To uncover the mystery of citing the Internet, researchers must understand that there is not a single, cookie-cutter way to cite an online source. Some sources may be missing an author, a date of publication, or any number of things you may need for a citation. The main reason for citing this information is so others can access the information again. Keep this principle in mind when citing, and try to include as much information as you can find.

For Works Cited:

- **Web pages**

  Author's name (last name first). "Title of document." Name of site. Date of publication/update. Name of association affiliated with site. Date of access <URL>.

  **Examples:**

  Personal Site


  Professional Site


- **Online Periodicals**


  **Example:**


- **Online Databases**

  Author's name (last name first). "Title of document." Publication. Volume #. Date of publication: Page #. Database name. Service name. Name of library used to access database, City, State. Date of access <electronic address of the database>.

  **Example:**


For in-text citations:

This is a little trickier. Since the information you can find for websites is so variable, just try to give enough information for readers to find the source in your works cited list. In parentheses, use the last name of the author or the name of the site. Add the page, paragraph, or section number, if numbered in the site.

**Example:** "Of the 840 million people in the world who are undernourished, nearly three-fourths live in rural farming communities" (Bunch).

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For more information on citing online sources, see:

- [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_mla.html](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_mla.html)
- [The St. Martin's Handbook (5th ed) 437-500](http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/online/cite5.html)