This guide will help you properly cite your sources from the Internet in MLA format. These may include online books, electronic journals, electronic magazines, online newspaper articles, scholarly projects or information databases, e-mail messages, web postings, listserv messages, and any other sources found online.

Note: In-text citations of Internet sources follow the same format as those of non-Internet sources. Please consult the MLA format guide for an explanation.


It’s important when using online sources to gather as much of the following information possible for each source:

- Name of the author, editor, compiler, or translator, followed by any appropriate abbreviations, such as ed.
- Title of shorter work within a larger work, in quotation marks
- Title of a book, in italics or underlined
- Name of the editor, compiler, or translator of a book (if not cited earlier), with any appropriate abbreviations
- Publication information for any print versions
- Title of a scholarly project, database, or professional or personal site (in italics or underlined), or, for a site with no title, a description such as a home page
- Name of the editor of a scholarly project or database
- Version number or, for a journal, the volume, issue, or other identifying number
- Date of the most recent electronic publication or posting
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**Basic Format for an Online Source:**
MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in MLA citations. Because Web addresses change often and documents sometimes appear in multiple places on the Web, MLA explains that most readers can find electronic sources via title or author searches in online search engines. For instructors or editors who still wish to require the use of
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**Citing an Entire Website:**

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). Medium of publication (Web). Date of access.

Example:


**Citing a Page on a Website:**


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Provide the artist’s name, the work of art, the date of creation, and the institution and city where the work is housed. Follow this initial entry with the name of the Website in italics, the medium of publication, and the date of access.


**Citing an Article in a Web Magazine:**


**Citing an Article in an Online Scholarly Journal:**

Citing an Article from an Online Database:
Cite articles from online databases (e.g. LexisNexis, ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect) and other subscription services just as you would print sources. Since these articles usually come from periodicals, be sure to consult the appropriate sections of the Works Cited: Periodicals page, which you can access via its link at the bottom of the page. In addition to this information, provide the title of the database italicized, the medium of publication, and the date of access.


Citing an Email (including email interviews):
Give the author of the message, followed by the subject line in quotation marks. State to whom the message was sent, the date the message was sent, and the medium of publication.


Citing a Blog Posting, Discussion Board, or Listserv
Cite web postings as you would a standard web entry. Provide the author of the work, the title of the posting in quotation marks, the Web site name in italics, the publisher, and the posting date. Follow with the medium of publication and the date of access. Include screen names as author names when author name is not known. If both names are known, place the author’s name in brackets. Remember if the publisher of the site is unknown, use the abbreviation n.p.