Cite Your Sources
A webpage doesn’t always have all the information you need to cite it in one place—you may have to hunt for it. Cite a journal article linked to a webpage like an article. See below:

Webpage: Sensor Networks and Applications Research Center. “Motion Capture,”
[Author Title Web address Year updated if known Date accessed by you]

Article linked from website:
[Author Article title Web address (if relevant) Journal Volume, issue, page numbers Year]

E-mail or cut-and-paste this information and you can re-format it in IEEE citation style.

Keyword examples: physical therapy measurement goniometer joint
movement electronic automatic biomechanics [Your keywords?]

1. Find General or Product Information on the Web.
Use the Web for:
Background on your project and the client Examples of what others have done
Technical, hardware, and pricing data Quick facts and explanations
Videos or images

✓ Search using Google (http://www.google.com/) for items relevant to your project. Experiment with different keywords.

✓ In your Google results screen, click on Tool (upper right) to select Advanced Search. Re-do your search using one of the Advanced Search features.

✓ Find 3 websites relevant to your project. E-mail to libref@mines.edu the citation information (not just the web address) for each website (include your section letter in the subject line):
  • Author or agency
  • Title
  • Web address
  • Year updated (if known)
  • Date accessed by you
2. Find Specialized Information—Google Scholar.

✓ Search using Google Scholar (http://scholar.google.com/) for scholarly articles on your project. Experiment with different keywords.

✓ Find 3 articles relevant to your project. NOTE: Some articles come with links to full text available through Mines library subscriptions or other sources (on screen right).

✓ E-mail to libref@mines.edu the citation information for each article (include your section letter in the subject line).
  - Google Scholar articles should be cited like journal articles, not webpages—see example of article citation at top of this guide.
  - Click on the article title to find the citation information you need.

3. Evaluate your sources.
The "look and feel" of a publication can help you determine if it is authoritative—how much you can rely on it to support your work.

✓ For the website resources above, consider what you can tell about the author’s expertise and the purpose of the site. Check the level of authority (high – moderate – low) by considering these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written to inform; objective, unbiased language (moderate-high)</th>
<th>Written to influence—blog, opinion piece, editorial, includes ads (low)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Includes data, graphs, tables so you can evaluate conclusions (moderate-high)</td>
<td>Cartoons, unprofessional color scheme, staged photos, etc. (low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lists author’s credentials; includes citations to other publications, links to authoritative websites (high)</td>
<td>No author listed; doesn’t cite any sources as back-up (low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lengthy enough to provide a solid explanation and details as needed (moderate-high)</td>
<td>Length less than 2-3 pages (low-moderate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From an authoritative source—scholarly journal, government agency, university (high)</td>
<td>In a news website or e-news magazine, written to entertain (moderate-low)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Based on this list, how authoritative are the websites you’ve looked at?

Tip: Information does not have to be authoritative to be useful—you can still use the information (for example in Wikipedia), but for an engineering design project back it up with more "authoritative" works.