

Quick Guide to Citing Web Sources in MLA

Sources:

The Modern Language Association of America. MLA Handbook. 8th ed. New York: Modern Language Association, 2016.

The Purdue OWL. Purdue U Writing Lab, 2016.

Web publications include online access to bibliographic databases, academic journals, archives of print publications, critical editions, reference works, dissertations, and a wide variety of other documents.

Please note: URLs are once again required within a citation.

An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal

For all online scholarly journals, provide:

1. The author(s) name(s)
2. The name of the article in quotation marks
3. The title of the publication in italics
4. All volume and issue numbers
5. The year of publication
6. Include a URL, DOI, or permalink to help readers locate the source.
7. Date of access is optional, but recommended.

Article in an Online-only Scholarly Journal

MLA requires a page range for articles that appear in Scholarly Journals. If the journal you are citing appears exclusively in an online format (i.e. there is no corresponding print publication) that does not make use of page numbers, indicate the URL or other location information.

EXAMPLE:

Dolby, Nadine. "Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions." *Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2008, www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362. Accessed 20 May 2009.

Article in an Online Scholarly Journal That Also Appears in Print

Cite articles in online scholarly journals that also appear in print as you would a scholarly journal in print, including the page range of the article. Provide the URL and the date of access.

EXAMPLE:

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 6, no. 6, 2000, pp. 595-600, wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/6/6/00-0607_article. Accessed 8 Feb. 2009.

An Article from an Online Database (or Other Electronic Subscription Service)

Cite articles from online databases (e.g. JSTOR, EBSCO, etc.) and other subscription services as containers. Thus, provide the title of the database italicized before the DOI or URL. If a DOI is not provided, use the URL instead. Date of access is recommended.

EXAMPLES:

Alonso, Alvaro, and Julio A. Camargo. "Toxicity of Nitrite to Three Species of Freshwater Invertebrates." *Environmental Toxicology*, vol. 21, no. 1, 3 Feb. 2006, pp. 90-94. *Wiley Online Library*, doi:10.1002/tox.20155.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. *ProQuest*, doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.

A Page on a Web Site

For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by the information covered above for entire Web sites. If there is no evident author, then begin the citation with the article title. If the publisher is the same as the website name, only list it once.

EXAMPLES:

"Athlete's Foot - Topic Overview." *WebMD*, 25 Sept. 2014,
www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview.

Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*,
www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July
2015.

Citing an Entire Web Site

It is a good idea to list your date of access because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later. When using the URL, be sure to include the complete address for the site except for the https://.

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). *Name of Site*. Version number, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available), URL, DOI or permalink. Date of access (if applicable).

EXAMPLES:

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and
Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl. Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov.
2003, www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/. Accessed 10 May 2006.

A YouTube Video

Video and audio sources need to be documented using the same basic guidelines for citing print sources in MLA style. Include as much descriptive information as necessary to help readers understand the type and nature of the source you are citing. If the author's name is the same as the uploader, only cite the author once. If the author is different from the uploader, cite the author's name before the title.

EXAMPLE:

"8 Hot Dog Gadgets put to the Test." *YouTube*, uploaded by Crazy Russian Hacker, 6 Jun. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBlpjSEtELs.

Need more information about citing other sources? Check out Purdue's Online Writing Lab, also known as OWL.
<https://owl.english.purdue.edu>. It's a wonderful resource for formatting and style guides!

