These guidelines on MLA documentation style are the only ones available on the Internet that are authorized by the Modern Language Association of America. The MLA guidelines on documenting online sources are explained in detail in the seventh edition of the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (2009) and in the second edition of the MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing (1998). Sources on the World Wide Web that students and scholars use in their research include scholarly projects, reference databases, the texts of books, articles in periodicals, and professional and personal sites. Entries in a works-cited list for such sources contain as many items from the list below as are relevant and available. Following this list are sample entries for some common kinds of Web sources.

1. Name of the author, compiler, director, editor, narrator, performer, or translator of the work (for more than one author, see the MLA handbook 5.5.4; for a corporate author, see the MLA handbook 5.5.5; for an anonymous work, see the MLA handbook 5.5.9).
2. Title of the work (italicized if the work is independent; in roman type and quotation marks if the work is part of a larger work [see the MLA handbook 3.6.2-3]).
3. Title of the overall website (italicized), if distinct from item 2.
4. Version or edition used (see the MLA handbook 5.5.13).
5. Publisher of sponsor of the site; if not available, use N.p.
6. Date of publication (day, month, and year, as available); if nothing is available, use n.d.
7. Medium of publication (Web).
8. Date of access (day, month, and year).
9. Untitled works may be identified by a genre label (e.g., Home page, Introduction, Online posting), neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks, in the place where the title goes (see the MLA handbook 5.5.8 and 5.7.7-10 for additional guidance on the use of genre labels).
10. A URL should be included in a citation only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or when an instructor requires it.

**Scholarly Project**

**Professional Site**

**Personal Site**

**Poem**

**Article in a Reference Database**

**Article in a Journal**
Jancovich, Mark. "Vicious Womanhood": Genre, the Femme Fatale, and Post-War America.” *Canadian Journal of*
MLA Documentation for Sources from the World Wide Web


**Article in a Magazine**

**A Listserv, Discussion Group, or Blog Posting**
Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. “Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Max Number of Rooms?”


**Audio File**


**YouTube Video**

**Film Viewed Online**

**Ebook**

**Twitter**
Athar, Sohaib (ReallyVirtual). “Helicopter hovering above Abbottabad at 1AM (is a rare event).” 1 May 2011, 3:58 p.m. Tweet.

**Podcast**

In parenthetical references in the text, works on the World Wide Web are cited just like printed works. For any type of source, you must include information in your text that directs readers to the correct entry in the works cited list (see the MLA Handbook, sec. 5.3). Web documents generally do not have fixed page numbers or any kind of section numbering. If your source lacks numbering, you have to omit numbers from your parenthetical references. If your source includes fixed page numbers or section numbering (such as numbering of paragraphs), cite the relevant numbers. Give the appropriate abbreviation before the numbers: "(Moulthrop, pars. 19-20)." (Pars. is the abbreviation for paragraphs. Common abbreviations are listed in the MLA Handbook, sec. 7.4.) For a document on the Web, the page numbers of a printout should normally not be cited, because the pagination may vary in different printouts.

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