difference if necessary. Magento sends out different order, invoice, and shipment e-mails to guests and logged in customers!

Choosing between a pre-made and a custom-made theme

The first important choice regarding your store's theme is whether to use a premade theme or to have a theme custom-made for you. In the following table you will find the advantages and disadvantages of both. These are rules of thumb and greatly depend on the suppliers you pick:

	Premade	Custom-made
Price	++ (possibly free)	-
Technical quality	+	++
Graphical quality	-	++
Match with your vision	+/-	++
Uniqueness	--	++
Time before you can go live	++	--

As you can see, you can assume it will be cheaper with a premade theme but the quality and uniqueness of the theme will be less. Because you can start selling quicker and the price is lower, a downloadable premade theme can still be a very attractive option to start with. Also remember it's possible to start with a premade theme and to have a custom-made theme built at a later time, when you have the time and money for that. A common way to work is to start with a premade theme and to make minor customizations to it to suit your needs.

What to watch out for with premade themes

The important aspect of everything you buy, is determine who is supplying it to you. This holds true for your downloadable theme as well. If you buy a theme from a well-known theme builder, the risk of a failure is much smaller. Later on in this chapter we have provided a list of several good suppliers of premade Magento themes.

When choosing your downloadable theme, you should at least watch out for the following:

- ◆ Does the theme have enough room for your logo?
- ◆ Do the colors of the theme match the products you will be selling?
- ◆ Is the home page of the theme suitable for your store? Big pictures look nice for instance, but remember that you will have to arrange for your own big pictures then, and that you are spending a lot of important screen real estate that could have also been used to promote several individual products.
- ◆ Are the theme's product lists suitable for your products? If you are selling products that need to be experienced visually, for instance – jewelry, bigger images in your product list are very important. When you're selling things such as electronics, however, it is equally important to be able to show some extra product specifications such as hard drive space, and so on. Think of what your products need presentation-wise and look for a theme that matches this.
- ◆ Is the product detail page structured well? Information on this page should be presented clearly. Most important is the grouping of information related to a purchase near the **Buy** button. Make sure that the **Buy** button is very noticeable, and that pricing information is close to the button. The product page is one of the most important pages of your store together with the shopping cart and checkout process! Unfortunately, many store owners spend more time on their home page than on the product detail page. Remember that a large portion of your visitors will enter your store on a product page and generally many visitors gloss over a home page quickly.

Technical aspects to watch our for are as follows:

- ◆ The theme should be compatible with your version of Magento.
- ◆ Check if the theme comes with additional Magento extensions. Some themes do not work without custom extensions. These kinds of themes are not preferable.

- ◆ Ask how many changes to the standard layout (page structure) of Magento were made. If you want to use some presentational modules such as slideshows, it greatly helps if the theme builder stuck close to the standard layout of Magento. It is also easier to follow tutorials and tricks that can be found online when you have a theme that is close to a default theme.
- ◆ Check if the theme uses the standard Magento JavaScript library—Prototype. Some themes come with the JavaScript library jQuery. Those themes cause the loading time of a first visit to increase as the visitor will need to download both Prototype and jQuery when they access your store. On fast connections this effect is not a big problem, but if you have visitors on slow connections this can pose a problem. Another issue with using Prototype and jQuery in the frontend is that bugs may arise because the two libraries can interfere with each other.

Do not base your choice for a premade theme on just some screenshots of the theme. Most stores that sell Magento themes also offer the possibility to view the theme in the live mode, so try before you buy.

What to watch out for with custom-made themes

By having a Magento theme custom-made for your store, you can get many advantages. The most important one is that you will get much more freedom in arranging the way visitors can find and navigate the information in your store. Often you will only get the necessary insights for this after you have been running your store for a while, and have had interactions with your customers. This again emphasizes that starting out with a premade theme is fine as is switching to a custom-made one later on when you're ready.

Immediately starting with a custom theme offers some other advantages though. Your store will usually look more professional (where your image "fits"). How important that is can only be decided by you. If establishing your brand is very important, a custom theme might be best for you. Starting online stores often overestimate the importance of branding, but if you already have an existing store or brand, this is of course something to give you more weight.

Another less obvious advantage of a custom theme is that you will get a development partner who knows your theme through and through and as such can perform adjustments relatively quickly.

A combination

As mentioned earlier, if you like a particular premade theme but need some improvements, and you cannot tackle it yourself. You can think about having only those changes custom-made for you after you purchase the theme.

Suppliers for premade themes

There are many places to find themes; the list that follows is not exhaustive. A Google search for "Magento theme" will reveal more suppliers. The following list is ordered by number of themes available; the first in the list has the most themes.

- ◆ **TemplateMonster** (<http://www.templatemonster.com/magento-themes.php>): Here you will find a wide range of wildly differing themes. Unfortunately the quality of the themes can differ widely too, so make sure to at least use the live preview function.
- ◆ **ThemeForest** (<http://themeforest.net/category/ecommerce/magento>): This site has a good system in place that allows you to recognize the good themes (based on number of downloads and ratings), and themes are priced relatively cheaply.
- ◆ **AheadWorks** (<https://ecommerce.aheadworks.com/magento-themes-and-templates.html>): This site is a quality extension builder that also sells some decent Magento themes.
- ◆ **PolarThemes** (<http://www.polarthemes.com>): Here, only a couple of themes are available, but their work is high on quality. Their templates are also highly suitable for further enhancements by you.

Partners for Magento themes

On Magento's website a list of Magento partners sorted by country can be found. These are divided between Gold, Silver, and Bronze partners. These designations currently do not say a lot. Magento partners have sufficient Magento project experience, but the Gold, Silver, and Bronze designations have been mostly decided by how much money a Magento partner is willing to pay to get the partnership certificate.

Magento is planning to make the demands for the different partnership programs depend on, for instance, the number of Enterprise projects delivered and the number of certified developers employed by the partner.

This does not take away the fact that you can find experienced Magento partners in Magento's partner list. You can find the list at the following link:

<http://www.magentocommerce.com/partners/find/solution-partners/>

Of course there are many companies who are not on Magento's partner list, but are still perfectly able to perform Magneto work for you. A Google search for "Magento project" or "Magento store" will yield ads and search results for multiple suppliers.

Another possibility is hiring a freelancer. The advantage of a freelancer is that you will be talking directly to the person building the theme. Finding a good freelancer is considerably harder than finding an Internet agency that can make a Magento theme though.

If you commission a freelancer or agency to develop for you, we recommend that you ask for references and check up on them.

Installing a theme

Getting a theme to work has two steps: installing the theme and configuring the theme. These will be discussed for premade and custom-made themes respectively.

Have a go hero – installing a free premade theme

Free themes can sometimes be installed through MagentoConnect. This works in the same way as installing an extension: retrieve the extension key and enter it in the MagentoConnect Manager. An example of retrieving an extension key and using it can be found in *Chapter 7, Accepting Payments*, about the MailChimp extension integration. After you have installed the theme, the theme will be present among the files in your Magento installation. What the file structure of the theme looks like can be found in the *Have a go hero – configuring a theme*. It will also be discussed in more detail in *Making changes to your theme*. Usually, some installation and configuration information is also provided with the theme. If your free theme is delivered as a downloadable package rather than through MagentoConnect, please read the following section.

Have a go hero – installing a paid theme

A theme is usually delivered as a ZIP package (a small file that contains all required files). The contents of the ZIP package need to be copied inside Magento's file structure according to the instructions from your supplier. You can also ask your supplier to install the theme for you. Often there is a surcharge for that. An example file structure of such a package is displayed in the following screenshot (the Magik Gifts theme that can be found at <http://www.magikcommerce.com/magik-gifts-pro-magento-theme>):

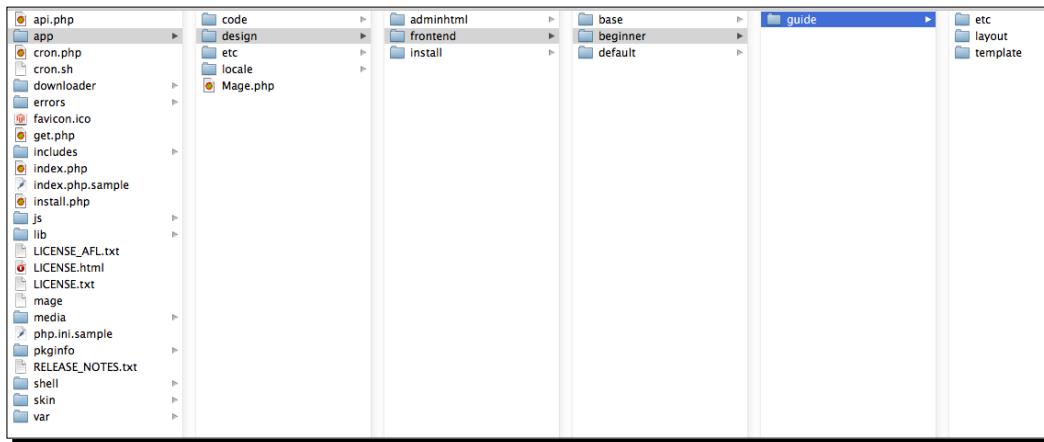
Name	Date Modified	Size	Kind
app	Today 15:52	--	Folder
code	16 Jun 2011 16:56	--	Folder
design	Today 15:52	--	Folder
frontend	Today 15:52	--	Folder
default	Today 15:52	--	Folder
magik_gifts	20 Jan 2012 11:04	--	Folder
etc	20 Jan 2012 11:04	--	Folder
layout	6 Feb 2012 15:31	--	Folder
template	20 Jan 2012 11:04	--	Folder
etc	16 Jun 2011 17:00	--	Folder
magik_gifts_psd.zip	14 Feb 2012 14:47	10.1 MB	ZIP archive
magik_gifts.pdf	1 Feb 2013 14:15	573 KB	Portable...(PDF)
readme.txt	7 Feb 2012 15:12	1 KB	Plain...ument
skin	Today 15:52	--	Folder
frontend	Today 15:52	--	Folder
default	Today 15:52	--	Folder
magik_gifts	20 Jan 2012 11:05	--	Folder

This is a free theme that is available as a download, which is similar to how paid themes are distributed. The files displayed should then be copied over to your website's Magento file structure in order to make the theme work.

Have a go hero – configuring a theme

After you have installed your theme through any of the aforementioned means, you still have to configure it. Magento will not know how to show your theme otherwise. To configure your theme, go to **System | Configuration | Design**. There are several input sections, as usual. The most important ones are "package" and "themes". In the package section, the input field will show **default** in a standard Magento installation. The themes section will have **default** listed as well next to the input field that is also named **default**.

The package and theme name you can enter will correspond to the location of your theme in Magento's filesystem. Most themes that you download, especially the paid for ones, contain an installation manual. The manual includes what you should enter under the package and themes sections to get the theme to work. It is useful to know what the terms mean. A theme with a package called **beginner** and theme called **guide** means that the HTML files of the theme can be found at the file location `app/design/frontend/beginner/guide`, and the images and styling at `skin/frontend/beginner/guide/`.



If your theme does not include clear installation instructions, you can always check the `app/design/frontend` folder to check where the theme is located and what package and theme configurations you have to use. In the previous section we showed what the file structure of the Magik Gifts theme looks like: the theme is located at `app/design/frontend/default/magik_gifts`. This means that you would input **default** as the package and **magik_gifts** as the theme, at **System | Configuration | Design**.

It is possible that your theme does not supply all the files that are theoretically possible in a Magento theme. If you only see a couple of files listed in your downloaded theme, while Magento's standard theme folders show many more files, there does not have to be a problem. Magento has a fallback system where ultimately files from the app/design/frontend/base/default folder are used when your package or theme does not include them. A downloaded theme that does not include all of Magento's files often means the maker of the theme understands Magento well!

Making changes to your theme

In this section we will take a look at how to configure your theme and also look at what kinds of changes can be made.

Kinds of changes

When making changes to your theme, it's important to know what you are working on and where to look. Magento themes are complex for beginners: if you open a theme folder, it will not be immediately clear where to search. It is not recommended that you make many changes to your theme as a beginner.

To paint a picture: it can take an experienced web developer several weeks to really get a grip on Magento's theming system. Because of this, it is a good idea to consult an expert for middle to large adjustments.



Magento beginners are advised to not try making many changes to their own theme unless expertise in PHP, HTML, XML, and CSS is present.



In the following sections we provide some examples of what we consider small, medium, and large changes. This is only as an illustration, based on what we've encountered.

Small changes

In general this is changing colors and/or wordings, and simple layout adjustments. For example:

- ◆ Changing a heading to normal text
- ◆ Removing some links from the store
- ◆ Making words or headings bold or italic
- ◆ Removing a block from the right column (for example, the Recently Viewed block)

Medium changes

These include changes to the layout of your store and more complex HTML and XML work.

For example:

- ◆ Hiding a column from product information in your shopping cart because it's not relevant for your store
- ◆ Using a different zoom method for your product images
- ◆ Correctly displaying new Magento extensions
- ◆ Moving the search form from the top of your site to the right column

Big changes

Big changes are those where parts of your theme need to be (re)built. Often this requires programming (PHP) logic. For example:

- ◆ Changing the way the drop-down menus of your categories are structured.
- ◆ Showing your checkout process on the same page as your shopping cart.
- ◆ Showing different kinds of product information at different locations on the product detail page, depending on the type of product. For instance, showing a color selector for your products as a list of clickable color images instead of a drop-down menu containing color names.

Here, we will discuss a way to perform some of the smaller changes previously mentioned, to give you a feel of how to approach similar problems. If you want to read more, it's best to go to http://www.magentocommerce.com/design_guide/articles/working-with-magento-themes, where you will find a manual for people working on Magento themes, written by Magento themselves.

The changes we will use as an example are: removing a block from the right column, changing the color of certain headings, and changing certain headings to normal text.

As previously discussed, you can find the files of your theme in the `app/design/frontend/` and `skin/frontend/` folders. We'll assume a package called `beginner` and a theme called `guide`. Of course, replace these names with your package and theme names wherever necessary. Looking inside the `app/design/frontend/beginner/guide/` folder, we see a couple of folders. For changing the look of your theme, the `layout` and `template` folders are important. The `layout` folder contains XML files that tell Magento where the blocks of information in your store should be positioned. The `template` folder contains PHTML files as per the Magento component that display the information of the information blocks defined in the `layout` folder. A PHTML file contains PHP code (programming) and HTML code (markup).

All of the discussion in the following sections assumes your theme is structured exactly like the package/theme of a standard Magento theme.

Before you change any code, it's useful to turn off Magento's cache. Otherwise, often your changes will not show. The process to disable the cache can be found in *Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store*.

Time for action – changing a heading to normal text

In this example, we shall change the display of the product's name on a product detail page from a heading to normal text.

1. Turn on **Template Path Hints**. The heading that we'll use in this example is a product title on the product details page. In a default Magento installation, the product title will look as follows:

The screenshot shows a Magento product detail page for a Nokia 2610 Phone. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Furniture, Apparel, and Electronics. The main content area shows a large image of the phone, its price (\$149.99), and a 'Nokia 2610 Phone' heading. Below the heading are buttons for 'Add to Cart' and 'Add to Wishlist'. To the right of the main content are several sidebar modules: 'COMPARE PRODUCTS' (empty), 'MY CART' (empty), a 'BACK TO SCHOOL' promotional banner, a 'COMMUNITY POLL' section asking 'What is your favorite Magento feature?' with options for Layered Navigation, Price Rules, Category Management, and Compare Products, and a 'NOW ACCEPTING PayPal' button.

Customizing Your Store's Appearance

We will now display the text "Nokia 2610 Phone" as normal text instead of as a heading.

To achieve that, we have to find the file in the `template` folder of our theme that retrieves product titles and displays them.

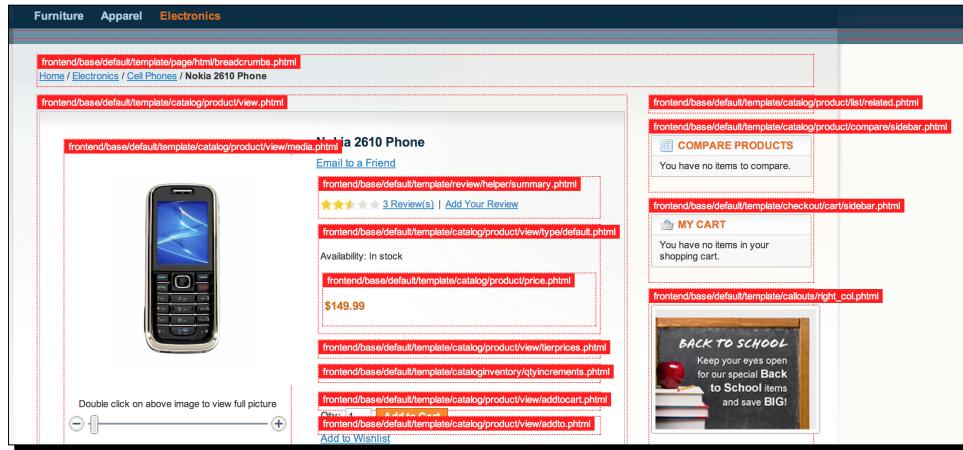
Which file to open is easiest to determine when you turn on the so-called **Template Path Hints** that Magento has. You will find these in the Magento admin in **System | Configuration | Developer**. Before you get the option to turn on **Template Path Hints**, you have to choose a website in the store drop-down menu in the top-left of the configuration section:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Sales, Catalog, Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. The System link is highlighted in orange. On the right side of the header, it says "Logged in as admin | Wednesday, March 13, 2013 | Try Magento Go for Free | Log Out". Below the header, there is a sidebar titled "Configuration" with sections for GENERAL (General, Web, Design, Currency Setup, Store Email Addresses, Contacts, Content Management), CATALOG (Catalog, Inventory), and STORES (My e-commerce, Manage Stores). The main content area is titled "Developer" and contains a "Developer Client Restrictions" section. Under "Debug", there are three dropdown menus: "Profiler" (set to "No"), "Template Path Hints" (set to "Yes" with a note "[STORE VIEW]"), and "Add Block Names to Hints" (set to "No" with a note "[STORE VIEW]"). There is also a "Save Config" button at the top right of this section. Below the "Developer" section, there is a "Template Settings" section with dropdown menus for "Translate Inline", "Log Settings", "JavaScript Settings", and "CSS Settings".

Enable the template path hints and head back to the product detail page.

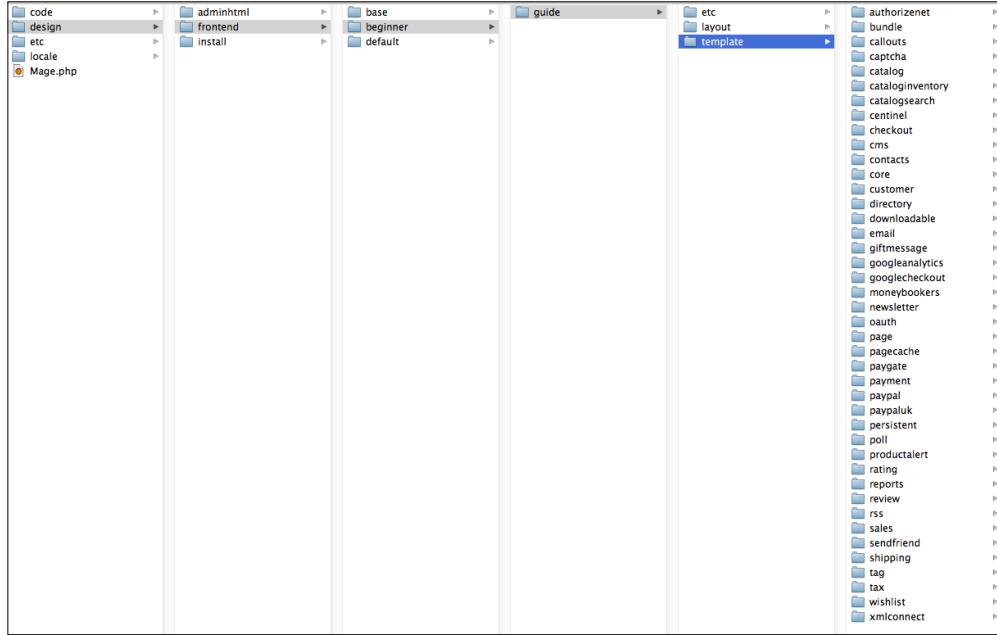
2. Find Magento's hint for the location of the PHTML file.

You will now see rectangles made by red lines, which indicate several sections within your product page. In the top-left corner of the rectangles are designations such as `catalog\product\view.phtml`, as shown in the following screenshot. These designations are the template files you should look in to make changes:

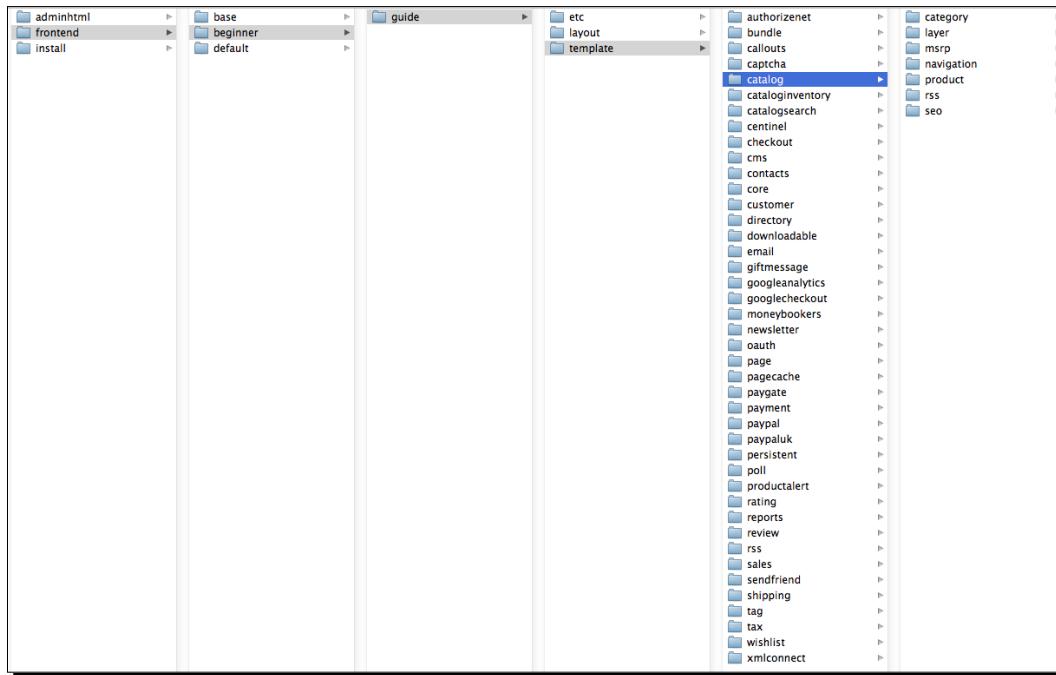


[Note] Don't do this in a live store! You can specify some allowed IP addresses in **System | Configuration | Developer**, so only people who have one of those IP addresses can view the red rectangles. That way you can ensure that only you can see the template path hints, but a mistake is quickly made and to avoid the risk of all your visitors getting the path hints it's better to have a safe testing environment for this kind of thing.

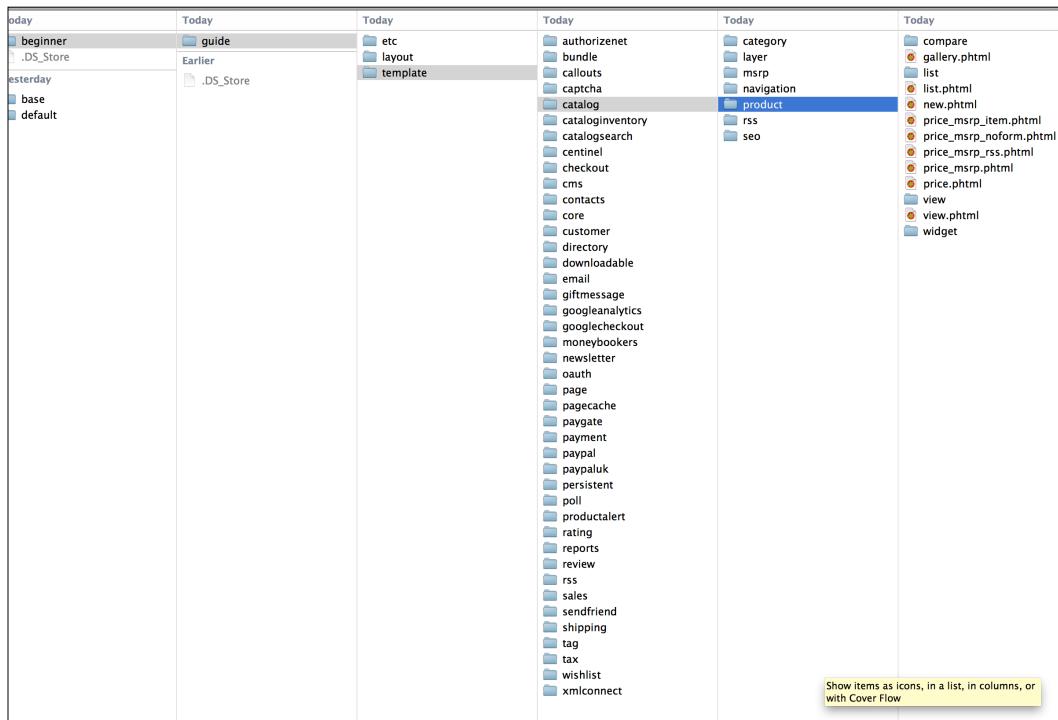
- Follow Magento's hint. Now open the `template` folder at location `app/design/frontend/beginner/guide/`.



This will result in a list of folders that matches the different components of Magento. For example, the `checkout` folder, which contains all PHTML files that are connected to the shopping cart and checkout process, and the `customer` folder, which contains the PHTML files that arrange for the display of customer accounts. In our example, we need the `catalog` folder, which contains files relating to the display of categories and products. Open the `app/design/frontend/beginner/guide/template/catalog/` folder.



The file we need is not present yet. We do see a folder called `product`. Open that. This makes our current location `app/design/frontend/beginner/guide/template/catalog/product/`:



The `view.phtml` file is, as we saw earlier, the file in which we need to make the desired change.

4. Open the PHTML file with a text editor:

```

1 <?php
2 /**
3 */
4 /**
5 */
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
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48
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50
51

```

The code block shows the content of the `view.phtml` file. It includes PHP logic for product retrieval and form submission, along with HTML and CSS for product display. Lines 1 through 51 are visible, with some lines being part of larger blocks.

5. Change the code. The file contains a lot of HTML and some programming (PHP code). The relevant part for us is as shown in the following code snippet:

```
<h1><?php echo $_helper->productAttribute($_product, $_product->getName(), 'name') ?></h1>
```

The `<h1>` and `</h1>` pieces (called tags) cause the product title to be displayed as a heading. If we remove these and do nothing else, the line will become as follows:

```
<?php echo $_helper->productAttribute($_product, $_product->getName(), 'name') ?>
```



```
1 <?php
2 /**
3  */
4
5 <?php
6
7 <?php $helper = $this->helper('catalog/output'); ?>
8 <?php $product = $this->getProduct(); ?>
9 <script type="text/javascript">
10    var optionsPrice = new Product.OptionsPrice(<?php echo $this->getJsonConfig() ?>);
11 </script>
12 <div id="messages_product_view"><?php echo $this->getMessagesBlock()->getGroupedHtml() ?></div>
13 <div class="product-view">
14    <div class="product-essential">
15        <form action=<?php echo $this->getSubmitUrl($product) ?> method="post" id="product_addtocart_form"><?php if($_product->getOptions()): ?> enct
16        <div class="no-display">
17            <input type="hidden" name="product" value=<?php echo $product->getId() ?>" />
18            <input type="hidden" name="related_product" id="related-products-field" value="" />
19        </div>
20
21        <div class="product-shop">
22            <div class="product-name">
23                <?php echo $_helper->productAttribute($_product, $_product->getName(), 'name') ?>
24            </div>
25
26            <?php if ($this->canEmailToFriend()): ?>
27                <p class="email-friend"><a href=<?php echo $this->helper('catalog/product')->getEmailToFriendUrl($product) ?>><?php echo $this->
28                    <?php endif; ?>
29
30            <?php echo $this->getReviewsSummaryHtml($product, false, true) ?>
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
```

Do not change anything between the `<?php` and `?>` bits unless you know exactly what you are doing. After changing the `H1` tags your product detail page will look as follows (we turned **Template Path Hints** off before taking this screenshot.) By making this change, we're telling browsers and search engines that the product's name is not a heading for our product detail pages. It should be clear that this is an example only as your product's name is usually a fine heading for product detail pages! Making the change outlined would be logical if you would be adding the `H1` tag back somewhere else on the page:

The screenshot shows a Magento storefront. At the top, there's a header with the Magento logo, a search bar, and links for 'Default welcome msg!', 'My Account', 'My Wishlist', 'My Cart', 'Checkout', and 'Log In'. Below the header, the main navigation menu includes 'Furniture', 'Apparel', and 'Electronics'. The current page is 'Home / Electronics / Cell Phones / Nokia 2610 Phone'. The main content area displays a large image of the Nokia 2610 phone, its price (\$149.99), and a 'Quick Overview' section. To the right of the main content are several sidebar modules: 'COMPARE PRODUCTS' (with a note about having no items to compare), 'MY CART' (with a note about having no items in the cart), a 'BACK TO SCHOOL' promotional banner, and a 'COMMUNITY POLL' asking 'What is your favorite Magento feature?' with options for Layered Navigation, Price Rules, Category Management, and Compare Products, and a 'Vote' button. There's also a 'NOW ACCEPTING PayPal™' button.

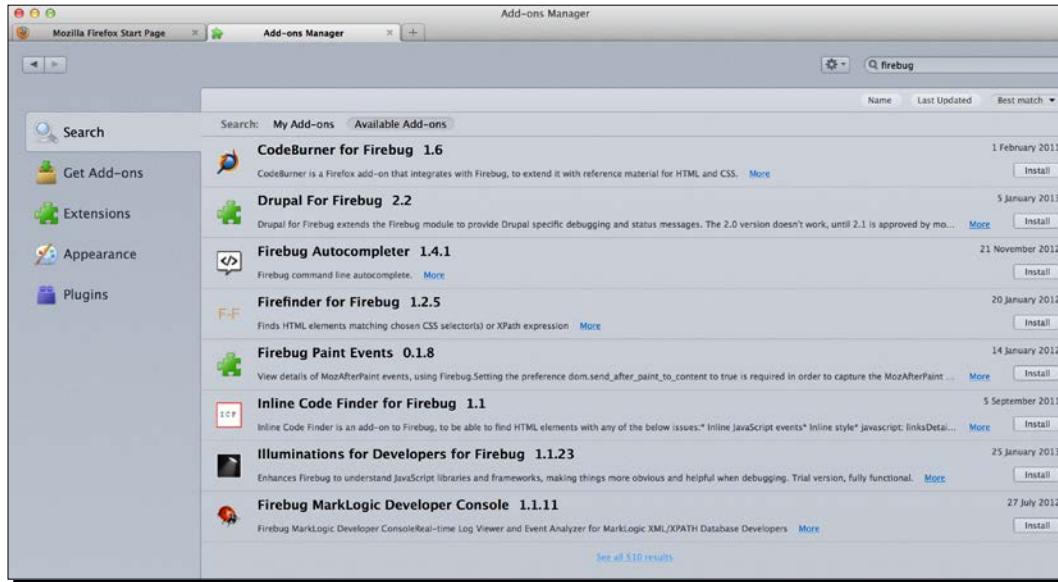
Time for action – changing the color of a heading

Follow these steps to change the color of a heading:

- Using a browser CSS styling inspector:** When changing colors, the folder to be in is not `app/design/frontend` but rather `skin/frontend`. Because of that, template path hints are of no use now. What does help is using a browser that supports viewing styling information (CSS). One of the most used browsers for that is Firefox with the plugin Firebug installed. You can install Firefox by browsing to <http://www.firefox.com> and following the instructions to download and install there.

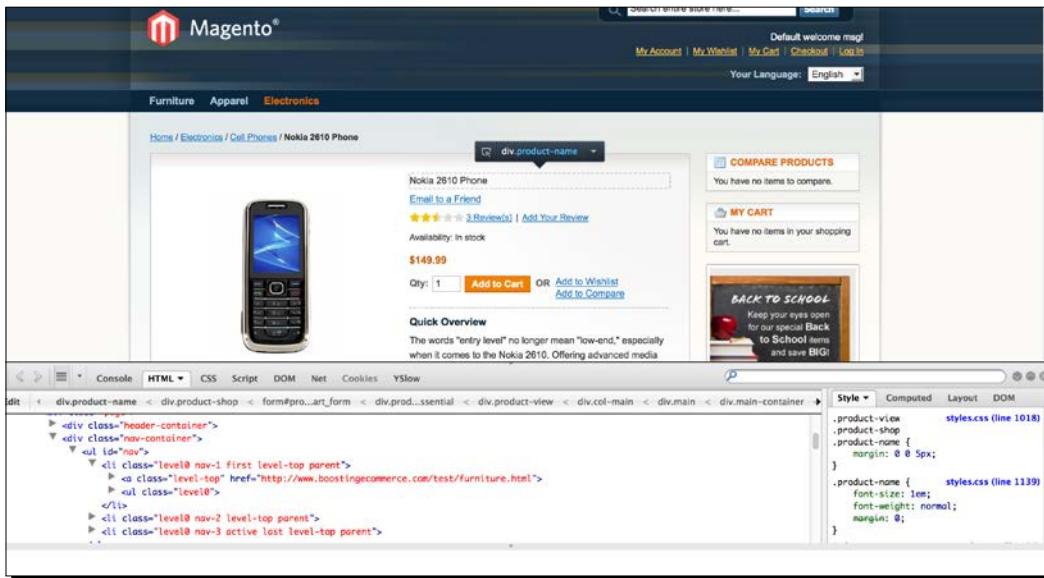
Customizing Your Store's Appearance

After you have installed Firefox, open Firefox and click on the menu option **Extra | Add-ons**. In the next screen, click on **Get Add-ons** and in the search field enter "firebug":



In the resulting list, click on **See all results** (the way this is displayed differs based on your version of Firefox and if you use an Apple computer or not). Now you will see a page where the first result is **Firebug**. Click on the green **Add to Firefox** button, and your tools to attack page styling are installed. As an example for changing the color of a heading, we shall use the same text as in the previous paragraph. If we want to change the product title to display in red, we first have to know where the styling of product titles is arranged. To find this out, Firebug allows you to inspect elements of web pages.

- 2. Inspecting the page element you want to change:** Go to the product title, press the mouse button and then select **Inspect Element**. In the bottom-right of the screen you will now see styling information as shown:



- 3. Changing the styling:** In the current example you can see that the relevant place to make the adjustment is skin/frontend/beginner/guide/css/styles.css, line 1112 (if you do not have your own theme, the default location to look at is skin/frontend/base/default/css/styles.css). If we change this style definition to make product titles red, the style definition will look as follows:

```

1104 .send-friend .form-list textarea { width:294px; }
1105 .send-friend .form-list li.wide .input-box { width:612px; }
1106 .send-friend .form-list li.wide textarea { width:609px; }
1107 .send-friend .buttons-set .limit { float:right; margin:0 7px 0 0; font-size:11px; line-height:21px; }
1108 /* ===== */
1109
1110 /* Content Styles ===== */
1111 .product-name { margin:0; font-size:1em; font-weight: normal; color: red; }
1112 .product-name a { color:#1e7ec8; }
1113
1114 /* Product Tags */
1115 .tags-list { display:block; font-size:13px; border:1px solid #c1c4bc; background:#f8f7f5; padding:10px; }
1116 .tags-list li { display:inline !important; margin:0 4px 0 0; }
1117 .tags-list li a { color:#1e7ec8; }
1118

```

The `color:red;` bit is added by us. To make these kinds of changes, knowledge of CSS is necessary. For an overview of CSS rules, you can visit <http://reference.sitepoint.com/css>.

- 4. Refreshing the product page:** The end result of the change we just made is visible after we refresh the product page. Because this is a change in CSS and CSS information is often not fully refreshed when a browser reloads a page, it is usually required to press *Ctrl + F5* on your PC or *command + R* to refresh the page properly. Using these keyboard shortcuts ensures the browser will reload the page fully.



If you are following along, results will only be visible if you also removed the H1 tags as shown in the previous section!

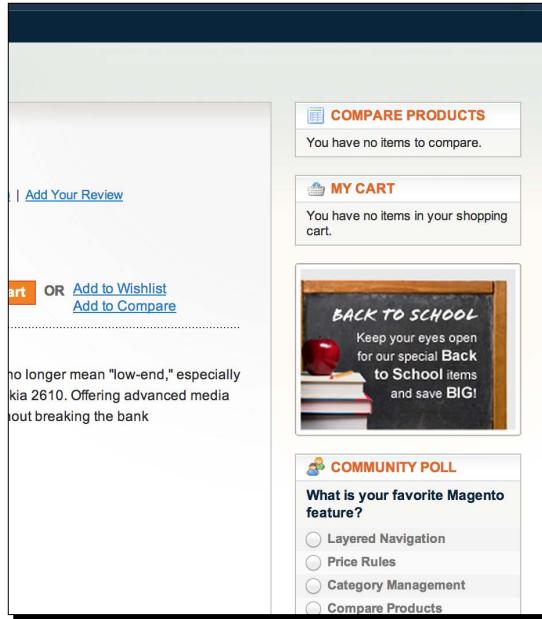
After making the changes and refreshing the page properly the end result looks like this:

A screenshot of a Magento product page for a Nokia 2610 Phone. The page has a dark blue header with the Magento logo and a search bar. The main content area shows a large image of the phone, its price (\$149.99), and a 'Quick Overview' section. To the right, there are three columns: 'COMPARE PRODUCTS' (empty), 'MY CART' (empty), and a promotional 'BACK TO SCHOOL' offer for school items. Below these is a 'COMMUNITY POLL' asking 'What is your favorite Magento feature?' with options for Layered Navigation, Price Rules, Category Management, and Compare Products. A 'PayPal' payment method is also shown at the bottom right.

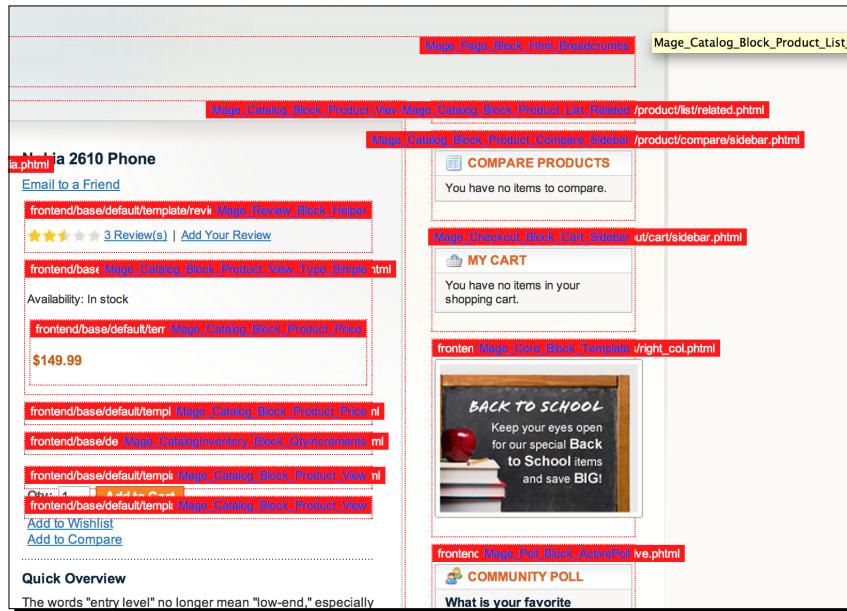
Time for action – removing a block from the right column

Most of Magento's pages have either two or three columns, with the right column containing information such as the shopping cart contents and a product comparison block. We will be removing one of these; the technique shown can be used for removing most unwanted blocks from the frontend of your store.

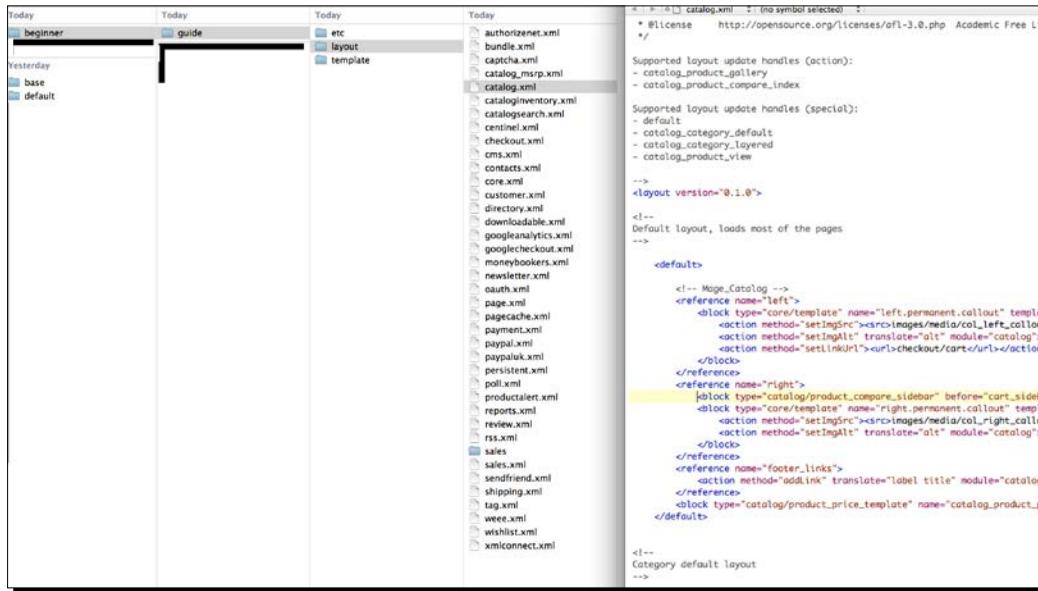
- 1. Turning on Template Path Hints and block names:** As mentioned we'll pick removing the "product compare" block from the right column of Magento for our example:



To find out where to look we have to know what kind of block we are dealing with. **Template Path Hints** can be turned on for that purpose, with the additional option to display "block names". In the following screenshot you can see how the frontend of your store will look after activating these:



- 2. Finding the block and layout update file to edit:** As you can see in the screenshot, the compare block is of type catalog/product_compare_sidebar. The first bit, catalog, is what we are interested in.
- 3. Finding the section for the compare block inside the layout update file:** In the layout folder we can now open the catalog.xml file.



```
* @license http://opensource.org/licenses/afl-3.0.php Academic Free License 3.0
/*
Supported layout update handles (action):
- catalog_product_gallery
- catalog_product_compare_index
Supported layout update handles (special):
- default
- catalog_category_default
- catalog_category_layered
- catalog_product_view
-->
<layout version="0.1.0">
<!-- Default layout, loads most of the pages
-->
<default>
    <!-- Mage_Catalog -->
    <reference name="left">
        <block type="core/template" name="left.permanent.callout" template="action method="setImgSrc"><x><x></x></x></action>
        <action method="setImgAlt" translate="alt" module="catalog"><x><x>Callout</x></x></action>
        <action method="setImgUrl" ><x><x><url>checkout/cart</url></x></x></action>
    </block>
    </reference>
    <reference name="right">
        <block type="catalog/product_compare_sidebar" before="cart_sidebar" />
        <block type="core/template" name="right.permanent.callout" template="action method="setImgSrc"><x><x></x></x></action>
        <action method="setImgAlt" translate="alt" module="catalog"><x><x>Callout</x></x></action>
        <action method="setImgUrl" ><x><x><url>checkout/cart</url></x></x></action>
    </block>
    </reference>
    <reference name="footer_links">
        <action method="addLink" translate="label title" module="catalog"><x><x>Footer Links</x></x></action>
    </reference>
    <block type="catalog/product_price_template" name="catalog_product_p
</default>

<!-- Category default layout
-->
```

In this file we can see a section called `default`, which contains a section that says `<reference name=right>`. In this `<reference name=right>` part are all the blocks that should be displayed in the right column according to `catalog.xml`. It's possible that other layout update files also add blocks to the right column by referencing the right column! For example, the `checkout.xml` file also uses `<reference name=right>` to add the shopping cart sidebar to the right column.

- 4. Removing the compare block from the layout file:** After this search, removing the product compare block is easy. Remove the line that starts with `<block type="catalog/product_compare_sidebar" before="cart_sidebar" />` and save the file. The result should look like the following screenshot:

```

41 	<!--
42 	Default layout, loads most of the pages
43 	-->
44
45 	<default>
46
47 	<!-- Mage_Catalog -->
48 	<reference name="top.menu">
49 	|_ <block type="catalog/navigation" name="catalog.topnav" template="catalog/navigation/top.phtml"/>
50 	</reference>
51 	<reference name="left">
52 	|_ <block type="core/template" name="left.permanent.callout" template="callouts/left_col.phtml">
53 	|   <action method="setImgSrc"><src>images/media/col_left_callout.jpg</src></action>
54 	|   <action method="setImgAlt" translate="alt" module="catalog"><alt>Our customer service is available 24/7. Call us at (555) 555-0123.</alt></action>
55 	|   <action method="setLinkUrl"><url>checkout/cart</url></action>
56 	</block>
57 	</reference>
58 	<reference name="right">
59 	|_ <block type="core/template" name="right.permanent.callout" template="callouts/right_col.phtml">
60 	|   <action method="setImgSrc"><src>images/media/col_right_callout.jpg</src></action>
61 	|   <action method="setImgAlt" translate="alt" module="catalog"><alt>Keep your eyes open for our special Back to School items and save!</alt></action>
62 	|_ </block>
63 	</reference>
64 	<reference name="footer.links">
65 	|_ <action method="addLink" translate="label title" module="catalog" ifconfig="catalog/seo/site_map"><label>Site Map</label><url helper="catalog/product_price_template" name="catalog_product_price_template" />
66 	</reference>
67 	<block type="catalog/product_price_template" name="catalog_product_price_template" />
68 </default>
69
70 <!--
71 Category default layout
72 -->
```

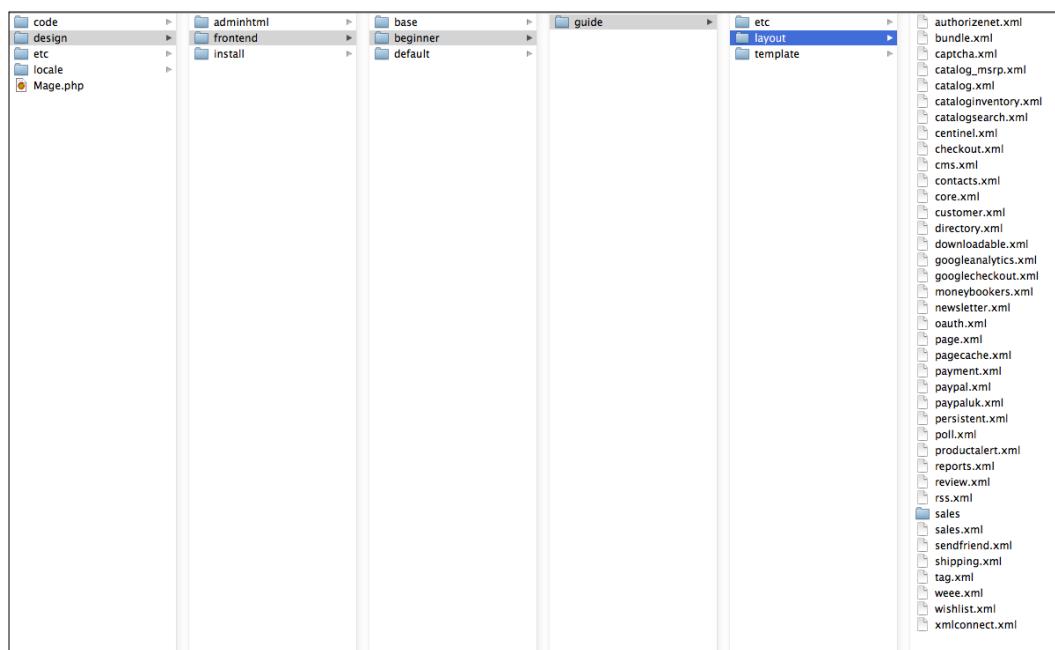
The product compare block will now be gone when you click on through your store!

 Magento uses a method of quickly remembering some of your settings called **caching**. After you have made changes to the design configuration or layout update files, it may be necessary to go to **System | Cache Management** and clear all the caches. You do this by selecting all the checkboxes (clicking on **Select All** also works), then selecting **Refresh** from the drop-down menu in the top-right and clicking on the **Submit** button. When you are working on your store, it is often handy to choose **Disable** from the drop-down menu instead, so you don't have to refresh the caches after every change. Remember to re-enable caches when you are done!

It should have become apparent by now that making adjustments to Magento themes should not be underestimated. We advise you to make a careful consideration between spending your time on your store's content or on messing with themes. Often calling in the services of an expert helps free your time for all the other essential e-commerce activities.

What just happened?

The `app/design/frontend/beginner/guide/layout` folder shown in the following screenshot contains XML files that tell Magento what information to show where. All the XML files define blocks, and the frontend of your store is always constructed by composing multiple small blocks together into one big page. The blocks to load for a certain section of the website are defined in the XML files. In other words, which HTML files Magento should show is determined in those files. Explaining all the intricacies of the XML structure is outside of the scope of this book. For that we point to Magento's theming guide, which was previously mentioned.



In the `layout` folder shown in the preceding screenshot, you'll see that the XML files are named according to Magento components such as `customer`, `catalog`, and `checkout`. Every frontend component in Magento has its own logic and you can often use that to find the relevant XML file quickly as well. For instance, if you want to edit the shopping cart sidebar block that is shown in the right column of the store, the `checkout.xml` file is a logical place to look even without having to turn on **Template Path Hints** and accompanying block names!

Summary

After discussing how you can edit CMS pages and specifically Magento's home page, we discussed how you can go about getting a solid Magento theme. The most basic choice is whether to use a premade theme or a custom theme, with picking a good supplier being crucial for each one. Practical guidelines were given for editing the frontend of your store yourself, although making use of Magento experts remains highly recommended. In the next chapter we will see how to handle the order handling process, from the moment the order is received, to invoicing and shipping.

10

Fulfilling Orders

Now that we have products, configured e-mails, payments, and shipping and had a closer look at our store's appearance, it's time to start doing some real sales! But what happens once we do? How do we keep track of our orders, deliveries, and invoices after that? This chapter describes exactly those processes.

In this chapter, you will learn:

- ◆ Working with Sales Orders in the Magento frontend to test drive your sales process
- ◆ Working with sales orders, invoices, and shipments
- ◆ Creating a sales order directly in the Magento backend
- ◆ What Magento can and cannot do when you have to handle returns and credit memos
- ◆ What you need to do if you need integration with other software solutions

Sales orders on the frontend

So far in the previous chapters we've spent lots and lots of time in the Magento backend. Except for the chapter about themes, you've hardly spent any time in looking at what your customers will see in the frontend. And that isn't good, because the end result of your work is of course why you're taking all the steps from the earlier chapters.

Fulfilling Orders

Since we have already taken a lot of steps to prepare ourselves it's time to have a closer look at what your customers will see when they are visiting your store. Of course the look and feel of your web shop highly depends on the theme you've chosen. To keep everything as standardized as possible, we'll be using the default Magento theme throughout this chapter. And we're using the sample data available to decently fill the store. Let's do some sales orders!

- ◆ We're assuming here that this won't be your first time ever in buying something from an online store. So you'll know what such a process generally looks like. Even though a lot of the steps we'll take here will be pretty obvious for you, we'll still show them just to make you aware of all the Magento-specific things that will be visible. It's good to have a closer look at this process and be aware of what is happening exactly. Remember that everything that we did so far in the Magento backend will have its consequences in the frontend for your customers.

Time for action – creating a first sales order

Let's start with creating a first sales order, just to have a closer look at what your customers will see in your store:

1. From our demo store home page, just select a product, or first click on a category in the main menu and select a single product from there:

The screenshot shows a Magento storefront. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Furniture, Electronics, Apparel, and a search bar. The main content area displays a product page for the 'Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera'. The product image shows a silver digital camera. Below the image, there is a zoom control with '+' and '-' buttons. A 'MORE VIEWS' section shows two smaller images of the camera. The product title is 'Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera'. It has a rating of 4 stars based on 1 review. The price is listed as '\$161.94'. There is a quantity selector set to '1' and a red 'Add to Cart' button. Below the price, there are links for 'Email to a Friend', 'Add to Wishlist', and 'Add to Compare'. A 'Quick Overview' section provides a brief description of the camera's features. To the right of the product details, there are three sections: 'RELATED PRODUCTS', 'COMPARE PRODUCTS', and 'MY CART'. The 'RELATED PRODUCTS' section lists three items: 'Universal Camera Case' (\$34.00), 'Universal Camera Charger' (\$19.00), and 'SLR Camera Tripod' (\$99.00). Each item has an 'Add to Wishlist' link. The 'COMPARE PRODUCTS' section says 'You have no items to compare.' The 'MY CART' section says 'You have no items in your shopping cart.' At the bottom right of the page, there is a 'BACK TO SCHOOL' banner.

2. On your product detail page, take a closer look at all the items that are being shown. Remember that by playing with Magento's settings it's possible to influence what is and isn't visible here. Anyway, add the item to your cart.
3. Next, your cart is shown. In here pay attention to items such as the shipping calculator (see *Chapter 8, Configuring Shipping*), the products on the right (*Chapter 4, Simple Products*), and the possibility to check out using multiple shipping addresses:

The screenshot shows a Magento shopping cart page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Furniture, Electronics, Apparel, and a search bar. Below the navigation is a message: "Default welcome msg! My Account | My Wishlist | My Cart (1 item) | Checkout | Log In Your Language: English".

The main content area is titled "Shopping Cart". It displays a table with one item:

Product Name	Unit Price	Qty	Subtotal
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera	\$161.94	1	\$161.94

Below the table are buttons for "Continue Shopping", "Clear Shopping Cart", and "Update Shopping Cart".

On the left, there's a sidebar with a section titled "Based on your selection, you may be interested in the following items:" showing a laptop and a mobile phone with "Add to Cart" buttons. To the right, there are sections for "DISCOUNT CODES" (with a coupon input field and "Apply Coupon" button) and "ESTIMATE SHIPPING AND TAX" (with a destination input field and "Proceed to Checkout" button). The total "Grand Total" is listed as \$161.94.

Fulfilling Orders

- 4.** When we're continuing our sales process in the checkout, the first step a customer has to take is to login, create an account, or to checkout as a guest. This last option can be enabled or disabled. It's up to you whether or not you want to allow Guest Checkout. Just be aware that in a consumer-oriented website enabling the Guest Checkout can really increase your sales. Navigate to **System | Configuration | Sales | Checkout | Checkout Options:**

The screenshot shows the Magento Checkout process at step 1: Checkout Method. The page title is 'Checkout'. On the left, there are two sections: 'CHECKOUT AS A GUEST OR REGISTER' (with radio buttons for 'Checkout as Guest' and 'Register') and 'Register and save time!' (with a note about future convenience and two bullet points: 'Fast and easy check out' and 'Easy access to your order history and status'). To the right, there is a 'LOGIN' section with fields for 'Email Address' and 'Password', both marked with a red asterisk indicating they are required. Below these fields is a note: 'Already registered? Please log in below.' At the bottom of the main form are three buttons: 'Continue' (orange), 'Forgot your password?' (blue), and 'Login' (orange). To the right of the main form, under 'YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS', are four empty input fields labeled 'Billing Address', 'Shipping Address', 'Shipping Method', and 'Payment Method'. At the very bottom of the page, a vertical list of steps is visible: 2 Billing Information, 3 Shipping Information, 4 Shipping Method, 5 Payment Information, and 6 Order Review.

- 5.** If you take a closer look, you will notice that the Magento Checkout procedure requires six steps for the customer to take. This might seem overwhelming, but in fact you're staying on the same page all the time. It isn't bad at all, but some store owners just want a simpler method and less steps to take or even a "One Step Checkout". If you want to change the default steps of Magento you'll need an extension to help you out. More on this topic can be found in the next chapter. For now, just continue taking all the necessary steps and start with entering your personal details, as shown in the following screenshot:

Checkout

2 Billing Information

First Name * Robbert
Last Name * Ravensbergen
Company
Email Address * robbert@joomblocks.com
Address * 1230 Herbert Ave
City * Salt Lake City State/Province * Utah
Zip/Postal Code * 84109 Country * United States
Telephone * (801) 6148243 Fax
 Ship to this address
 Ship to different address

* Required Fields

Continue

3 Shipping Information

YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS

- Billing Address
- Shipping Address
- Shipping Method
- Payment Method

6. Note that the customer can decide to use the same address as a shipping address or enter a different one. If you keep the default, step 3 of the checkout process will be skipped.
7. Next, choose the shipping method. In our example, we just used one fixed rate for all items. More on configuring shipping methods has been discussed in the previous chapter:

Checkout

4 Shipping Method

Flat Rate
Fixed \$5.00

Continue

5 Payment Information

6 Order Review

YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS

- [Billing Address | Change](#)
Robbert Ravensbergen
1230 Herbert Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109
United States
T: (801) 6148243
- [Shipping Address | Change](#)
Robbert Ravensbergen
1230 Herbert Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109
United States
T: (801) 6148243
- Shipping Method
- Payment Method

Fulfilling Orders

- 8.** In step 5 of the checkout form, you can select the payment method you'd like to use. The contents of this part, of course, completely depend on the configuration of your payment methods, which we've discussed during *Chapter 7, Accepting Payments*. In the following example, we simply enter our credit card information, using a test account:

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' process at step 6: 'Payment Information'. On the left, there's a sidebar with steps 1 through 6. Step 6 is highlighted in orange. The main area shows a radio button for 'Check / Money order' (unchecked) and one for 'Credit Card (saved)' (checked). Below this are fields for 'Name on Card *' (Ravensbergen), 'Credit Card Type *' (American Express), 'Credit Card Number *' (378282246310005), 'Expiration Date *' (02 - February 2014), and 'Card Verification Number *' (111). A link 'What is this?' is next to the verification number field. At the bottom right are 'Required Fields' (indicated by an asterisk) and 'Continue' buttons. To the right, a sidebar titled 'YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS' shows 'Billing Address | Change' with the address 'Robbert Ravensbergen, 1230 Herbert Ave, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109, United States, T: (801) 6148243'. It also shows 'Shipping Address | Change' with the same address, 'Shipping Method | Change' set to 'Flat Rate - Fixed \$5.00', and 'Payment Method'.

- 9.** Finally, check your order once more for all the details in an overview. Confirm it by clicking on **Place Order**. Note that in this example, there's no additional sales tax applied! More on using tax for your orders was discussed during *Chapter 2, General Configuration*:

Checkout

YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS

Billing Address | Change
Robbert Ravensbergen
1230 Herbert Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109
United States
T: (801) 6148243

Shipping Address | Change
Robbert Ravensbergen
1230 Herbert Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109
United States
T: (801) 6148243

Shipping Method | Change
Flat Rate - Fixed \$5.00

Payment Method | Change
Credit Card (saved)
Credit Card Type:
MasterCard
Credit Card Number:
xxxx-5100
Name on the Card:
Ravensbergen

Order Review

Product Name	Price	Qty	Subtotal
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera	\$161.94	1	\$161.94
			Subtotal \$161.94
			Shipping & Handling (Flat Rate - Fixed) \$5.00
			Grand Total \$166.94

Forgot an item? [Edit Your Cart](#)

Place Order

- 10.** Once confirmed, your customer will receive an order confirmation by e-mail and will be redirected to the **Thank you** page. As a store owner, you might want to receive these confirmation e-mails as well. You can enter your e-mail address to do so in the backend. Navigate to **System | Configuration | Sales | Sales Emails**, if you want to receive a copy of all sales orders:

Your order has been received.

Thank you for your purchase!
Your order # is: 100000005.
You will receive an order confirmation email with details of your order and a link to track its progress.

COMPARE PRODUCTS
You have no items to compare.

MY CART
You have no items in your shopping cart.

RECENTLY VIEWED PRODUCTS
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera

Continue Shopping

Fulfilling Orders

The confirmation page may have additional information. For instance, when ordering a downloadable product, Magento will show a link to your account, where you'll be able to download your item. Because of this, it is always required to create an account in Magento when you're ordering downloadable products. Therefore, a guest checkout isn't possible in this case:

This screenshot shows the 'My Downloadable Products' section of the Magento customer account. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Account Dashboard', 'Address Book', and 'My Orders'. The main area displays a table with two items, both titled 'Top secret document - Part 1' and 'Part 2', both pending and with unlimited downloads remaining. A 'Show 10 per page' dropdown is visible at the top right of the table.

Managing sales orders on the backend

Once a customer goes through the checkout in your online store a sales order will be created. It doesn't matter if the order was paid for or not. As soon as the customer confirms the order in Magento, it has been created.

Navigate in the top menu to **Sales | Orders**:

This screenshot shows the 'Orders' grid in the Magento Admin Panel. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Sales' (which is active), 'Catalog', 'Mobile', 'Customers', 'Promotions', 'Newsletter', 'CMS', 'Reports', and 'System'. The 'Orders' grid displays five sales records. Each row contains details such as Order #, Purchased From (Store), Purchased On, Bill to Name, Ship to Name, G.T. (Base), G.T. (Purchased), Status, and Action (with a 'View' link). There are also filters and search options at the top of the grid.

This page shows all the sales orders that have been received in your Magento installation with the newest one on top. Strangely though, there's no possibility here to filter on website or storefront scope.

From here you have several possibilities:

- ◆ Create a new sales order directly in the Magento backend. This could come in handy if you're also taking orders by telephone and want to register them all in Magento.
- ◆ Change the status of an existing sales order.
- ◆ Print a document for the received sales order.
- ◆ Add a filter on the shown sales orders by using the label fields on top of the order grid.
- ◆ Export orders to a CSV file format. This default export function won't be very useful in practice though. Yes, it's possible to export your orders to Excel using the CSV export, but often you'll need something that is tailor-made for your situation.
- ◆ Open an existing order to look at the details and perform further actions.

Just as in every grid page in Magento, there are several ways to browse through your sales orders using the pagination on top, or use the filters to search for specific sales orders.

Please note that when using filters, only those orders that meet all criteria will be visible. It's always possible to delete all filters and show all orders again by clicking on the **Reset Filters** button:

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel Orders grid. At the top right, there is a search bar with a placeholder 'Global Record Search'. Below it, the status bar shows 'Logged in as admin | Saturday, February 16, 2013 | Try Magento Go for Free | Log Out'. The main area is titled 'Orders' with a sub-header 'Sales'. There are various filters and buttons at the top: 'Create New Order' (with a red arrow pointing to it), 'Export to: CSV', 'Export', 'Reset Filter', and 'Search'. A dropdown menu for 'Actions' is open. The grid itself has columns for Order #, Purchased From (Store), Purchased On, Bill to Name, Ship to Name, G.T. (Base), G.T. (Purchased), Status, and Action. A red arrow points to the 'Bill to Name' input field, which contains the value 'robbert'. Below the grid, there is a table with one row showing order details: Order # 10000005, Store My e-commerce Main Store English, Purchased On Feb 16, 2013 1:58:01 AM, Bill to Name Robbert Ravensbergen, Ship to Name Robbert Ravensbergen, G.T. (Base) \$166.94, G.T. (Purchased) \$166.94, Status Pending, and Action View.

Besides that you have several options to select and deselect orders and use the same action for all selected orders. Be careful though, as it's easy to accidentally cancel orders, even canceling multiple orders at the same time!



Order numbering

Magento uses default number ranges for orders, invoices, shipments, and credit notes. If you're running only one website and store front these will all start with number 10000001, 9 numeric digits, going up from this number. However, if you are running multiple store fronts, Magento will automatically assign 200000001 to your second store front and so on. Sometimes it is necessary to change the way Magento handles these number ranges and you could even use a smaller or longer number to fit your needs. Unfortunately, there's no immediate setting available that you can use to change its behavior. You need to go into the `eav_entity_store` table to make changes. If you need to do this, we recommend that you consult a Magento specialist to help you out.

Looking at our Sales Orders grid, there are several fields immediately available that you can use to make sure you identified and are working on the correct Sales Order. One of the fields that needs a better explanation is the **Sales Order Status** field.

Depending on where your order is in the sales process, the status of your order will differ. Some of the following statuses may not even occur, depending on your settings and the payment methods you use:

- ◆ **Canceled:** This speaks for itself. A canceled order can get this status because the payment was canceled by the customer, or if you manually canceled the order in the Magento backend.
- ◆ **Closed:** A closed order is generally an order that was partly delivered, but where it wasn't possible to deliver the remaining items anymore. You close the order to mark it as "done", being aware that it was never fulfilled completely. You should be in contact with your customer when closing an order.
- ◆ **Complete:** An order that has been delivered to the customer completely is marked as complete. Note that the order receives this status as soon as all items have been shipped (this doesn't mean that the customer also received the items!).
- ◆ **Suspect Fraud:** This is used for orders paid with the PayPal gateway only, where the PayPal service is expecting a possible problem with the transaction. Normally you will receive an e-mail message from PayPal as well, describing the problem and the steps you need to take. This status might be used by third-party extensions for other payment methods as well.
- ◆ **On Hold:** If there's any reason why you temporarily need to wait before delivering an order to your customer, you have the possibility to put it on hold manually in the Magento backend.

- ◆ **Payment Review:** This status means that the external payment gateway is still verifying the transaction. Do not yet deliver your items without checking if the order has really been paid for. This status is closely related to **Pending Payment** and actually it is uncertain what the exact difference between those two is.
- ◆ **Pending:** This is the first status an order receives when it has been placed. A pending order means that the order was created, but hasn't been paid for yet.
- ◆ **Pending Payment:** The order receives this status as soon as the customer is in the payment process, but hasn't completed that yet.
- ◆ **Pending PayPal:** This is the same as **Pending Payment**, but this one's specific for the PayPal payment method. All other payment methods would receive **Pending Payment**.
- ◆ **Processing:** As soon as an order has been paid for and invoiced, the status changes to **Processing**. This means that from here you can continue with the delivery of your order. An order with the status processing could have been shipped or invoiced, but not both! Note that invoicing a pending order will also change its status to processing. Be careful, because you might think that it has been paid for, which doesn't necessarily have to be the case!

Your sales orders will receive most of the statuses described above automatically, depending on the actual status of your order. You can control some of them manually as well, like putting an order **On Hold** or setting it to **Canceled**.

It's also possible to define additional Order Statuses yourself. You may do so by navigating to **System | Order Statuses**.

Time for action – opening and processing an order

This is how we open and process an order:

1. Search for your order by using the filters and just click on it as soon as you've found the order you want to process. In our example, we're going to process the order of the camera that we bought ourselves earlier in this chapter. Clicking your order will open it. Note that our sales order has the **Pending** status, which means that it has not been paid for yet. Why not, we entered our credit card information, right? Yes, that's true, but our Magento system isn't connected to a payment provider that will actually check if the card is valid and is able to do the transaction. If your payment is validated and accepted online, the order status will automatically change to **Processing**.

Fulfilling Orders

- 2.** From here, you have several possibilities to process your order. On the top-right corner there are several buttons available that you can use:

- ❑ **Edit:** Actually you will not edit this particular order. The current one will be canceled and a new one will be created.
- ❑ **Cancel:** This really cancels the current order and reverses any stock transactions that have already been made.
- ❑ **Send Email:** This sends the order confirmation to the customer once more.
- ❑ **Hold:** This changes the status of the order to **On Hold**, just in case there's any reason for you to not to process this order yet.
- ❑ **Invoice:** This will bring you to a new page to create a sales invoice for this order.
- ❑ **Ship:** This will also take you to a new page, where you can confirm the shipment for this order or a part of it.

The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel Order View page for Order #100000005. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Sales (highlighted), Catalog, Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. The top right shows the user is logged in as 'admin' on Sunday, February 17, 2013, with links to Try Magento Go for Free and Log Out.

The main content area is titled 'Order View' and contains the following sections:

- Information:** Order #100000005 (the order confirmation email was sent)
- Order Details:** Order Date: Feb 16, 2013 1:58:01 AM; Order Status: Pending; Purchased From: My e-commerce Main Store English; Placed from IP: 62.195.225.23
- Customer Information:** Customer Name: Robert Ravensbergen; Email: robert@iobmblocks.com; Customer Group: NOT LOGGED IN
- Billing Address:** Robert Ravensbergen, 1230 Herbert Ave, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109, United States, T: (801) 6148243
- Shipping Address:** Robert Ravensbergen, 1230 Herbert Ave, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109, United States, T: (801) 6148243
- Payment Information:** Credit Card (saved), MasterCard, Credit Card Number: 5105105105105100, Name on the Card: Ravensbergen, Expiration Date: 02/2014, Order was placed using USD
- Shipping & Handling Information:** Flat Rate - Fixed \$5.00
- Items Ordered:** Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera, SKU: 750
- Comments History:** Add Order Comments, Status: Pending (checkbox checked), Comment: (empty text area), Notify Customer by Email (checkbox), Visible on Frontend (checkbox), Submit Comment button.
- Order Totals:** Subtotal: \$161.94, Shipping & Handling: \$5.00, Grand Total: \$166.94, Total Paid: \$0.00, Total Refunded: \$0.00, Total Due: \$166.94

3. The menu items on the top left of this page will let you navigate through various documents that could exist for this order, such as the invoice and shipping documents. Note that in this case, where this sales order was just created, those sections will all be empty.
4. At the bottom left of the page you have the possibility to add a comment to this order and if you want, you can send this comment along with a copy of the order confirmation to your customer again. This comes in handy, for instance when there's any reason why the order cannot be delivered immediately. Note that the drop-down box holding the order status cannot be changed! The order status will change once you create an invoice for your order.
5. The next step in handling your order is to create an invoice for it. Click on the **Invoice** button on the top, to create an invoice as shown in the following screenshot:

New Invoice for Order #100000005

Order # 100000005 (the order confirmation email was sent)		Account Information																	
Order Date	Feb 16, 2013 1:58:01 AM	Customer Name	Robbert Ravensbergen																
Order Status	Pending	Email	robbert@oomblocks.com																
Purchased From	My e-commerce Main Store English	Customer Group	NOT LOGGED IN																
Placed from IP	62.195.225.23																		
Billing Address		Shipping Address																	
Robbert Ravensbergen 1230 Herbert Ave Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109 United States T: (801) 6148243		Robbert Ravensbergen 1230 Herbert Ave Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109 United States T: (801) 6148243																	
Payment Information		Shipping Information																	
Credit Card (saved) Credit Card Type: MasterCard Credit Card Number: 5105105105105100 Name on the Card: Ravensbergen Expiration Date: 02/2014 Order was placed using USD		Flat Rate - Fixed Total Shipping Charges: \$5.00 Create Shipment <input type="button" value=""/>																	
Items to Invoice																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Product</th> <th>Price</th> <th>Qty</th> <th>Qty to Invoice</th> <th>Subtotal</th> <th>Tax Amount</th> <th>Discount Amount</th> <th>Row Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera SKU: 750</td> <td>\$161.94</td> <td>Ordered 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>\$161.94</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$161.94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <input type="button" value="Update Qty's"/>				Product	Price	Qty	Qty to Invoice	Subtotal	Tax Amount	Discount Amount	Row Total	Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera SKU: 750	\$161.94	Ordered 1	1	\$161.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161.94
Product	Price	Qty	Qty to Invoice	Subtotal	Tax Amount	Discount Amount	Row Total												
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera SKU: 750	\$161.94	Ordered 1	1	\$161.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161.94												
Paid Amount \$0.00	Refund Amount \$0.00	Shipping Amount \$0.00	Shipping Refund \$0.00	Order Grand Total \$166.94															
Invoice History				Invoice Totals															
Invoice Comments <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>				Subtotal \$161.94 Shipping & Handling \$5.00 Grand Total \$166.94 <input type="checkbox"/> Append Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Email Copy of Invoice <input checked="" type="button" value="Submit Invoice"/>															

Fulfilling Orders

Normally it isn't necessary to make any changes to the invoice, although it is possible to change (decrease) the quantities of your item and add a comment to the invoice. You can only lower the quantities to split your order into two or more different parts. It isn't possible to invoice more than originally ordered. If you want to send the invoice to your customer by e-mail and include your comments in it, you have to click on the appropriate checkboxes. Next just click on the **Submit Invoice** button at the bottom. Since we have now invoiced the order, its status will automatically change to **Processing**.

6. Once your invoice has been created, the **Invoice** button disappears from the row at the top of your screen. It is now possible to create a credit memo, in case you need to credit the created invoice. Note that although your invoice has been created, you did not automatically receive a print of it. If you need one, click on the **Invoice** menu on the left, open your invoice, and click on the **Print** button. A PDF file will be generated like seen in the following screenshot, which you can open and print using Acrobat Reader or any other tool that is able to open PDF files:

Your customer is also able to open the same PDF invoice, in the **My Account** section of the frontend website, but only if the customer decides to create an account before finalizing the order.

Document layout

Magento uses a default layout for all documents that will be generated, such as Invoices, Credit notes, and Packing Slips. Although they are generally OK with changes, they do not appreciate other documents that will be used throughout your company. You may add your own logo, but that's about it. There's no good solution available within Magento yet to change the look and feel of these documents. Some information is available here at: http://www.magentocommerce.com/wiki/5_-_modules_and_development/orders/editing_an_invoice_pdf.



But the problem is that programming skills for Magento will be required to really make some progress in this area. Another possibility would be to use an extension to help you. One of the offered extensions to do this task can be found here at: <http://www.magentocommerce.com/magento-connect/pdf-invoice-shipment-credit-memo-documents-5843.html>.

7. Next, we are going to ship our sales order. From the Sales Order page, click on the **Ship** button on the top-right corner of the screen. It is similar to creating an invoice, as this will open a page that will let you enter the quantities that we will ship. As when creating an invoice, it's possible to lower the quantities that we will ship.

On this page it's also possible to add a tracking number from your carrier, so that your customer can track where the package is. If you choose to send your customer an e-mail about the shipment from this page, the tracking number will be included in the message.

Fulfilling Orders

Once ready, just click on the **Submit Shipment** button at the bottom of the page:

New Shipment for Order #100000005

Order # 100000005 (the order confirmation email was sent)

Order Date: Feb 16, 2013 1:58:01 AM
Order Status: Processing
Purchased From: My e-commerce Main Store English
Placed from IP: 62.195.225.23

Account Information

Customer Name: Robbert Ravensbergen
Email: robert@joomblocks.com
Customer Group: NOT LOGGED IN

Billing Address

Robbert Ravensbergen
1230 Herbert Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109
United States
T: (801) 6148243

Shipping Address

Robbert Ravensbergen
1230 Herbert Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109
United States
T: (801) 6148243

Payment Information

Credit Card (saved)
Credit Card Type: MasterCard
Credit Card Number: 5105105105105100
Name on the Card: Ravensbergen
Expiration Date: 02/2014
The order was placed using USD

Shipping Information

Flat Rate - Fixed Total Shipping Charges: \$5.00

Carrier	Title	Number	Action
			Add Tracking Number

Items to Ship

Product	Qty	Qty to Ship
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera	Ordered 1	1
SKU: 750	Invoiced 1	

Items to Ship

Product	Qty	Qty to Ship
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera	Ordered 1	1
SKU: 750	Invoiced 1	

Shipment Comments

Shipment Comments

Append Comments
Email Copy of Shipment

Submit Shipment

Carrier integration

As there are lots and lots of carriers worldwide that you could be using, we are showing the manual process here. However, it will make life easier for you that some of them have integrated extensions for Magento. One of the examples is ShipRush for FedEx: <http://fedex.shiprush.com/magento/index.shtml>.

Shipping and Tracking Information

Track this shipment

Flat Rate - Fixed Total Shipping Charges: \$5.00

Carrier	Title	Number	Action
United Parcel S	United Parcel Service	462872XC539424	Add

What just happened?

If you shipped all items, the status of your order has now changed to **Completed**. Congratulations, you just processed your first order! Now, repeat this process multiple times and learn as much as possible about the status an order can get. Use different scenarios for combinations of payment and shipment methods you are using in your store. You cannot practice and verify your process enough!

Some tips to handle your orders more efficiently

When your store grows, performing all these tasks, and keeping track of what's happening in your backend may become a problem. There are a number of things that you can do to increase the efficiency in this area that we would like to share with you:

1. Automatic invoicing. If you're working with a payment service provider to handle your payments, it's often possible to change the order status after a successful transaction to processed automatically. The invoice will be created and there's no need to do this manually anymore for the majority of your orders.
2. As an alternative you could use an extension to bulk invoice and/or ship your orders. One of the offered extensions can be found at: <http://www.xtento.com/magento-extensions/simplify-bulk-order-processing.html>.
3. There are a percentage of customers that click on the **BUY** button, go through checkout, and reach the payment service provider, but after that do nothing or just close their browser. For some shops, this percentage can amount to 5-10 percent of the total orders. In Magento, these kinds of orders would stay in pending status indefinitely until the shop owner cancels them manually. If your store gets a fair number of these orders, having a developer create a small piece of software that cancels these orders for you can help greatly. The extension mentioned above could probably solve this problem as well.

Creating sales orders on the backend

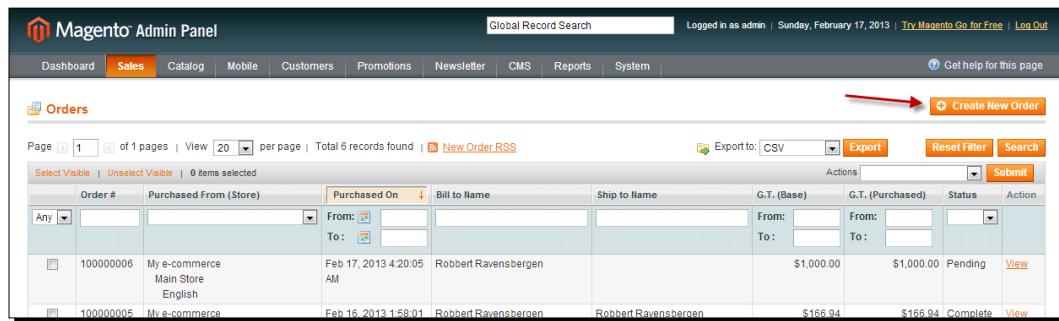
Sometimes it's necessary to create orders directly in the Magento backend yourself. This is a situation that occurs regularly in a Business to Business (B2B) environment, where customers are still used to picking up the phone and ordering what they need. Luckily Magento offers functionality to support this process. First go to **Sales | Orders** using the menu.

Fulfilling Orders

Time for action – creating a manual Sales Order

In here, you'll be adding a Sales Order directly in the Magento backend.

1. Click on the **Create New Order** button on top of the screen:



The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel's Orders page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Sales (which is highlighted in orange), Catalog, Mobile, Customers, Promotions, Newsletter, CMS, Reports, and System. Below the navigation is a search bar labeled "Global Record Search" and a status message "Logged in as admin | Sunday, February 17, 2013 | Try Magento Go for Free | Log Out". The main area is titled "Orders" and displays a table of existing orders. The table has columns for Order #, Purchased From (Store), Purchased On, Bill to Name, Ship to Name, G.T. (Base), G.T. (Purchased), Status, and Action. Two orders are listed:

Order #	Purchased From (Store)	Purchased On	Bill to Name	Ship to Name	G.T. (Base)	G.T. (Purchased)	Status	Action
100000006	My e-commerce Main Store English	Feb 17, 2013 4:20:05 AM	Robbert Ravensbergen		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	Pending	View
100000005	My e-commerce	Feb 16, 2013 1:58:01	Robbert Ravensbergen	Robbert Ravensbergen	\$166.94	\$166.94	Complete	View

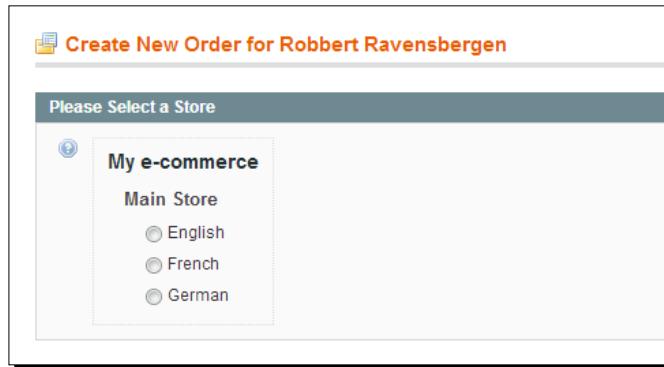
2. Next, select a customer from the existing customer list using the filters or create a completely new customer. It isn't possible to do a guest checkout here and create an order for a customer without a customer record in the database:



The screenshot shows the "Please Select a Customer" page. At the top, there is a title "Create New Order" and a "Create New Customer" button. Below the title is a search bar with "Reset Filter" and "Search" buttons. The main area displays a table of customers with the following columns: ID, Name, Email, Telephone, ZIP/Post Code, Country, State/Province, and Signed Up From. Three customers are listed:

ID	Name	Email	Telephone	ZIP/Post Code	Country	State/Province	Signed Up From
7	Robbert Ravensbergen	robert@joomblocks.com	+31 61234567	6836HH	Netherlands		Admin
6	John Doe	hankthetank@testexample.com	1111111111	1234df	United States	Alaska	Admin
5	Jane Doe	jane@doexample.com	01234567890	1111EO	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands		English

3. Next, you might need to select a store front for your order. This question will appear only if you have more than one store front available in your Magento installation:



4. In the next screen, you will start filling all details for your order. Start with selecting an invoice and shipping address for your customer. The default address will already be preselected. You can choose a different one or create a new address on the fly.
5. Next, start adding products to your order. There are several ways to do this. For example, you can use the search function by clicking on the **Add Products** button on top of the page, but there are more options. The left part of the screen shows various areas holding products that this customer has on his/her wishlist, recently viewed and compared products, and products that the customer has bought before. Note that functionality like this will only work if the customer always starts with logging into your store when visiting your website. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. If there are items available on the left part of the screen, you can simply add them by clicking on the checkbox and by clicking on the arrow at the top of every area.

Fulfilling Orders

6. Once you add your products, you must select a payment method and calculate the shipping costs for your order. Without these, it will not be possible to finalize your order and save it. Note that it's only possible to select payment methods that are available "offline". If normally your customers go through a payment solution provider to make the payment, you cannot do that automatically here. So a manual order requires a manual payment process!

Create New Order for Robbert Ravensbergen in English

Order Currency: US Dollar

Customer's Current Activities

Shopping Cart (0) +1 item

No items

Wishlist (0) +1 item

No items

Last Ordered Items (1) +1 item

Item: Top secret document

Products in Comparison List (0) +1 item

No items

Recently Compared Products (0) +1 item

No items

Recently Viewed Products (1) +1 item

Item: Top secret document Price: \$1,000.00

Items Ordered

Product	Price	Qty	Subtotal	Discount	Row Subtotal	Action
No ordered items						

Account Information

Customer Group *: Retailer

Email: robbert@joomblocks.com

Billing Address

Select from existing customer addresses:
Robbert Ravensbergen, Johannes Rutgersstraat 1, Arnhem, 6836HH, N

Prefix:
First Name *: Robbert
Middle Name/Initial:
Last Name *: Ravensbergen
Suffix:
Company:
Street Address *: Johannes Rutgersstraat 1

City *: Arnhem
Country *: Netherlands
State/Province:
Zip/Postal Code *: 6836HH
Telephone *: ++31 61234567
Fax:
VAT number:

Save in address book

Payment Method

No Payment Information Required

Shipping Address

Select from existing customer addresses:
Robbert Ravensbergen, Johannes Rutgersstraat 1, Arnhem, 6836HH, N

Same As Billing Address

Prefix:
First Name *: Robbert
Middle Name/Initial:
Last Name *: Ravensbergen
Suffix:
Company:
Street Address *: Johannes Rutgersstraat 1

City *: Arnhem
Country *: Netherlands
State/Province:
Zip/Postal Code *: 6836HH
Telephone *: ++31 61234567
Fax:
VAT number:

Save in address book

Order History

Order Comments:

Order Totals

Subtotal	\$0.00
Grand Total	\$0.00

Append Comments
 Email Order Confirmation

7. The final step is clicking on the **Submit Order** button. This will create your order with a **Pending** status. By default, Magento will e-mail the **Order** confirmation to your customer. From here on this order can be handled like any other regular sales order:

The screenshot shows the 'Order Confirmation' page in Magento. It has four main sections:

- Payment Method:** Shows two options: 'Check / Money order' (selected) and 'Credit Card (saved)'. A red arrow points to the 'Check / Money order' option.
- Shipping Method:** Shows 'Flat Rate' selected with a fixed cost of '\$5.00'. There is a link 'Click to change shipping method' with a red arrow pointing to it.
- Order History:** Contains a section for 'Order Comments' with a large text input field.
- Order Totals:** Displays the following breakdown:

Subtotal	\$20.95
Shipping & Handling (Flat Rate - Fixed)	\$5.00
Grand Total	\$25.95

 Below the totals are checkboxes for 'Append Comments' and 'Email Order Confirmation', both of which are checked. A large orange 'Submit Order' button is at the bottom.

Returns and Credit Memos

Every online store owner will have to deal with returns. And your return percentage could even be very high if you're selling clothes, shoes, or any other product that needs to 'fit'. Returns of 30 percent or more are quite common for a certain product types! This is something you have to take into account, not only from the financial side, but also from the operational point of view. How are you going to take care of returns? How do you keep track of them? The community version of Magento isn't very helpful in this area. The only thing that you can actually do is create a Credit Memo (also called a Credit Note) for your customer. The Credit Memo is a record of a refund, without meaning that the paid amount was actually returned to the customer. We will take a closer look at the return process later on, but first let's have a look of what can be done in Magento.

Time for action – creating a Credit Memo

Follow these steps to create a Credit Memo:

1. Creating a Credit Memo in Magento is a very easy and straightforward process. You can only create a Credit Memo for an order that has been invoiced. To do so, search for your sales order via **Sales | Orders**. Note that there's also a direct shortcut to Invoices using **Sales | Invoices**, but from there you won't be able to create a Credit Memo! Once your order is open click on the **Credit Memo** button in the top-right corner:

The screenshot shows the 'Order View' page for Order #10000005. The left sidebar has links for Information, Invoices, Credit Memos, Shipments, Comments History, and Transactions. The main content area displays order details: Order Date (Feb 16, 2013 1:58:01 AM), Order Status (Complete), Purchased From (My e-commerce Main Store English), and Placed from IP (62.195.225.23). Below this are sections for Billing Address, Shipping Address, Payment Information, and Shipping & Handling Information. At the top right of the main content area, there are buttons for Back, Send Email, and Credit Memo. A red arrow points to the 'Credit Memo' button.

2. A new page will open, giving you the possibility to make changes to the Credit Memo, if needed. Just as we've seen earlier during the sales order process, it isn't possible to credit more than originally invoiced. You can only lower the quantity field.
3. Note that there's a field available for every line of your Credit Memo, giving you the possibility to add your item back to your stock again. By default it is switched off, so no stock level change will be applied! This is important to know when you are using the Credit Memo during your return process.
4. Once done, there are a couple of fields left at the bottom of your Credit Memo, that you may use to adjust the totals:
 - Refund Shipping:** Do you want to refund the shipping costs as well? By default, this field shows the original shipping amount, assuming that you'll refund it.
 - Adjustment Refund:** If there's any reason to give an additional refund besides the total of the products and shipping, enter it here. It's not possible to refund more money than originally paid though.

- **Adjustment Fee:** This is the opposite of **Adjustment Refund**. An amount entered here will be subtracted from the total amount that will be refunded to your customer.

New Credit Memo for Order #100000005

Credit Card (saved)
Credit Card Type: MasterCard
Credit Card Number: 5105105105105100
Name on the Card: Ravensbergen
Expiration Date: 02/2014
Order was placed using USD

Flat Rate - Fixed Total Shipping Charges: \$5.00

Product	Price	Qty	Return to Stock	Qty to Refund	Subtotal	Tax Amount	Discount Amount	Row Total
Olympus Stylus 750 7.1MP Digital Camera SKU: 750	\$161.94	Ordered 1 Invoiced 1 Shipped 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	\$161.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161.94

Paid Amount: \$166.94 Refund Amount: \$0.00 Shipping Amount: \$5.00 Shipping Refund: \$0.00 Order Grand Total: \$166.94

Credit Memo Comments:

Refund Totals:

Subtotal: \$161.94
Refund Shipping: 5
Adjustment Refund: 0
Adjustment Fee: 0
Grand Total: \$166.94

Append Comments Email Copy of Credit Memo **Refund Offline**

- Click on the **Refund Offline** button to finalize the Credit Memo. The name of this button has been chosen because creating a Credit Memo doesn't mean that the customer actually received back the paid amount. That's normally something you'll have to do manually, depending on the way the customer paid you.

Google Checkout

There is an exception to this rule though. If you're offering Google Checkout as the payment method, you'll be able to refund the amount automatically. In that particular case, the button will be named as **Refund** instead of **Refund Offline**. More information about Google Checkout integration can be found here: http://www.magentocommerce.com/wiki/welcome_to_the_magento_user_s_guide/chapter_4#google_checkout.

Note that now your Credit Memo is final, the status of the sales order is changed to **Complete**.

But what about my return process?

That's a really good question. Magento offers no functionality besides the Credit Memo in the Community version. Sometimes it would be handy to register what you received, or to ask your customers to enter an **RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization)** before sending anything back. In the Magento Enterprise version, there is some functionality available to better support this process now. Community users should look for extensions if they want to have more features than available by default. There are multiple possibilities here; AheadWorks, one of the largest Magento extension providers, offers a good one at a reasonable price at: <http://ecommerce.aheadworks.com/magento-extensions/rma.html>.

What if I need to handle these processes out of Magento?

For a lot of companies the functionality that Magento offers will not be enough to run all their processes. For instance, bookkeeping; this is something that Magento obviously doesn't offer. Magento is an e-commerce solution and not more than that. If you feel the need to integrate Magento with other software solutions then don't worry. First of all there are basic export possibilities available in Magento itself. You can find them in the menu by navigating to **System | Import/Export**. This offers already a lot of functionality that you can use to export data from Magento to third-party solutions and vice versa. You can do a lot with these functions, but unfortunately exporting orders or invoices isn't one of the offered functions. It can only be used for customers and products.

So, if you need to interface orders and/or invoices with other software solutions you'll need to use extensions or sometimes even custom software development. There are often extensions available for widely used standard solutions. Even if your bookkeeping software is developed by a local company there are still chances that someone has already developed an integration tool for it. However, even if an extension is available for your situation, we still recommend that you discuss this topic with a Magento partner or an experienced developer. Integrating different pieces of software is always more difficult and time consuming than you would think. And you cannot afford to miss orders or create errors in your bookkeeping software because the integration isn't working completely correct! Looking for a Magento partner to help you? Search for one using the search engines in your area or start here: <http://www.magentocommerce.com/partners/>.

Do not forget to ask for references and really check them! Preferably check references of companies that are close to your own business. In case of integration projects ask for a proven track record. Experience in this area has proven to be really important.

Summary

In this chapter you've seen how a customer sees your sales process. Test, test, and test it again! Further on, you've worked with Sales Orders, Invoices, Shipments, and Credit Memos in the Magento backend. This is enough to get you started for selling, but it is also important to take a closer look at all different scenarios that might occur in your situation.

Magento isn't an "all-in-one" solution and sometimes you'll need extensions to manage your processes in a more efficient way. That brings us to our next and final chapter where you'll learn how to work with extensions and how to maintain your store.

11

Maintaining and Administrating Your Store

Finally, the big moment is there: your site goes live! It took a lot of preparations, but you're there. Before you flip the switch, it's a good idea to make sure your affairs are really sorted. You should have an overview of any and all modifications to your website, and you should know all the login credentials to the systems you use. It's also essential to properly test and maintain your store. These subjects will be discussed in this chapter.

Managing your store

Maintaining a store is a very different process from getting it live. After the initial development efforts are done, exhaustive testing should be done to make sure the store functions as expected. After you're live, you are not dealing with a completely clean slate anymore and you won't have to go through the prelaunch checklists again. However, you then have to carefully consider if the things you want to do really add to your store's success, and in which way you are going to add functionalities to your site. In this chapter, the following will be discussed:

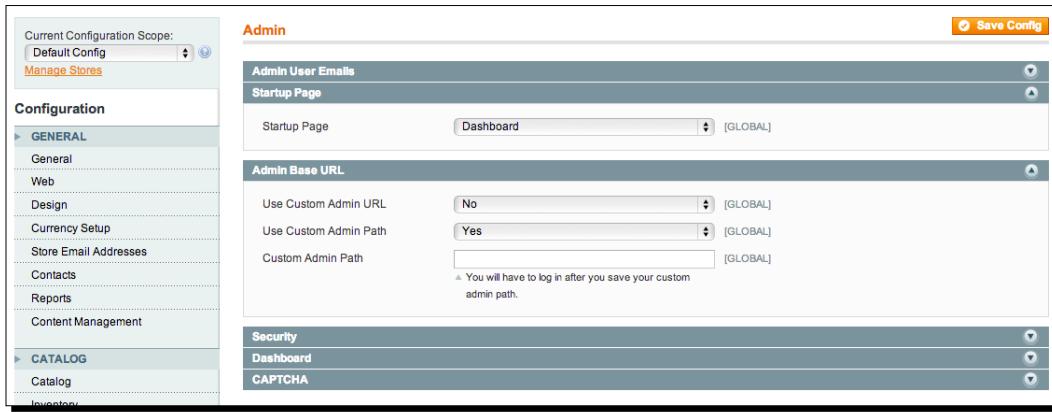
- ◆ Collecting all relevant information about your Magento store
- ◆ A launch checklist as well as a collection of common gotchas
- ◆ Managing your ever-growing list of wishes and requirements for your online store
- ◆ Working with development partners
- ◆ Dealing with Magento upgrades

Overview of your Magento installation

Before you can go live, a lot of work will go into setting everything up. The process can take a while and because of that it's possible to forget about things that were arranged during the start of the entire process, such as logins to your payment service provider, all of the different modules you installed, and so on. Because of that, it's useful to make an overview containing all general system information regarding your store. Should problems arise in your final tests, solving them will be a lot quicker when you have an idea of where to search for the cause. At least the following should be known and documented prior to launching:

- ◆ **Modifications to Magento:** For examples, what theme you are using, where that theme is located, which e-mails you translated and which still need translating, and which extensions you have installed. Check that you are really using each extension present in your store. If you are not using a custom extension, it's better to remove it. Any superfluous extensions inside your Magento installation will increase the chance of problems later on, as custom extensions can conflict with each other and have problems when you upgrade Magento.
- ◆ **Login credentials for Magento:** Where is the Magento admin located, and what is your admin username and password? The Magento admin can be found by placing /admin/ behind your domain name by default. It is a good idea to set it to another location through **System | Configuration | Admin** (this menu option is all the way to the bottom of the menu in the left column in the configuration). Open the section called **Admin Base URL** and set the **Use Custom Admin Path** drop-down menu to **Yes**. After that, fill in the desired admin path in the **Custom Admin Path** input field.
- ◆ **FTP information:** How do you get into your FTP server, and in which directory is Magento located? If your hosting provider offers SFTP access this is preferred. SFTP is similar to FTP but more secure.
- ◆ **Login credentials to your payment systems:** For each different payment processor you are using, note the URL to log in as well as the required username and password.
- ◆ **Login credentials to other systems:** Note where and how to log in to other systems such as your fulfillment software, bookkeeping software, Google Analytics, Google AdWords, and so on.
- ◆ **E-mail addresses:** The addresses that you use in your store as well as how to retrieve and send e-mails using them. Check which e-mail addresses you are communicating to your customers and be completely sure that you are receiving e-mails for them in your e-mail software. The fastest way of getting a bad reputation is not answering customer queries.

In the following screenshot, you can see the configuration section for the admin base URL path:



The only way to be sure you are launching a store without major problems is to test your shop thoroughly before you go live. Make sure to test all important parts of your store and give extra attention to places where you are using custom modifications (the overview we discussed in the previous paragraph is handy for determining which places to emphasize).

During the construction of your shop, you should be testing thoroughly as well; the earlier you find a problem the easier and faster it is to fix. Special emphasis should be given to testing several real payment transactions and all the processing actions associated with them (such as fulfillment). Make sure to make live payments using each of your payment methods and test for the amounts of 0.01, 1, 1.51, and 5.02 at the least, so that you know different possible values are supported. If you are expecting order values above \$100 or \$1000, it's useful to test those too. You don't want to find out from real customers that your payment gateway has capped your transactions at \$1000 if you're selling kitchens for \$15000, for instance! You should be able to refund any transaction costs you're making during testing by yourself, through your payment processor.

Remember to check your secure connections in your storefront and disable the inline translation tool and any other activated developer settings (which can be found under **System | Configuration | Developer**). Often the actual products that are going to be sold are only placed inside the store just prior to the launch. It's much better to have at least some of your actual products inside your Magento installation, with the actual images you are going to use, because only then do you get a good impression of how your shop will be experienced by your customers!

An example of the development configuration settings can be seen in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the 'Developer' section of the Magento Admin Configuration. The left sidebar lists various configuration categories: General, Web, Design, Currency Setup, Store Email Addresses, Contacts, Reports, Content Management, Catalog, Inventory, Google Sitemap, RSS Feeds, Email to a Friend, Customers, Newsletter, Customer Configuration, Wishlist, Promotions, Persistent Shopping Cart, and Turnkeye Extensions. The main panel is titled 'Developer' and contains several sections: 'Developer Client Restrictions' (Allowed IPs: 82.95.69.162, 83.117.2.156, 82.95.69.162, 213.154), 'Debug' (Profiler: No), 'Template Settings' (Allow Symlinks: No), 'Translate Inline' (Enabled for Frontend: No, Enabled for Admin: No), and 'Log Settings' (Enabled: Yes, System Log File Name: system.log, Exceptions Log File Name: exception.log). A 'Save Config' button is at the top right.

Have a go hero – testing your store

A **checklist** can be used to test your store in a structured fashion. Because it is not possible for us to predict how your shop will function exactly, the example list we provide contains only standard sections of Magento. Do not forget to include any additions and modifications in your own testing table!

Going through such a list is not the most exciting job, but ensures that you can be more confident when launching and that you have a better overview of any areas that may need improvement (in our example, this is the **My orders** view in the customer account). If necessary you can add or remove columns as desired of course. A tool such as Microsoft Excel or a Google Docs spreadsheet is handy as they support working with columns easily. The most important thing to remember is to test your store in a structured manner, and to give anything relating to the purchase process special attention. This means emphasizing on these aspects of your store:

- ◆ **Navigation and catalog:** Can your products be easily found? And is the information presented clearly? Are your add-to-cart buttons easy to find?

- ◆ **Shopping cart and checkout process:** Are the totals and taxes right? Are all the forms working properly?
- ◆ **Payment:** Can a live payment be made properly? Is the redirect to the payment processor quick enough?
- ◆ **Shipments:** Are the amounts shown for the shipping options correct? Are the correct shipping options appearing at all?
- ◆ **Follow-up information to a placed order:** Do your order statuses properly reflect paid and unpaid orders? Are customers receiving the right e-mails?

Anything not working right in these aspects of your shop should be considered a showstopper. In other sections of your store you may wish to be a little less strict and elect to fix those later.

When you've determined that your site looks and functions as expected, it's wise to have somebody proofread (parts of) your site. It's important to know you're communicating clearly, as visitors have very little patience for finding information. Check your store for "Coming Soon" and "Under Construction" pages and consider disabling those, as they may give the impression that you are still building your website and launching in the indefinite future, instead of actively selling right now.

In the following table we've provided a sample table that can be used to test your shop:

Section of store	Functionality	Passed?	Remark
Product list – list view	Add to compare	Yes	
	Add to wishlist		
	Add to cart		
Product list – grid view	Add to compare	Yes	
	Add to wishlist		
	Add to cart		
Product page	Add to cart	Yes	Make warnings for Add to cart problems to be clearer
Note: Test the product pages for simple, configurable, bundle, virtual and downloadable products.	Price notifications		
	Stock notifications		
	Add to compare		
Shopping cart	Add to wishlist		
	Change quantity	Yes	
	Remove product from cart		
	Add product to wishlist		
Continue to checkout			

Section of store	Functionality	Passed?	Remark
Checkout process	Log in	Yes	
Note: Test all your payment and shipping methods in separate orders!	Register Billing address form Shipping address form		
	Payment methods		
	Shipping methods		
	Review information Secure page (https)		
Customer account	Log in Register Log out My orders overview My wishlist Secure page (HTTPS) Mijn verlanglijst	Yes	My orders overview is messy

Go-live checklist configuration settings

In this section we will briefly go through a number of Magento settings that were discussed earlier in this book. Besides the aforementioned functional checks, making sure that your configuration is set properly is another essential factor in the store behaving as you expect it to.

General settings

Check if all settings in **System | Configuration | General** are right. Your time zone and language are evidently important, and the **Default Country** field determines which country is selected in your checkout by default for your customers. An example of the **General** settings section can be seen in the following screenshot:

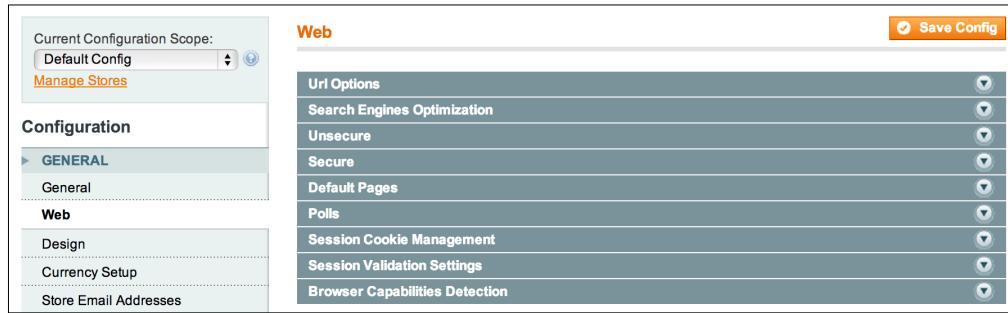
The screenshot shows the Magento Admin Panel with the 'System' tab selected. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like 'Dashboard', 'Sales', 'Catalog', 'Mobile', 'Customers', 'Promotions', 'Newsletter', 'CMS', 'Reports', and 'System'. Under 'System', 'GENERAL' is expanded, showing 'General', 'Web', 'Design', 'Currency Setup', 'Store Email Addresses', 'Contacts', 'Reports', and 'Content Management'. Below that is 'CATALOG' with 'Catalog' and 'Inventory'. Under 'CUSTOMERS' are 'Newsletter', 'Customer Configuration', 'Wishlist', and 'Promotions'. At the bottom of the sidebar are links for 'MailChimp' and 'Persistent Shopping Cart'. The main content area is titled 'General' and contains a section for 'Countries Options'. It includes a dropdown for 'Default Country' set to 'United States' with '[STORE VIEW]' next to it. A list of countries follows: Afghanistan, Aland Islands, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Antarctica, and Antigua and Barbuda. There are three expandable sections: 'Postal Code is Optional for the following countries' (listing the same countries), 'European Union Countries' (listing the same countries), and 'States Options', 'Locale Options', and 'Store Information' (both collapsed).

Web settings

In **System | Configuration | Web** there are many essential settings. Under **Search Engines Optimization**, it's important to have the **Use Web Server Rewrites** setting set to **Yes**, to make your site rank better in search engines and to have cleaner URLs to present to your visitors.

Without setting this to **Yes**, a product URL will look like `http://www.example.com/index.php/product.html`. If the rewrites are enabled, the same product's URL will look like `http://www.example.com/product.html`. All hosting companies that say they are able to host Magento should support the web server rewrites. It's always a good idea to check with your potential web host before you enter into an agreement.

What you set as the base URL in the **Unsecure** and **Secure** sections is very important. Usually, the secure base URL would be a domain that starts with `https://` and the unsecure base URL starts with `http://`. However, you can only set the secure base URL to your HTTPS domain if you have arranged for an SSL certificate with your hosting provider! Check the other settings in the **Web** configuration thoroughly as well. The **Web** configuration section looks like the following screenshot:

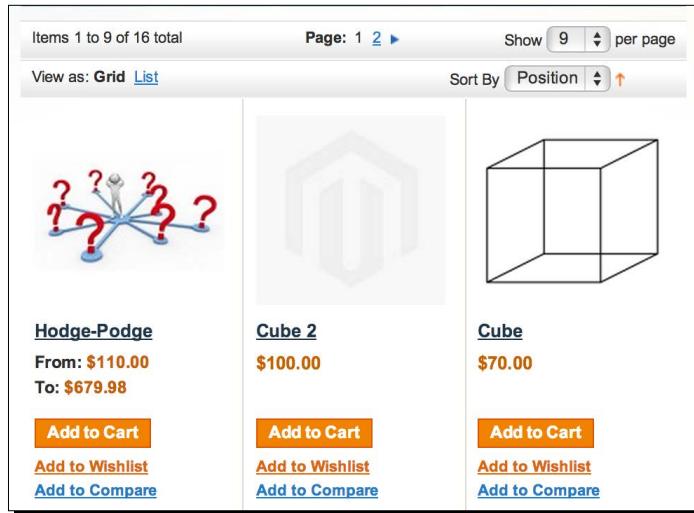


HTML Head

In **System | Configuration | Design | HTML Head**, you will find information about your website that is set to some text about Magento by default. The different settings you find here are very important for search engines, so make sure to change all of them to something specific for your store.

Placeholder images

When a product in your store does not have an image set, Magento will show a gray Magento logo by default. You can change this by going to **System | Configuration | Catalog | Product Image Placeholder**. Of course, it's best to prevent placeholder images from appearing at all. Having good images in your store is essential to selling most products. The gray Magento placeholder logo can be seen in the following screenshot as the second product's image:



Contact information and e-mail addresses

Check the contact information that was set up in **System | Configuration | General** and **System | Configuration | Store e-mail addresses** to be sure customers can reach you.

Tax rates

Not having your tax rates set up properly from the beginning can cause a nightmare when you're filing your tax returns and can potentially cause direct losses as well, so make sure to place some test orders to test different taxation scenarios in your store.

Payment methods and shipping methods

In **System | Configuration | Payment Methods** and **System | Configuration | Shipping Methods**, check if your payment- and shipping-related settings are correct. By performing some test orders you will find problems quickly. Remember to check for each scenario. For instance, if you have shipping methods that apply for different weight classes, place a test order for each weight class. It's better to spend 30 minutes extra in testing them than to miss revenue.

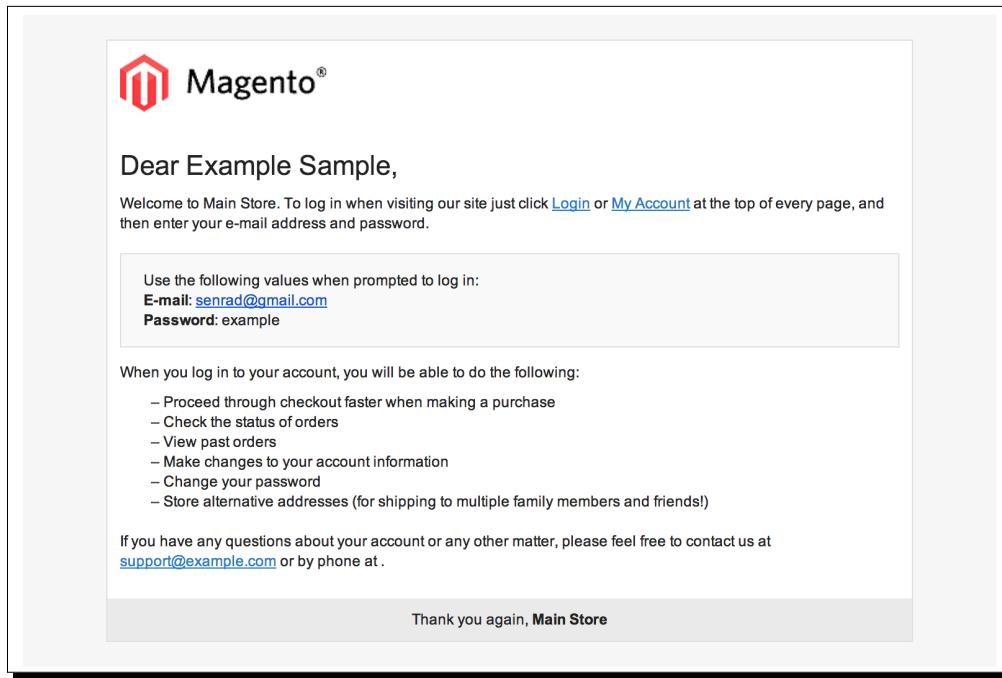
Currency

Check if the settings in **System | Configuration | Currency Setup** are correct for the allowed and default currency in your store.

Transactional e-mails – password text

All e-mails dealing with the purchase process should be set properly. The customer registration e-mail warrants special attention: as soon as a customer registers in your store, Magento sends the customer's password through an e-mail. This is unsecure. We recommend removing the customer's password from the standard registration e-mail. To do that, remove the following from Magento's transactional e-mail for customer registrations:

```
<strong>Password</strong>: {{htmlEscape var=$customer.password}}
```



Admin URL

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, you can change the admin URL in **System | Configuration | Admin**. This makes breaking into your admin a little harder.

404 (page not found)

The standard 404 (page not found) page that Magento shows is not tailored to your store. To edit it, go to **CMS | Manage Pages** and edit the page that has the URL key **no-route**. It is a good practice to have an upbeat text here instead of a scary "not found" message, and to show your visitors some of your main categories so they can resume their search easier.

Stock

You can check if all of your products have stock and have stock management turned on if applicable.

Google Analytics

Once your shop is up and running, analytics about the usage of your store are an important steering mechanism to base decisions on. You can register an analytics account for free on <http://analytics.google.com> and set up the tracking through **System | Configuration | Google API**.

Caching

During the development of your store, your store's cache management was probably turned off. A cache greatly improves the speed of your store, so turn it back on by going to **System | Cache Management**, selecting all the checkboxes, choosing **Enable** from the drop-down menu in the top-right corner, and submitting.

Index Management

Go to **System | Index Management** and refresh all the store's indexes, by clicking on **Select All** and clicking on the **Submit** button.

Licenses

Magento modules made by third parties, especially the paid for ones, are sometimes tied to domain names. Check if you have a valid license for each of your modules, and if you have set up the license in the configuration section properly.

Daily tasks / cron jobs

Some of Magento's behind-the-scenes maintenance routines require running daily. You can arrange for these automatic scripts through a so-called **cron job**. Ask your hosting provider to set up a cron job for the file `cron.php` in your Magento folder's root.

Log cleaning

Magento keeps records inside its database of every visit to your site. Your database can grow quickly if you do not empty these regularly. In **System | Configuration | System**, you can find a section called **Log cleaning** where you can set how often Magento should empty the log tables. We recommend a daily purge.



This requires the cron job as previously mentioned.



Database backups

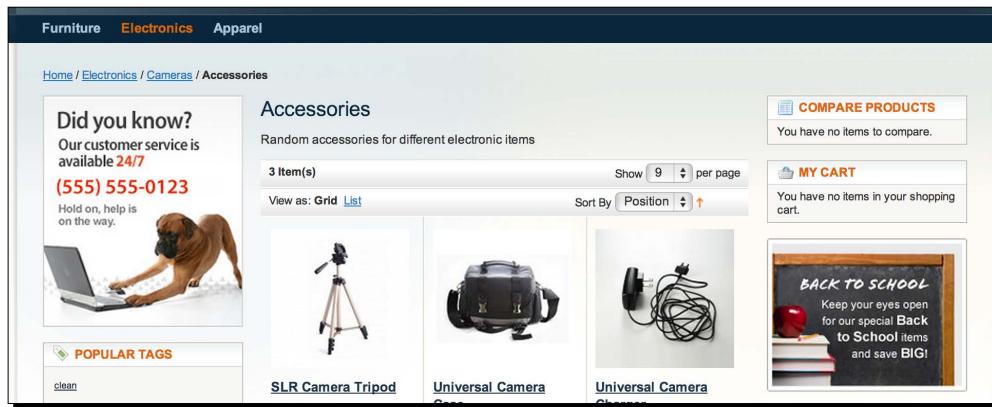
Check with your hosting provider how often backups are made and in what way you can access them. It is also a good idea to assess how quickly you can retrieve a backup and get it online. Should a calamity strike your database, the worst things that can happen are not having backups and not being able to restore your backups.

Product meta information

The product edit screen in Magento also has a section called **Meta Information**. The fields in this section are important for search engines, and properly filling them can help you achieve good rankings quickly.

Default images in columns

By default Magento has some images placed in the left and right columns of a template, such as the chalk board in the right column. When developing your store, it is easy to start ignoring them and forgetting to remove them. That's why it's good to check your store for default Magento images. In the following example, the infamous Magento dog and blackboard can be seen. Visiting some newly-minted Magento sites by searching for them in Google is bound to get some results that still have these inside their categories! For a method to remove blocks such as the dog from the following screenshot from one of the columns in your frontend, please refer to *Chapter 9, Customizing Your Store's Appearance*.



Escalations

If anything happens that causes your store to experience problems, you should know who to contact. Considering your Magento installation, at least these two scenarios should be considered:

- ◆ Who can you reach when you experience critical bugs? When can you reach them? And how quickly can they help you should you have a critical problem?
- ◆ What can you do when you have hosting problems? How quickly can you get in touch with the right people at your hosting provider? And how quickly can they take action?

What kinds of guarantees does your hosting provider give and what can you do if they are not met? Downtime for a regular website is a hassle, but downtime for an e-commerce site is immediate loss of revenue. Of course, the impact of downtime and the kind of guarantees you should arrange with your hosting provider are highly dependent on your size. A hosting provider will charge a lot more if they have to guarantee you near-perfect uptime.

Further development of your website

If you're starting with a relatively small budget, Magento offers the huge advantage that you can launch quickly with a minimum feature set. You can always improve and change your website at a later time, because it is open source software. Launching quickly means getting indexed by search engines quicker, and being able to test how to get customers quicker. The work on your store is never done. Trying to emulate the giants, such as Amazon, when you launch is impossible, so try not doing everything under the sun before you have even had one order. This goes for all aspects of your shop: marketing, sales, purchasing, customer support, and so on. You will only find out what's really important after you go live.

That said, your store should at least look reliable and work properly. Do not give your customers the impression you threw it online in a weekend. There are a number of ways to achieve this: good content, a nice logo, a well-picked theme, and more. A useful rule of thumb to remember when you start with limited means is to start with the absolute bare minimum of features on your site, and to start getting some order flow going as soon as possible. Only when you have real paying customers can you judge what you really need to grow revenues and profits.

If you already have an existing store or if you are going online with an already popular offline brand, the game changes. In this situation you have a prior reputation to uphold. This means you should perform a lot more analysis up front, primarily to match your existing business processes. As a result, your project will probably be longer in this case. However, the same rule of thumb applies: try to launch with the bare minimum of features.

Time for action – planning for the future

E-commerce is never done. During the construction of your new store and while running it as well, many new ideas will pop up. If you don't prioritize and log those, your store may suffer as things get forgotten and less important tasks get executed before urgent ones. That's why planning for the future is important.

- 1. Creating a living document:** You will probably not have everything you want in your store when you go live. That's why it's a good idea to have a plan for further developments on your website. The easiest way to do that is by simply keeping a list of any desired modifications to your store. This only works if you keep a living document! This means that if you encounter new wishes, these should be added to the document, and if anything in the list becomes redundant, it should be removed.
- 2. Deciding on what factors to keep track of:** An example list will be provided in a later step. We will keep track of five aspects:
 - **Functionality:** The feature or modification that is desired.
 - **Department:** This specifies which area of your business will improve because of the functionality.
 - **Benefit:** The benefit you expect from this feature, indicated by plus signs. A benefit can either be in efficiency or in revenue earned. In our example, features giving a moderate benefit get a plus one, and features with a high expected benefit get two pluses.
 - **Risk:** The risk of developing and implementing the new feature, also indicated by plus signs. More pluses means more the risk. Some things can be risky because of reasons such as them having a lot of impact in your current business processes, or because they mean you have to venture into new market territory.
 - **Delivery time:** The expected time needed to fully develop the feature.

Keeping track of the department that benefits from the feature is useful when your list grows and your company does as well. For example, if you notice your customer service is getting swamped, you can filter the wishlist for all features that benefit the customer service department, so that you can quickly decide what to implement to lessen the burden there.

If you want to keep track of the category a feature belongs to, we recommend that you keep *broad* categories to help you choose. For instance, a feature such as "image zoom upon hover over product images" might be placed in a category called "design improvements" instead of something like "product page design improvements". By keeping categories broad, you ensure that your list remains manageable and you do not lose too much time deciding in which category a feature belongs.

- 3. Creating the list:** An example list based on the factors we listed in step 2 can be found in the following table:

Functionality	Needed for	Benefit	Risk	Delivery time
Integration with financial software	Financial administration	+	+	2 weeks
Different logo for Christmas season	Marketing	-	--	2 hours
Integration with warehouse management software	Conversion on site (faster deliveries), everybody dealing with order fulfillment	++	++	2 weeks
Landing page for new product	Marketing	+	--	2 days

Of course you can always expand the list with more columns if needed. However, in our experience having many columns does make maintaining the list take a long time, and as a result the list will quickly collect dust. If nothing else, it's better to remove any columns you don't need. Microsoft Excel or a Google Docs spreadsheet are good ways to create the list.

- 4. Deciding on which functionality to give priority:** Based on the example list we provided, we can conclude that building a landing page for a new product has good expected benefits, low risk, and a quick delivery time. As such, it would be one of the first things to tackle. Every time some collection of features for your store is finished and pushed to live, take a look at the list again and determine what to build next. Always keep adding feature wishes and remove wishes that are either done or irrelevant.

Have a go hero – constructing a list based on your current ideas

Without any doubt, you already have multiple ideas for your store. Start by writing them out in a simple list, and then decide how to prioritize them. Try to give an honest appraisal about the effort required to implement each idea as well!

Working with partners

It is common to work with a development partner when setting up your shop. This can either be a freelancer or an agency. In this section we give some pointers to get the best result when working with such a partner. We will not go into details about project management or communication as that is a huge subject outside of the scope of this book, and also highly dependent on how involved you want to be in the development of your shop.

In this section we will discuss two possible tasks:

- ◆ Creating a design and theme
- ◆ Creating a functional enhancement

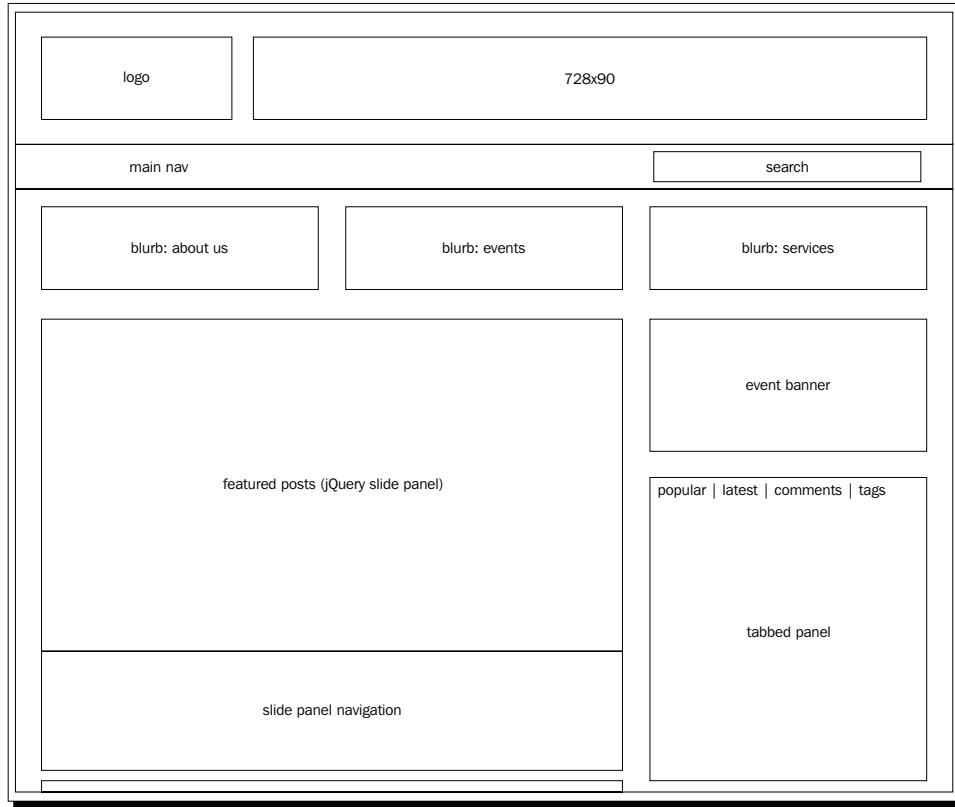
When you're working with a development partner, you will generally have both of these tasks for them as they probably will be building a theme and some functionalities.

A Magento theme

This is the situation where you are not using a premade theme, but rather a custom-built one. When you're doing this, a good theme developer will go through the following steps with you:

1. **Making a wireframe of your website:** This is a schematic view of the layout of your site's most important pages. The amount of detail in a wireframe depends on the amount of analysis work that is agreed upon. Even a rudimentary sketch of your home page, category page, and product detail page is highly useful to quickly agree on what information is to be shown and where.

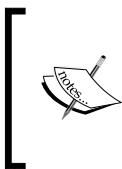
Ensure that any parts of the site that are important are present in the wireframe, such as customer account links, layered navigation, buy buttons, and so on. A proper wireframe ensures the graphic designer understands what he/she is designing. Magento is a big software package and most graphical designers do not know every detail about how Magento functions. An example wireframe can be found in the following diagram:



2. **Making the graphical design:** Based on your preferences for the look and feel of your store and the wireframes from step 1, a design is made. Often a sketch of the home page is made first, feedback is collected and processed, and after that subsequent pages are designed.
3. **Making the Magento theme:** The graphical design is cut up into logical blocks, and based on that the different parts of the theme (layout XML, HTML, and CSS) are made. Usually this step takes most of the time. The delivery time (and costs) of this step can be lessened by having your wireframe stick close to the default Magento theme.
4. **Installing and refining the theme:** In this step, the theme is copied into your Magento installation and activated. Now your store will not look like a default Magento store anymore! Usually in this stage minor design tweaks have to be made to fit your product catalog perfectly.

Have a go hero – wireframe your ideal product detail page

Your product detail page is one of the most important pages of your store, as it is usually the place where your visitor decides to buy your product. Think about what you want your product page to look like. Visit other e-commerce sites you admire and try to determine the similarities between the ways they display information on their product pages. Also, try to think about whether the kind of product you will be selling should be displayed differently or not! After you have determined the ideal product page layout, make a simple wireframe or sketch that indicates the positions of the various page elements.



Coming up with a good layout can be hard. If you are in doubt about the layout of a particular segment of your site, it's a good idea to stick to something that resembles the biggest stores in your niche. In general, it's a good idea to have your store look and function as normal as possible, as familiarity breeds trust.

Functionality

Working with a development partner works out great in most cases, but it can also be cumbersome. It helps to have some structure to prevent bad experiences.

Time for action – structuring development partnerships

When you let a development partner build modifications, in general, this is a good way to work:

1. **Document all that exactly needs to be built and communicated:** This does not need to be an enormous document, rather it should describe the goals and how they will be reached as succinctly as possible. Usually your development partner will construct this document, and you will provide feedback on it. This step is a great way to ensure you have something to fall back on should discussions arise.

For each feature that is being built, it should indicate what the goal is, how that goal will be reached, what a user's interaction with that feature will be like, and how much time and money it will cost. It's also important to agree upon how often you will get progress reports and how much communication is required, and who to contact with questions.

Regarding the code quality, it's a good idea to at least agree that the Magento code inside the `app/code/core` folder is not allowed to be changed, and all changes to core functionality will be made through a Magento extension in either the `app/code/local/` or `app/code/community/` folder.

2. **Let the functionalities be built:** You may not be able to see much during the time it takes to build some functionalities, because it is difficult to present Magento extensions that are in development. However, it is recommended that you request a preview environment and at least have weekly updates on that environment, where all code that is able to be previewed is pushed to the preview site. At the very least, your partner should be able to report to you through e-mail of the progress that has been made, at fixed intervals.
3. **Test the functionalities:** In this step you will have access to a testing system and you can collect feedback. It is important to test as thoroughly as possible and to let your partner know in as much detail as possible what is going wrong. Making screenshots and providing step-by-step reports to reproduce errors helps greatly with that. Screenshots can be easily made with a tool such as **SnagIt** (<http://www.techsmith.com/snagit.html>). Many such tools exist. On an Apple computer, pressing *command + shift + 3* makes a screenshot that is saved to your desktop immediately.
4. **Integrate the functionalities in your store:** It is a good practice to have a copy of your live site and to test the functionalities in the copy first before integrating them in your production environment. Sometimes, a Magento extension developed by a partner can work in step 3, but still cause problems in your store because of the other modifications present in your site. It's best to agree with your partner on what to do in that scenario beforehand.

Pop quiz – handling partner relations

Q1. A common occurrence when working with development partners is that the end product does not match the buyer's expectations. Which of the following are good ways to manage that risk?

1. Choosing a partner that shows they understand what you are trying to achieve.
2. Agreeing on communication schedules and having a single point of contact for both parties, who respond quickly when questions arise.
3. Having timely previews of and updates on progress of the development and letting your partner know when things are going the wrong way as early as possible.
4. Choosing the cheapest partner because the costs of a failed end product will be less.
5. Choosing the most expensive partner because the most expensive partner is always the most professional.
6. All of the above.

General guidelines

In general, the better you know what you want, the better is the chance that the end result will match your expectations. Because of that, it pays to research the theme or function you want to have developed and to form a clear idea about it. Try to document what the end result of custom work should be before a developer starts. This can prevent a lot of discussions.

A final note: do not let a development partner convince you that you absolutely need some feature. Most Magento developers have no experience with running a store themselves (though there are exceptions of course), and they do not know your plans and market. Often a technical partner prioritizes technical fanciness above possibly simple revenue-increasing features. That said, good suggestions can always, and should, be placed on your desired features list.

Modifying Magento

If you want to modify Magento yourself, there are three things to watch out for:

- ◆ Try to limit the amount of technical work you will be doing in your store to a bare minimum. Often, even the time it takes to develop simple things is underestimated.
- ◆ With any change you make, ensure you can go back to a state *before* you made the change. Concretely this means copying all files you will be changing, and backing up the database as well if you are changing anything in that as well. Always have a way back.
- ◆ *Never* develop and test changes live. Always have a copy of your site present where you can mess things up without consequences. Once you are completely sure everything works in your development copy, you can perform the changes live. Even then, backup your live site just to be sure!

Cache

When you're making changes to Magento, it's necessary to disable the **Magento cache**. The cache is a tool Magento uses to quickly remember how your store is structured through a condensed summary of all the settings in your store. Anytime changes are made, this summary needs to be rebuilt. That's why it is easier to disable the cache until all changes are done. You can disable the Magento cache by going to **System | Cache Management**. There, click on **Select All** and click on **Disable** in the top-right corner of the screen. Finally, click on **Submit** and the cache is disabled. Another way of cleaning Magento's cache is by logging into your FTP server, and clearing the contents of the `var/cache` folder. The cache management section of Magento's admin is shown in the following screenshot:

Cache Storage Management			
		Actions	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cache Type	Description	Associated Tags
<input type="checkbox"/>	Configuration	System(config.xml, local.xml) and modules configuration files(config.xml).	CONFIG DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Layouts	Layout building instructions.	LAYOUT_GENERAL_CACHE_TAG DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blocks HTML output	Page blocks HTML.	BLOCK_HTML DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Translations	Translation files.	TRANSLATE DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Collections Data	Collection data files.	COLLECTION_DATA DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	EAV types and attributes	Entity types declaration cache.	EAV DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web Services Configuration	Web Services definition files (api.xml).	CONFIG_API DISABLED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web Services Configuration	Web Services definition files (api2.xml).	CONFIG_API2 DISABLED

Upgrading Magento

About twice every year Magento releases a new version. You are notified of this through a message that pops up after you log in to the Magento admin. New Magento versions contain bugfixes, security updates, and new features. When there is an upgrade, you can update your Magento installation through the MagentoConnect Manager. This way, you will get the new Magento files on your server easily. There is a big risk while doing that though: your store might not work with the updated Magento files. That's why a Magento upgrade should be handled like any other technical change in your store. Never upgrade live before you've tested the upgrade extensively in a copy of your live site. Go through all checklists in this chapter, even the items which you think haven't changed in the upgrade.

When following the guidelines of this chapter and the advice in this book, you should be able to launch a store within budget with a minimum required feature set, and have a solid roadmap for future developments driven by real-world experience!

Summary

This chapter showed you how to manage the go-live of your store and the developments after that. We advised you to use a general checklist, which can be used as an assurance that everything works correctly, and provided indications of things that are often missed in newly launched Magento stores. After that, working with Magento partners both for custom themes and custom software development was discussed, again re-iterating the point that selection of a good partner is critical. We showed some techniques such as wireframes that help communication with development partners. Finally, we discussed upgrades of Magento, recommending never to perform them live. You should now be ready to experience Magento's potential to establish a quickly growing online store!

Pop Quiz Answers

Chapter 6, Customer Relationship

Pop quiz – default address

Q1	2
----	---

Chapter 7, Accepting Payments

Pop quiz – the bare minimum for PayPal Payments Standard

Q1	1
----	---

Chapter 8, Configuring Shipping

Pop quiz – vital conditions for Table Rates

Q1	1. Yes
	2. No
	3. Yes
	4. Yes

Chapter 11, Maintaining and Administrating Your Store

Pop quiz – handling partner relations

Q1	1, 2, and 3
----	-------------

Index

Symbols

3D Secure Card Validation, configuration
option 180
404 (page not found) 281

A

Add New Option button 140
Add Option button 76
admin URL
about 280
changing 40
AheadWorks
URL 224
Allow HTML Tags on Frontend field 75
Apply to field 74
article number. *See Stock Keeping Unit (SKU)*
Associated Products tab 124, 125
Attribute Properties 72
attributes
about 70
creating 72-76
sets 62
sets, creating 77-79
sets, using 77
Attribute Set field 86
Available Product Listing Sort By field 83

B

Backorders field 100

bank transfer
about 170
setting up 184
Base Image radio button 93, 95
block
from right column, removing 238-242
Bundle products
about 109, 136
Add New Option button 140
creating 138-142

C

Cache 281, 290
Calculation Settings area 53
Can be Divided into Multiple Boxes for Shipping field 100
canceled order 254
cash on delivery
about 170
setting up 186, 187
catalog
defaults 61
settings 64-68
Catalog Search function 70
categories
about 79, 80
creating 80-84
structure, example 62, 63
Categories tab, Simple Products
about 101
filling 101-103

checklist 274
check / money order
 about 170
 activating 183
 setting up 181, 183
closed order 254
CMS 210
 Comma Separated Values (CSV) 201
 Comparable on Front-end field 74
 complete order 254
 configurable attributes 130
 Configurable product
 about 109, 128
 creating 129, 130
 products, associating to 132
 uses 129
 Confirmation Link Email 155
 contact information and e-mail addresses 279
 contact options
 configuring 152, 153
 content management system. *See CMS*
 Country of Manufacture field 90
 Create New Account Options section
 about 153
 Confirmation Link Email 155
 Default Email Domain 155
 Default Welcome Email 155
 Require Emails Confirmation 155
 Welcome Email 155
 Credit card 170
 Credit Card Types, configuration option 179
 Credit Memos
 about 265
 creating 266, 267
 cron jobs 281
 Cross-sell products 104, 105
 currency 280
 Custom Design tab 83
 customer
 about 159
 adding 160-162
 existing customer, managing 163-166
 customer accounts
 about 156
 Account Information 158
 Address Book 158
 in backend 159
 in frontend 156-158
 My Downloadable Products 158
 My Orders 158
 My Product Reviews 158
 My Tags 158
 My Wishlist 158
 Newsletter Subscriptions 158
 registering for 156-158
 Customer groups 56
 Customer Tax Classes 55
 custom-made theme
 about 223
 and premade theme, selecting between 221
 Custom tab, Simple Products
 about 97
 filling 98

D

daily tasks 281
dashboard 38, 39
database backups 282
Default Display Currency field 51
Default Email Domain 155
Default Qty field 126
Default Welcome Email 155
Description field 89
Design function 97
design improvements 285
development partnerships
 structuring 288, 289
Downloadable product
 about 109
 adding 112-122
dropshipping 196
duplicate content 70
dynamic media URLs
 allowing, in categories 65
 allowing, in products 65

E

E-commerce 284, 285
Enable Qty Increments field 100
escalations 283
EU business
 to business VAT 58, 59

extensions
URL 261

F

Filterable (no results) field 74
Filterable (with results) field 74
flat catalog category
using 65
flat catalog product
using 65
Flat Rate shipping
about 198, 199
configuring 198-200
Footer links block 214
free shipping
configuring 197, 198
Frontend Properties 72
FTP information 272

G

General tab, Simple Products
about 86, 87
filling 87-90
Gift Options function 97
Giropay 170
Go-live checklist, configuration settings
404 (page not found) 281
about 276
Admin URL 280
caching 281
columns, default images 282
contact information and e-mail addresses 279
currency 280
daily tasks / cron jobs 281
database backups 282
escalations 283
general settings 277
HTML Head 278
index management 281
licenses 281
log cleaning 282
payment methods and shipping methods 279
placeholder images 278
product meta information 282
tax rates 279

transactional e-mails 280
Web settings 277, 278
Google Analytics 281
Google Checkout integration
URL 267
Grouped products
about 109, 122
adding 123-126
Associated Products tab 124, 125
Default Qty field 126
Group Price field 91
guest checkout 145, 146
guide 226

H

heading, theme
changing, to normal text 229-234
color, changing 235-237
Hodge-Podge 138
home page 210
Hostgator
URL 29
hosting provider
selecting 28, 29
hosting service
Magento, installing at 28
HTML Head 278

I

ICEPAY
about 190
URL 190
iDEA 170
Images tab, Simple Products
about 93
filling 94-96
image zoom upon hover over product
images 285
index management 281
Input Validation for Store Owner 73
installation
local installation 14
Magento, on Mac 25, 26
Magento, on Windows machine 15-24

Installatron
minimum requisites, testing 33, 34
used, for installing Magento 29-33

Instruction 186

Inventory tab, Simple Products
about 98
filling 99-101

item. *See Stock Keeping Unit (SKU)*

L

Label field 95

Layered Navigation section 68

licenses 281

log cleaning 282

Logistics 195

M

Mac
Magento, installing on 25-27

Magento
Cache 290
dashboard 38, 39
E-mail addressess 272
FTP information 272
future, planning for 284, 285
hosting provider, selecting 28, 29
installation 272
installing, at hosting service 28
installing, Installatron used 29-33
installing, on Windows machine 15-24
local installation 14
Login credentials 272
Logistics 195
modifications 272
modifying 290
on Mac 25, 26, 27
other systems, Login credentials 272
payment systems, Login credentials 272
related products, adding 105, 106
requisites 14, 15
requisites, URL 14
upgrading 291

Magento Community Edition 208

MagentoConnect
URL 186, 190

Magento themes
about 209, 286, 287
partners 224

Magik Gifts theme 226
URL 225

MailChimp
subscriber list 148
URL 147, 149

MAMP 27

Manage Stock field 99

Meta Description 92

Meta Information tab, Simple Products
about 92
filling 92

Meta Keywords field 92

Meta Keywords value 82

Meta Title field 92

Mister Cash 170

N

Name and Address Options section 156

Newsletter Information section 165

newsletters 146-148

Notify for Quantity Below field 100

O

on hold order 254

orders. *See sales order*

P

page 210

Page Title value 82

paid theme
installing 225, 226

partners
for Magento themes 224
working with 286

payment methods
about 169
Bank transfer 170
Cash on delivery 170
Check / money order 170
Credit card 170
default methods, setting up 171-173
PayPal 170

Purchase order 171
settings 172, 173

payment methods and shipping methods 279

payment review status 255

payment service providers
about 188
payment flow 188
right gateway, selecting 189
setting up 190

PayPal Payments Standard
about 170
Magento, configuring for 176
PayPal account, verifying 175
PayPal seller account, creating 174
selling, through PayPal 174-177
setting up 173

PCI compliance 179

pending payment status 255

pending PayPal status 255

pending status 255

placeholder images 67, 278

Polarthemes
URL 224

Position field 75

premade theme
about 222, 223
and custom-made theme, selecting
between 221
installing 225
suppliers for 224

Price field 91

Prices tab, Simple Products
about 91
filling 91, 92

processing status 255

product
attributes 62
catalog 62
categories 62

product meta information 282

Product Reviews section 166

Product Tax Classes 55

PSP 171

PSP extension
configuring 190-192
installing 190-192

purchase orders
about 171
setting up 187, 188

purchasing 207

R

RapidSSL
URL 35

rates
zones, managing 56, 57

Recurring Profile function 97

Refund Offline button 267

Related products
about 103
adding, in Magento 105, 106
Cross-sell products 104, 105
Up-sell products 104

Request Card Security Code, configuration
option 179

Require Emails Confirmation 155

returns processing 208, 268

reviews 66

RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) 268

root category 80

S

sales order
canceled order 254
closed order 254
complete order 254
creating, manually 262-265
first sales order, creating 246-251
handling, tips 261
in backend, managing 252-254
in frontend 245, 246
on hold order 254
opening 255-259
payment review status 255
pending payment status 255
pending PayPal status 255
pending status 255
processing 255-259
processing status 255
statuses 254
suspect fraud order 254

saved CC. *See* **Saved credit card**

Saved credit card

- 3D Secure Card Validation, configuration option 180
- about 179
- Credit Card Types, configuration option 179
- Request Card Security Code, configuration option 179

Screensize attribute **79**

Search engine optimization **47**

Secure Sockets Layer. *See* **SSL**

Ship Bundle Items drop-down menu **139**

shipping

- arrangements 196
- cost for different countries, adding 204
- default methods 196, 197
- Flat Rate shipping, configuring 198-200
- free shipping, configuring 197, 198
- methods, presenting in store 205, 206
- processes 196
- Table Rate shipping 200

shipping costs

- calculating, ways for 205

ShipRush for FedEx

- URL 260

Short Description field **89**

Sign Up Free button **148**

Simple Helix provider

- URL 29

simple product creation section **132**

Simple Products

- about 85
- adding 85
- attribute set, assigning 86
- Categories tab 101
- Categories tab, filling 101, 102
- Custom tab 97
- Custom tab, filling 98
- existence 132-135
- General tab 86, 87
- General tab, filling 87-90
- Images tab 93
- Images tab, filling 94-96
- Inventory tab 98
- Inventory tab, filling 99-101
- Meta Information tab 92
- Meta Information tab, filling 92
- Prices tab 91
- Prices tab, filling 91, 92
- product, creating 86

Small Image **93**

SmushIt

- URL 94

Snagit

- URL 289

Sort by setting **65**

Special Price field **91**

SSL

- about 35
- need for 35

static block **210**

Status field **90**

Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) **90**

store

- general settings 45-47
- managing 43, 44, 271
- Search Engine Optimization 47-52
- section 275
- setting up 41, 42
- testing 274

suspect fraud order **254**

System menu **41**

T

Table Rate shipping

- about 200
- configuring 201-204

Tags section **166**

taxes

- Customer groups 56
- Customer Tax Classes 55, 56
- general settings 53, 54
- Product Tax Classes 55
- rates, managing 57
- rules, managing 57, 58
- setting up 52
- zones, managing 56

tax rates **279**

Template Content input area **219**

Templatemonster

- URL 224

Template Subject field **219**

theme
about 286, 287
configuring 226
custom-made theme 223
installing 225
paid theme, installing 225
premade theme 221-223
premade theme, installing 225

Themeforest
URL 224

theme, modifying
about 227
big changes 228, 229
block from right column, removing 238-241
changes, kinds 227
heading, changing to normal text 229-234
heading color, changing 235-237
medium changes 228
small changes 227

Thumbnail Image 94

Tier Price field 92

transactional e-mails
about 280
changing 216
logo used, changing 217, 218
text, changing 219-221
text inside, changing 218

Tree Like Category Sitemap
using 66

U

upgradation
Magento 291

Up-sell products 104

URL Key field 90

Use in Layered Navigation to Filterable (with results) field 74

Use In Search Results Layered Navigation field 75

User Defined Qty input 142

Use Web Server Rewrites setting 48

V

Values Required 73

variables 219

VAT
validation, using 59, 60

Virtual products
about 109, 110
adding 110-112

Visibility field 90

Visible on Product View Page on Frontend field 75

VPS (Virtual Private Server) 15

W

Warehousing 207

WebshopApps
URL 205

Weight field 90

Welcome Email 155

Windows machine
Magento, installing on 15-24

WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) button 89, 211



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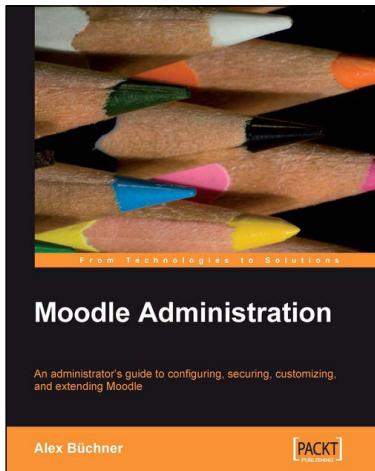


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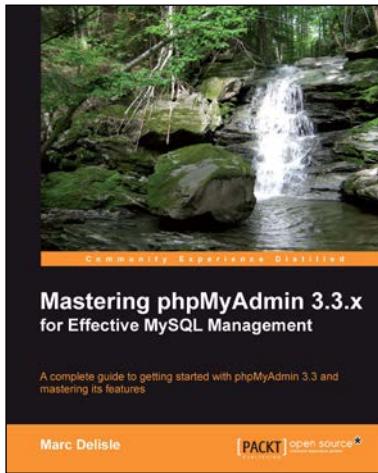
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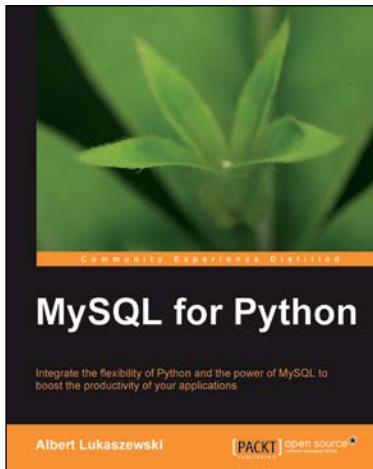


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