



MLA Guide for Citing Internet Resources (7th ed.)

General Guidelines

To cite an individual webpage or online document, give as much of the following information as you can locate on the website. Follow each element with a period, except where noted below (5.6.2).

- 1) Name of the author, editor, etc. If no author is listed, start with the title.
- 2) Title of the webpage or online document in quotation marks. If you are citing an entire website, and not just an individual webpage, skip this step and move on to step 3.
 - Untitled works may be identified by a genre label (i.e., Home page, Introduction), but do not italicize or enclose genre labels in quotation marks (5.7.7-10)
- 3) Title of the overall website in italics. If the title of the website is the same as the title of the webpage or document, you do not need to include it.
- 4) Version or edition used.
- 5) Name of the website's publisher or sponsor. Follow with a comma instead of a period. If no publisher or sponsor is given, use *N.p.*
- 6) Date of publication or last revision. If no date is given, use *n.d.*
- 7) Medium of publication (Web).
- 8) Date you accessed the website.
- 9) If your instructor requires it, include the website address (URL). Also include it if your source can't be located without it.
 - Add the URL after your access date, in brackets: <<http://www.epa.gov>>.

General Format

Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Webpage." *Title of Website*. Publisher, Publication date. Web. Date you accessed the site.

Examples

Author(s) listed:

Perkins, Stephen A. and Joseph Grant. "Sustainable Prosperity: Decreasing Household Expenses and Greenhouse Gas Emissions." *CNT*. Center for Neighborhood Technology, 31 Dec. 2008. Web. 24 June 2009.

No author and no date listed:

"Art History WWW Resources." *ArtServe*. Australian National University, N. d. Web. 24 June 2009.

Specific Types of Online Materials

Entire Website

A. *Einstein Image and Impact*. The Center for History of Physics, Nov. 2004. Web. 24 June 2009.

Online Video

"Browsing & Searching the Web." *Information Literacy Tutorials*. Narr. Bob Baker. YouTube, 1 June 2008. Web. 24 June 2009.

Article in a Scholarly Journal (*Note: The example below is freely available online. If you need to cite an article found from one of SCC Library's Online Databases, see the yellow Concise Works Cited sheet for guidance. The example below gives only an issue number on the website; it does not have a volume number.*)

Walker, Connie. "A Silent Cry for Dark Skies." *The Universe in the Classroom*. 74 (2008): n. pag. Web. 24 June 2009.

E-Book (electronic book) (*Note: The example below is freely available online. If you need to cite an e-book found from the SCC Library's Online Catalog, see the yellow Concise Works Cited sheet for guidance.*)

Lindgren, H. Elaine. *Work Makes Life Sweet, or Does It?* North Dakota State University, 2003. Web. 24 June 2009.

Blog Entry

Mutter, Alan. "Can Grassroots Journalism Do the Job?" *Reflections of a Newsosaur*. Blogger, 22 June 2009. Web. 30 June 2009.

In-Text Citations for Internet Resources

Do not use page numbering in your in-text (parenthetical) citations for online resources, because page numbers from a printout may vary between computers. The only exception would be documents in PDF format because their page numbering stays constant. The in-text citation should be in one of the following formats:

The poem contains an "element of bravado in the diction and rhythm" (Sims).
or
Sims notes that the poem contains an "element of bravado in the diction and rhythm."

Need Further Help?

Consult the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 7th ed. (available at SCC Library) or try:

© The Online Writing Lab (OWL) at Purdue Univ. <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

© The Writing Center at Yale Univ. <http://www.yale.edu/bass/writing/sources/kinds/index.html>