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I'm not robot

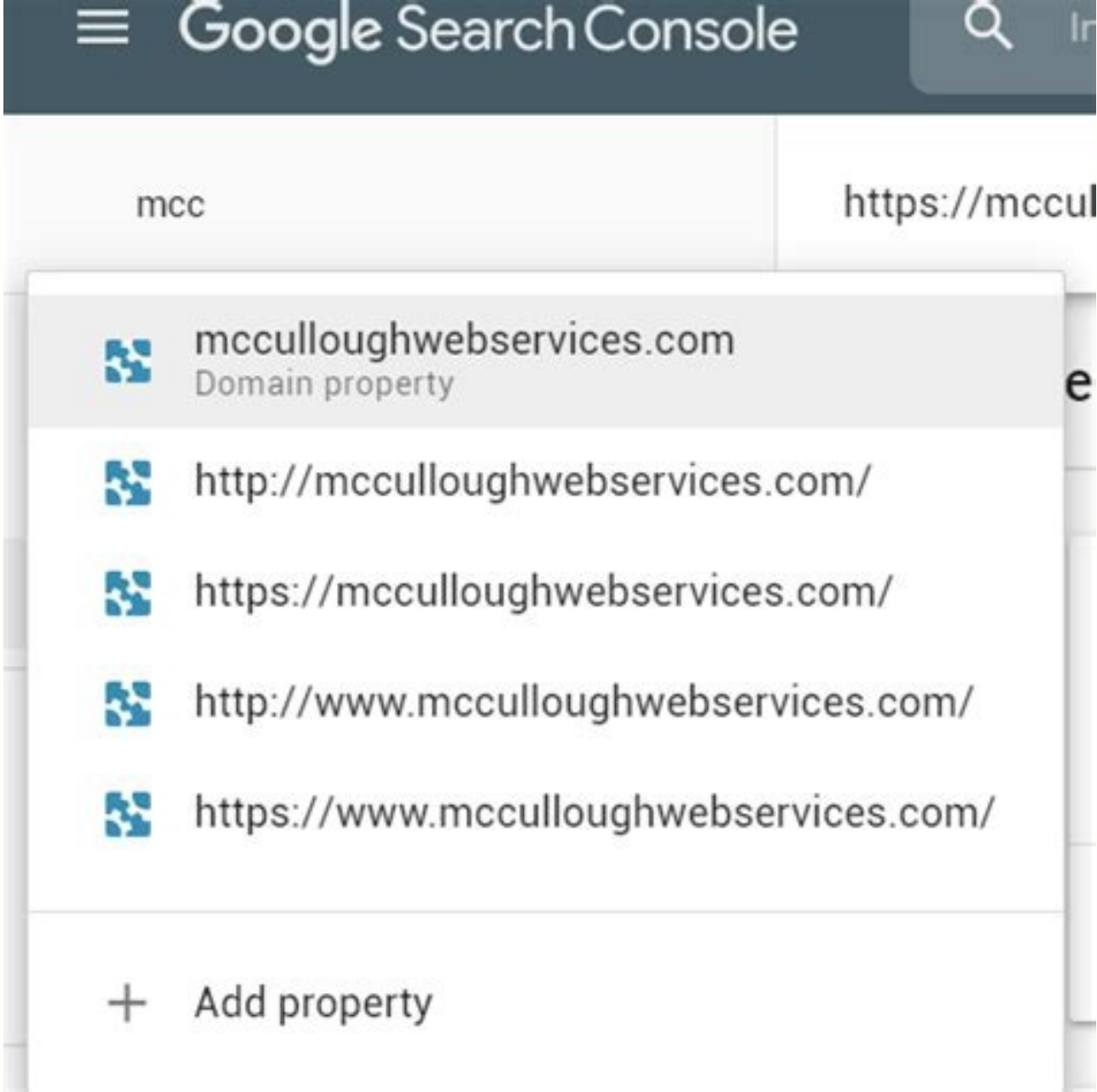

reCAPTCHA

I'm not robot!

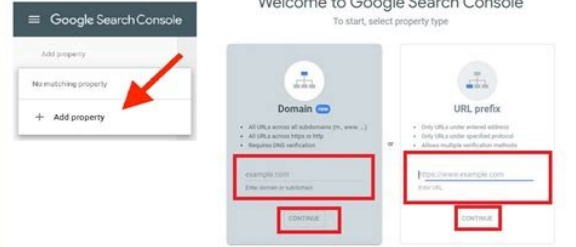
How to add domain in google search console

How to add website to google search console. How to add website to search console. How to verify domain in google search console.

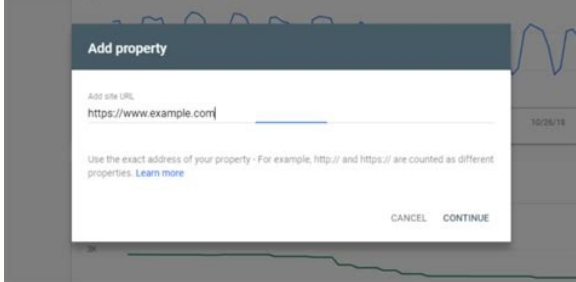
Use the Change of Address tool when you move your website from one domain or subdomain to another: for instance, from example.com to example.org or example2.com. This tool tells Google about your change, and helps to migrate your Google Search results from your old site to your new site. Ideally you should use this tool before you move your site, but you can also use the tool after you moved your site. When not to use this tool Don't use the Change of Address tool for the following moves: Changing address from http to https. For an http to https move, follow the guidelines for site move with URL changes, but don't use this tool; Google will figure out your changes for you. Moving some pages from one location to another within your site: For example, from example.com/oldpath/... to example.com/newpath/...). In this case, just add redirects, and update your sitemaps as appropriate. However, you can use the tool to migrate your site from one domain to a path within another domain. For instance, from example.com to example3.com/new/location/. Moving between www and non-www in the same domain: For example, www.example.com to example.com. In this case, use canonical tagging and/or redirects without using the change of address tool. Moving a site without any user-visible URL changes (that is, when your site URL remains the same but you are changing hosting providers or CDNs). For this, read Move a site with no URL changes. Best practices in a site move Don't chain site moves. If you submit a change of address to redirect traffic from site A to site B, you can't immediately submit another change of address from site B to site C. Try not to combine multiple moves to a single location. Moving sites A, B, and C all to new location D can cause some confusion and traffic loss. You might want to move sites one at a time to the new, combined location and wait till traffic stabilizes before moving the next site. If you want to migrate a Domain property to one location (A.com to B.com) and a subdomain to a second property (m.A.com to m.C.com), create a property for subdomain m.A.com and migrate it separately. When moving a site, keeping the same site architecture in the new location helps to pass the signals more directly to the new site. If you combine a site move with a redesign of the site's content and URL structure in the new location, you will probably see some traffic loss as Google might need to relearn and reassess the individual pages. Step 1: Pre-work Perform these steps for all site moves: Implement a 301 redirect from your old homepage to your new homepage. we recommend also implementing 301 redirects for the canonical pages on your old site. Read the following topics: Perform any other pre-move actions described in Move a site with URL changes. Sites at the domain level (such as example.com, , m.example.com) can then use the Change of Address tool (step 2). Step 2: Use the Change of Address tool After performing the pre-work, if you fulfill the requirements below, you can use the Change of Address tool to forward your old site signals to your new site. Requirements: You must be an owner of both the old and new properties in Search Console. You must use the same Google account to manage both properties. The Change of Address tool can be used only on properties at the domain level: that is, you can move example.com, m.example.com, or . You cannot move properties at the path level, such as The tool does not move any subdomains below the specified domain (including www). So if you specify example.com in the tool, it will not move www.example.com or m.example.com. However, all paths under the domain are affected (example.com/any/path/here). The tool moves all protocols of your source property. So if you specify , it also moves Use the Change of Address tool: Perform Step 1: Pre-work. Ensure that you fulfill all the requirements listed above. Open the Change of Address tool in a property that is at the domain level (that is, it has no path segments–example.com, not example.com/petstore). Follow the instructions provided in the tool. The tool runs a few pre-move checks before telling Google about the move. If you fail any critical pre-move checks, you must fix the issue before you can continue. If you fail non-critical pre-move checks, you will see a warning with recommendations, but your request can continue. If critical pre-checks pass, all sites being migrated from or to will display a notification in Search Console that the move is in progress. You will see these notifications for 180 days. Monitor your traffic as indicated in Move a site with URL changes. Maintain the redirects for at least 180 days–longer if you still see any traffic to them from Google Search. Remove your old pages, but we recommend continuing to pay for the old domain for at least a year to prevent others from buying and using your abandoned domain for malicious purposes. After the 180 day period, Google does not recognize any relationship between the old and new sites, and treats the old site as an unrelated site, if still present and crawlable. When you file a change of address request using Search Console, it tells Google to emphasize crawling and indexing your new site over crawling your old site. It also forwards various signals from the old site to the new site, and tells Google to prefer the new site over the old when determining canonical pages. These actions continue for 180 days after you start migration in Search Console. Google does not erase the old site from the index, and URLs from the old site can continue to be shown in Search results if they are available and don't have an equivalent page on the new site. If you have equivalent pages on your new site, providing redirects from the old site to the new and providing rel=canonical tags can reduce the number of old URLs shown in Search. The tool runs a quick check before sending the move request to Google, to confirm that you own both sites, and to check for 301s on a few pages on your site. Cancel a change of address request You can cancel a change of address request for 180 days after it was made. To cancel an address change: Remove any 301-redirect directives previously set up on your server. If you don't do this, Google will see those directives the next time it crawls your site and might continue to redirect the URLs as instructed by the directive. Add 301 redirects from the new site to the old site. Open the Change of address tool in the old site and click Cancel Move. Repeat for every old site that you no longer want to move. "Other sites moving to this site" If you see a note at the top of Search Console that other sites are moving to this site, it means that a Search Console property owner of this site used the Change of Address tool to tell Google that a website has moved from another domain to this one. (For example, if a site's URL has changed from example.com to example2.com.) As the migration progresses, you will see traffic from the other site (or sites) added to the traffic on this site, as Google Search gradually redirects users from the old site to this new site.



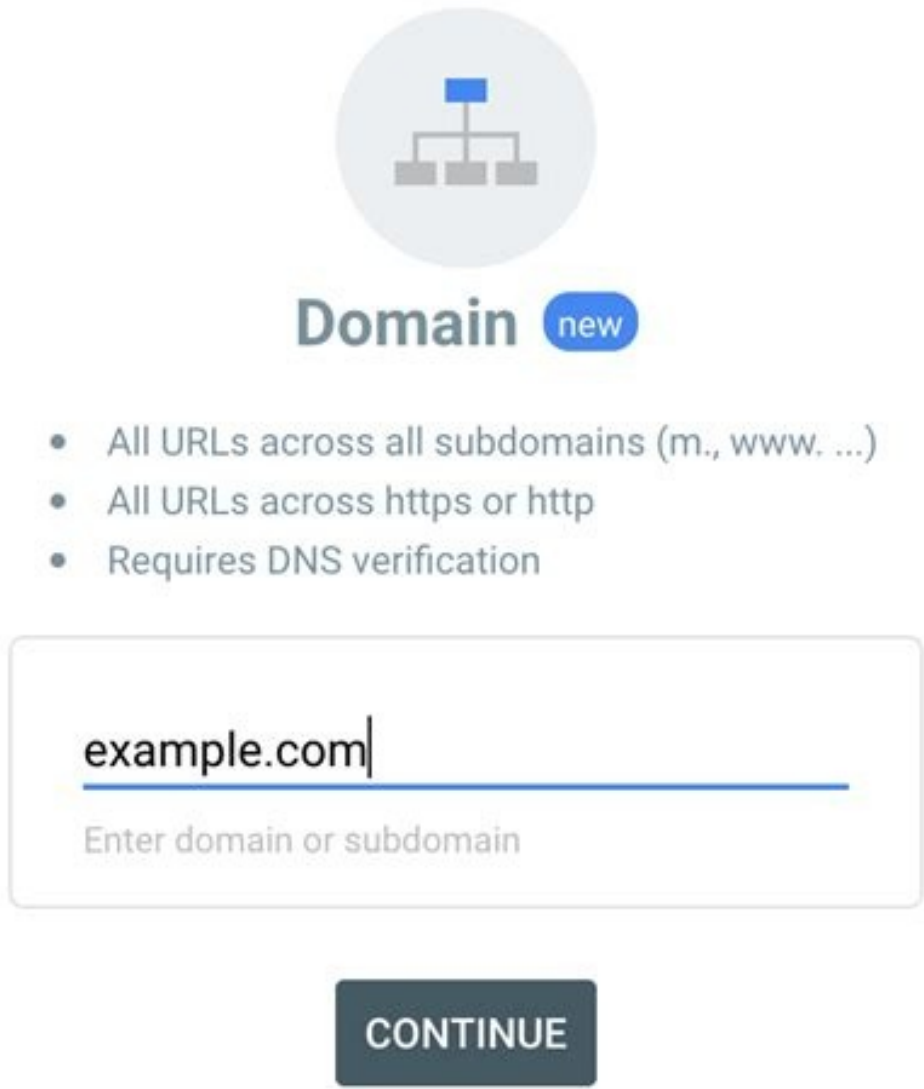
Post to the help community Get answers from community members SearchClear searchClose searchGoogle appsMain menu A property is Search Console's term for a discrete thing that you can examine or manage in Search Console.



A website property represents a website: that is, all pages that share the common domain or URL prefix that you specify. You can manage multiple properties, and choose which one to see or manage using the property selector in Search Console. Here is how to add a website property to your Search Console account. Note that you must be able to prove that you own the site (or appropriate section of that site) in order to add it to your Search Console account. You can create a property that includes an entire domain (example.com) or a property that is limited to a single branch (example.com/clothing/). If you are unable to prove ownership, you can ask another property owner to grant you access to the property. You can have up to 1,000 properties in your Search Console account. Types of website properties Search Console supports the following website property types: URL-prefix property Domain property Description Includes only URLs with the specified prefix, including the protocol (http/https). If you want your property to match any protocol or subdomain (http/https/www/.m. and so on), then consider creating a Domain property instead.



See more details. A domain-level property that Includes all subdomains (m, www, and so on) and multiple protocols (http, https, ftp). If you need to limit your data by URL path segments (example.com/es/, example.com/en/, and so on) or by protocol (http/https), then create a URL-prefix property instead. See more details. Verification Many possible methods DNS record verification only Examples Property ✓ - https does not match - www. does not match Property example.com ✓ ✓ ✓ Add a new property If someone else has granted you permission to a property, just open Search Console and select the property using the property selector. Otherwise, you'll need to add a new property to your Search Console account as described next. Adding a property does not affect your website on Google Search, it only enables you to track your site's performance on Google. If you don't get it done all in one sitting, or have setup problems, it won't hurt your website. To add a new property: Open the property selector dropdown in any Search Console page, or click here. Select + Add property on the dropdown. Choose the type of property to add: URL-prefix property () A URL-prefix property specifies the start of a URL. Any URLs that begin with this prefix are included in that property. For example, if your URL-prefix property is then all the following URLs will be part of your property: The following URLs won't match: [The URL prefix specified is https, not http.] [Subdomains, such as m.example.com, are not included in this URL prefix.] Tips: Specify the full URL prefix for your property, including the final / mark. Any URLs that start with this prefix are included in your property. Include the http:// or https:// in the URL. If your site supports multiple protocols (http and https), you must add a separate property for each protocol. Similarly, if you support multiple subdomains (such as example.com, m.example.com, and www.example.com) you must add a separate property for each subdomain. If you need to track data separately for multiple subsections of your site, consider creating a separate Search Console property for each domain or subpath that you want to track, as well as a property that contains them all. For example, if you have a travel site with specific subfolders covering Ireland, France, and Spain, you might create accounts for the following URL-prefix properties: (or a Domain property for example.com) (for your mobile site) If you support variations of your domain or protocol (m.example.com,), consider telling Google which URLs are canonical. This helps Google crawl your website more effectively. Domain property (example.com) Specify a Domain property to capture data from that domain and all subdomains and protocols (http/https). See below to learn the supported syntax and to understand which URLs are included in your property. A Domain property requires you to verify ownership using DNS record verification, unless the property is on a Google product such as Blogger or Google Sites.



Syntax A Domain property is created by specifying just the root domain of your site and any optional subdomains except for www. Do not include the protocol (http/https) or a path (/some/path/) in your property definition. If you need to specify a protocol or path, you must create a URL-prefix property. The following URLs are all valid Domain property definitions: m.example.com example.com support.m.example.org support.m.example.co.es Don't include a www prefix. Domain properties automatically include both www and non-www prefixes; that is, if you specify www.example.com as your property URL, the property will be created as example.com, and include data from both www.example.com and example.com. Coverage A Domain property aggregates data for all subdomains, protocols, and subpaths of the property. For example, if you define a Domain property as "example.com", the data includes example.com, any subdomains of example.com (for example, m.example.com, support.m.example.com, www.example.com, and so on), and any subpaths of any of those domains, on http, https, and ftp. Here are some example Domain properties, and what URLs they cover: Domain definition Included URLs example.com ... NOT - The public suffix (.org, .com, and so on) is part of the property name, so the Domain property "example.com" does not include "example.org" or "example.il.com". fish.example.com ... NOT example.com - fish.example.com is a child of example.com, and a child domain doesn't contain data about the parent domain. example.co.cn ... NOT example.co.de - The public suffix (.cn, .de) is part of the property name, and different suffixes are different properties. If you want to separate your Domain property data by subdomain, path, or protocol, use one of the following techniques: Add a page filter in the Performance report to see data for specific protocols or subdomains Create additional URL-prefix properties for segments of the Domain property; for example for the Domain property example.com, create additional properties for m.example.com, , and so on. If you want to add a Google-hosted site, such as a Sites or Blogger site, or a Google Workspace account, you can create either a URL-prefix or Domain property, and verification will happen automatically, if you are signed in with the same account as you use to manage the Google-hosted property. You will be asked to choose a verification method. After choosing, you will be shown the required verification steps for the chosen method. You can verify immediately or save your settings and resume the process later: To verify immediately, follow the verification steps described without closing the popup window, then click Verify in the popup window. If it will take you some time to perform these steps, you can always save your settings and resume the process later (described next). To pause and resume the process later, click Verify later to save your current state, close the popup, and verify your site at your convenience. After you have performed the required verification steps, finish verification by selecting the saved (but unverified) property in the property selector in the navigation bar, and selecting Verify. Data should begin to appear in your property in a few days. Data collection for a property starts as soon anyone adds the property to their Search Console account, even before verification. Data collection continues as long as any user has that property in their account, whether or not it has a verified owner. If your property has no data several days after verification, it is possibly because the site hasn't been seen in Google Search, or that you have specified the wrong URL (for example, you specified http instead of https for your URL-prefix property). Support for non-latin characters in property URLs Search Console supports Internationalizing Domain Names in Applications (IDNA) as site URLs. Just type your domain name as usual, and it will appear correctly in Search Console. For example, if you type http://bücher.example.com/ in the Add property box, it will appear correctly. Re-add a removed property You can re-add a property that you have removed without verification, as long as the property still has one verified owner. To re-add the property, simply add the property as described above in steps 1-3, and you should automatically be re-verified. Post to the help community Get answers from community members