Entire Website (MLA 28)
Author’s last name, Author’s first name. Title of Website. Date of publication, www.url-included-here.com.


Specific Webpage (MLA 28)
Author’s last name, Author’s first name. “Title of Webpage.” Title of Website. Date of publication or posting, www.url-included-here.com.


A Specific Webpage with No Given Author (MLA 28)


A Webpage with a Corporate Author (MLA 25, 28)
Some website are published by corporations or organizations instead of authors or editors. The organization or corporation can be substituted for the author in this case.


Article Retrieved from a Generic Website (MLA 28)

Article Retrieved from an Electronic Database (MLA 32)


Blog (MLA 24, 28-30)

Author's last name, Author’s first name (pseudonyms may be used). "Title of Blog Entry." Title of Blog, date of publication/post, www.url-included-here.com.


Internet Image (MLA 41-42, 49-50, 52)

Author’s last name, Author’s first name. Title of Art Work. Year completed, Museum Name, Museum City. Title of Website, www.url-included-here.com.


Or

Title of Picture, copyright year, organization or publisher, www.url-included-here.com. Type of file/Type of unexpected work.


Notes on MLA

- When no author is provided, leave that part blank and begin with the title.
- When no page numbers are provided, insert N.pag. except for when no page number is needed in the citation.
- If any other data is missing and cannot be found, skip over that information and move on to the next necessary item.
- Always use the most recent copyright year listed as the year of publication unless otherwise instructed.
- If you are not able to find the website on your own (using only the information you provided) without the URL, it is probably not a credible source.
- It is never recommended that you use a source that does not list an author, but if you do, make sure you can verify any facts you use elsewhere.