**From Purdue Owl:** [**https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/**](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/)

**Online Sources in APA format**

**Article From an Online Periodical**

Online articles follow the same guidelines for printed articles. Include all information the online host makes available, including an issue number in parentheses.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Online Periodical, volume number*(issue number if available). Retrieved from   
http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/

Bernstein, M. (2002). 10 tips on writing the living Web. *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites, 149*. Retrieved from http://www.alistapart.com/articles/writeliving

**Online Scholarly Journal Article: Citing DOIs**

**Please note**: In August of 2011 the formatting recommendations for DOIs changed. DOIs are now rendered as an alpha-numeric string which acts as an active link. According to *The APA Style Guide to Electronic References, 6th edition*, you should use the DOI format which the article appears with. So, if it is using the older numeric string, use that as the DOI. If, however, it is presented as the newer alpha-numeric string, use that as the DOI. The Purdue OWL maintains examples of citations using both DOI styles.

Because online materials can potentially change URLs, APA recommends providing a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), when it is available, as opposed to the URL. DOIs are an attempt to provide stable, long-lasting links for online articles. They are unique to their documents and consist of a long alphanumeric code. Many-but not all-publishers will provide an article's DOI on the first page of the document.

Note that some online bibliographies provide an article's DOI but may "hide" the code under a button which may read "Article" or may be an abbreviation of a vendor's name like "CrossRef" or "PubMed." This button will usually lead the user to the full article which will include the DOI. Find DOI's from print publications or ones that go to dead links with CrossRef.org's "DOI Resolver," which is displayed in a central location on their home page.

**Article From an Online Periodical with DOI Assigned**

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number,*page range. doi:0000000/000000000000 or http://dx.doi.org/10.0000/0000

Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing, 41*, 1245-1283. doi:10.1108/03090560710821161

Wooldridge, M.B., & Shapka, J. (2012). Playing with technology: Mother-toddler interaction scores lower during play with electronic toys. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 33*(5), 211-218. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2012.05.005

**Article From an Online Periodical with no DOI Assigned**

Online scholarly journal articles without a DOI require the URL of the journal home page. Remember that one goal of citations is to provide your readers with enough information to find the article; providing the journal home page aids readers in this process.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number*. Retrieved from http://www.journalhomepage.com/full/url/

Kenneth, I. A. (2000). A Buddhist response to the nature of human rights. *Journal of Buddhist Ethics, 8*. Retrieved from http://www.cac.psu.edu/jbe/twocont.html

**Article from a Database**

**Please note:** APA states that including database information in citations is not necessary because databases change over time (p. 192). However, the OWL still includes information about databases for those users who need database information.

When referencing a print article obtained from an online database (such as a database in the library), provide appropriate print citation information (formatted just like a "normal" print citation would be for that type of work). By providing this information, you allow people to retrieve the print version if they do not have access to the database from which you retrieved the article. You can also include the item number or accession number or database URL at the end, but the APA manual says that this is not required.

If you are citing a database article that is available in other places, such as a journal or magazine, include the homepage's URL. You may have to do a web search of the article's title, author, etc. to find the URL.   
  
For articles that are easily located, do not provide database information. If the article is difficult to locate, then you can provide database information. Only use retrieval dates if the source could change, such as Wikis. For more about citing articles retrieved from electronic databases, see pages 187-192 of the Publication Manual.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number,*page range. Retrieved from http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/

Smyth, A. M., Parker, A. L., & Pease, D. L. (2002). A study of enjoyment of peas. *Journal of Abnormal Eating, 8*(3), 120-125. Retrieved from   
http://www.articlehomepage.com/full/url/

Gerontology database. (Accession No. 50360869)

**Electronic Books**

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De Huff, E. W. (n.d.). *Taytay’s tales: Traditional Pueblo Indian tales*. Retrieved from  http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/dehuff/taytay/taytay.html

Davis, J. (n.d.). *Familiar birdsongs of the Northwest*.  Available from http://www.powells.com/cgi-bin/biblio? inkey=1-9780931686108-0

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To cite Kindle (or other e-book formats) you must include the following information: The author, date of publication, title, e-book version, and either the Digital Object Identifer (DOI) number, or the place where you downloaded the book. Please note that the DOI/place of download is used in-place of publisher information.

Here’s an example:

Stoker, B. (1897). *Dracula* [Kindle DX version]. Retrieved from Amazon.com

**Chapter/Section of a Web Document or Online Book Chapter**

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. In *Title of book or larger document* (chapter or section number). Retrieved from http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/

Engelshcall, R. S. (1997). Module mod\_rewrite: URL Rewriting Engine. In *Apache HTTP Server version 1.3 documentation* (Apache modules). Retrieved from http://httpd.apache.org/docs/1.3/mod/mod\_rewrite.html

Peckinpaugh, J. (2003). Change in the Nineties. In J. S. Bough and G. B. DuBois (Eds.), *A century of growth in America*. Retrieved from GoldStar database.