MLA 8: ONLINE

This guide shows citations for common sources. See the MLA Handbook (8th ed.) for explanation. For more examples, see: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/

Double-space all lines on the works cited page (not shown). Use hanging indent, and put citations in alphabetical order.

ARTICLES

Author LastName, FirstName. "Title of Article: Subtitle." Title of Journal/Newspaper/Magazine, vol. #, no. #, Day Month Year, pp. Page Range. Database or URL.

AUTHOR: For 1-2 authors, list all (See 1st, 2nd and 3rd examples below). For 3 or more authors, list the first followed by et al. (See 4th example below). If no author is given, skip and start with article title (See 5th example below).

VOL./NO.: Scholarly journals usually have volume and issue numbers, but newspapers and magazines may not. If you do not see volume and issue numbers, skip it (See 2nd, 5th and 6th examples below).

DAY MONTH YEAR: Date of publication may be given in many forms – year, month year or day month year. If no date is listed, skip it.

PAGE RANGE: If no page range is listed, skip it (See 5th and 6th examples below).

DATABASE/URL: URLs are not needed for articles from library databases, as long as you give the name of the database. Include URL if your article came from a website, like nytimes.com (See 5th example below). Do not include http://. Your professor may ask that you omit URL for neatness.

1. Scholarly Article

2. Newspaper Article

3. Scholarly Article

4. Scholarly Article

5. Magazine Article

6. Viewpoint Article
**WEBSITES**

Author LastName, FirstName. “Title of Webpage.” Title of Website, Publisher, Date of Publication, URL.

AUTHOR: Many websites do not list an author. If no author is given, skip and start with title (See 2nd, 3rd and 4th examples below).

WEBPAGE/WEBSITE: A website is a collection of many webpages. For example, the library homepage is one webpage on the NOVA website. If you use only one part of a website, cite the webpage (See 1st, 2nd and 4th examples below). If you use the entire website, do not cite a specific webpage (See 3rd example below).

PUBLISHER: Publisher is usually listed at the bottom of a page, beside ©. If no publisher is listed, skip it. If the publisher’s name is in the title of the webpage, skip it (See 2nd and 3rd examples below).

DATE OF PUBLICATION: If no date is listed, skip it and list date of access after URL. (See 4th example below).

URL: Do not include http://. Your professor may ask that you omit URL for neatness.


“Attitudes Toward a Law Restricting the Possession of Handguns: United States, Selected Years 1959-2012.”


**VIDEO**

Film Title. Production Company, Release Year. Database.

YOUTUBE

Author. “Video Title.” YouTube, Day Month Year, URL.


@MrMeow27. “Funniest Cat Video Ever.” YouTube, 22 Apr. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=LfeIfiiBTfY.

**EBOOKS**

Author LastName, FirstName. Title of Book: Subtitle. E-book, Publisher, Year. Database or URL.

EDITION: If an edition number is given, list it after the title (See 2nd example below).

DATABASE OR URL: For ebooks from a library database, list the database (See 1st example below). For ebooks from the open web (Google Books), list URL (See 2nd example below).


**IN-TEXT CITATIONS**

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<td>1 Author: (Anagonye 27).</td>
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