# Electronic Citations
## *How to include electronic sources in your paper*

| **Website** (5.6.1, 5.6.2) | |
|---|---|
| **Parenthetical (in-text)** *This is what you would write in the body of your paper.* | Quinion explains that this use of the phrase is not redundant.(Whimfield) |
| **Works Cited** *This is what you would write at the end of your paper in the Works Cited section* | Quinion, Michael. "Arms Akimbo." *World Wide Words*. N.p., Oct. 1999. Web. 26 July 2005.<br><br>Whimfield, Laura-Jane. "Country Driveway Gets a Face Lift." *Whimfield: Modern Pre-Industrial Living*. N.p., 28 Oct.2009. Web. 6 Nov. 2009. |
| **Additional Comments** | When citing a website in Works Cited, provide as much as possible of the following information (5.6.2):<br><br>Author's name. If no author is listed, start with the title of the document.<br>Title of the document (in quotation marks or italicized)<br>Title of the overall website (italicized, if distinct from the title of the document).<br><br>Publisher or sponsor of the site; if not available, use "N.p."<br><br>Date of publication; if not available, use "n.d."<br><br>Include the word "Web" after the publisher/N.p., describing that the medium of the site is the web (5.6.2).<br><br>Include the date of access (5.6.2).<br><br>If there are no page or paragraph numbers, the MLA guide recommends that you incorporate the name of the author in the text of your paper. Or you may cite author's name in parentheses without a page or paragraph number, if you prefer. In the Works Cited use the abbreviation "n. pag" (6.4.1).<br><br>Include a URL only if the site is too difficult to find without it, or if an instructor requires it. Only break a URL between two lines after a single or double slash. Do not use a hyphen to connect the URL between the two lines (5.6.1). |