Plagiarism is a serious ethical issue that can be experienced in the university environment. This guide has been prepared for the prevention of plagiarism in theses, projects, and assignments of the students and academic staff of İstanbul Aydın University. Turnitin program is used to determine plagiarism/similarity rates in our university. In this document, information is provided to show according to what criteria Turnitin performs similarity tests.

**What is Plagiarism?**

Plagiarism is defined by the Council of Writing Program Administrators as:

> “In an instructional setting, plagiarism occurs when a writer deliberately uses someone else’s language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source.”


**Deciding if something is "common knowledge"**

“Generally speaking, you can regard something as common knowledge if you find the same information undocumented in at least five credible sources. Additionally, it might be common knowledge if you think the information you're presenting is something your readers will already know, or something that a person could easily find in general reference sources. But when in doubt, cite; if the citation turns out to be unnecessary, your teacher or editor will tell you”

2 https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/589/ last accessed on 06.02.2017.
Types of Plagiarism

#1. CLONE
Submitting another’s work, word-for-word, as one’s own

#2. CTRL-C
Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

#3. FIND - REPLACE
Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

#4. REMIX
Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

#5. RECYCLE
Borrows generously from the writer’s previous work without citation

#6. HYBRID
Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

#7. MASHUP
Mixes copied material from multiple sources

#8. 404 ERROR
Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

#9. AGGREGATOR
Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work

#10. RE-TWEET
Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure

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Samples of Plagiarism by Type from Turnitin.com’s White Paper

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3 All the below images are taken from the following website: http://www.turnitin.com/assets/en_us/media/plagiarism_spectrum.php last accessed on 06.04.2015.
Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own

**A Natural Setting**

*A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-Indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

The Beautiful Yosemite Valley

From the time of its first discovery by non-Indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, possession on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. And Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, while perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

A Beautiful Setting in Yosemite

Since its first discovery by non-native people in the mid-19th century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even sacred, hold on the American psyche because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mindset, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing political movements, migration patterns and environmental issues as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

An Untouched View
A History of Settlement and Change in Yosemite Valley

The first non-natives to see Yosemite Valley were probably members of the mid-nineteenth century Joseph Walker Party, who crossed the Sierra Nevada from East to West. The first descriptions of Yosemite came almost 20 years later. From the start, the valley has been renowned for its natural beauty, and highly regarded as the centerpiece of Yosemite National Park, attracting visitors from around the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.
Recycle

Borrows generously from the writer’s previous work without citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Unoriginal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**A Natural Setting**

*History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

**Ecology 201:**

*An Unnatural Expectation*

*The Impact of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

From its first discovery by the Ahwahneechee in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a unique, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time reflecting changing politics, human migration patterns and the rise of environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
Hybrid
Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. "Native Americans have lived in the Yosemite region for as long as 8,000 years. The first people that we have record of was a band of Native Americans that called the Valley 'Ah-wah-nee' and themselves the Ahwahneechee." While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

Mashup
Mixes copied material from multiple sources

**A Natural Setting**
*A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

**A Natural Setting**
*A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience. The work of Ayres gave easterners an appreciation for Yosemite Valley and started a movement to preserve it. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature. The 1849 California Gold Rush led to conflicts between miners and natives, and the volunteer Mariposa Battalion was formed by the state of California as a punitive expedition against natives in the Yosemite area.
404 Error

Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

Perceived Beauty: Man’s Nature
Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

“Since its first discovery by the Joseph Walker Party in the mid-nineteenth century”” “Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all “special temples of Nature.”” “While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.”

1 For an insightful discussion of Walker’s expedition, including an extended description of their first sight of Yosemite Valley, see Walker’s original piece in The Golden Times, May 5, 1833, p. 4. Print.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

Yosemite Valley was first sighted by non-Indians in 1833 by Joseph Rutherford Walker and his group of explorers. Yosemite has a long and diverse cultural history that helped to shape the region, country and even the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.¹

⁴ Hanick, C. “A Natural Setting,” p. 41.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

From its earliest discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a spiritual hold on the American conscience: its beauty is incomparable and has been held up as one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite has a special grip on the western mind, impressions about the Valley have evolved over time, shaped by changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as mankind has become more attuned to its relationship and impact on nature.

References / Bibliography Harvard Style

Referencing with Harvard

When writing assignments you must acknowledge the source of your ideas and quotes in sufficient detail so that those reading can locate the item. Referencing is important to avoid plagiarism, to verify quotations and to enable readers to follow up what you have written and locate the cited author’s work. The “Harvard style” is a generic author-date style for citing and referencing information used. There are many styles which follow the author-date convention, including the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Chicago Manual of Style. This guide is based on an Australian style manual (AGPS style) now revised by Snooks & Co, 2002.

Note: Before you create your list of references, check with your lecturer or tutor for the bibliographic style preferred by the School.

Keep in Mind the Following Points:

- Write down all the citation details of a source as you use it.
- Place quotation marks “ “ around a direct quote and include page number(s) when quoting directly.
- Insert brief citations at the appropriate places in the text of your document.
- Compile a reference list at the end of the document that includes full details of all references cited

In-text Citations:

- In an author-date style, in-text citations usually require the name of the author(s) and the year of publication.
- A page number is included if you have a direct quote, paraphrase a passage or you want to direct the reader to a specific page. Page numbers may also be included if you are referring to a long work and the page numbers might be useful to the reader

How to Create a Reference List/Bibliography

- A reference list contains only the books, articles, and web pages etc that are cited in the text of the document. A bibliography includes all sources consulted for background or further reading.
- A reference list is arranged alphabetically by author. If an item has no author, it is cited by title, and included in the alphabetical list using the first significant word of the title.

If you have more than one item with the same author, list the items chronologically, starting with the earliest publication.
1. **BOOK**

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Authors</td>
<td>… as previously demonstrated (Reid, Parsons &amp; Green 1989)</td>
<td>Reid, DH, Parsons, MB &amp; Green, CW 1989, <em>Staff management in human services: behavioral research and application</em>, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield.</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No author</td>
<td>… already mentioned (<em>Be, know, do: leadership the Army way</em> 2004). OR In <em>Be, know, do: leadership the Army way</em> (2004) there is an interesting example …</td>
<td><em>Be, know, do: leadership the Army way</em> 2004, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Order chronologically in the reference list.* |
*Order alphabetically by title in the reference list.* |
*The edition statement is placed after the title of the work. This is not necessary for a first edition.* |
| Edited Book | … some findings (Sjostrand 1993)  
OR  
## 2. CHAPTER IN A BOOK

Elements of the citation

Author(s) of chapter – family name and initials Year of publication, ‘Title of chapter – in single quotation marks’, in Editor(s) – family name and initials (eds), *Title of book* – italicised, Edition, Publisher, Place of publication, Page numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## 3. CONFERENCE PAPER

Elements of the citation

Author(s) of paper – family name and initials Year of publication, ‘Title of paper – in single quotation marks’, *Title of published proceedings which may include place held and date(s)* – italicized, Publisher, Place of Publication, Page number(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4. **JOURNAL ARTICLE**

Elements of the Citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. **THESIS**

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
6. REPORT
Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
7. WEB PAGE
Elements of the citation

Author(s) of page – (person or organisation) Year (page created or revised), Title of page - italicised, Publisher (if applicable), Place of publication (if applicable), viewed date, URL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web page with no date of publication</td>
<td>… it has been argued that emotional intelligence is a combination of competencies (Bliss n.d.)</td>
<td>Bliss, SE n.d., The effect of emotional intelligence on a modern organizational leader’s ability to make effective decisions, viewed 10 February 2008, <a href="http://eqi.org/mgtpaper.htm">http://eqi.org/mgtpaper.htm</a>.</td>
<td>Web page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. TABLE, IMAGE OR DIAGRAM

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

References are placed directly under the table, diagram or image.

EndNote - Reference Type

Book

Use the relevant reference type for the item you are citing.
9. OTHER INTERNET SOURCES

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

10. PATENT

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### 11. STANDARD

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 12. MAP

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Map</strong></td>
<td>… reading this map (Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland 1996)</td>
<td>Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland 1996, <em>Dotswood</em>, Australia 1:100 000 geological series, sheet 8158, Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland, Brisbane.</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 13. DVD or VIDEO

Elements of the citation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Add DVD to the Type field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 14. LECTURE NOTES

Elements of the citation

Name of author(s) or the institution responsible, use & for multiple authors Year of publication, *Title and subtitle of publication* – italicised, Type of medium, Name of institution, Location of institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
15. **PERSONAL COMMUNICATION**

Elements of the citation

Information obtained by interview, telephone call, letter or email should be documented in the text, but should **NOT** be included in the list of References.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal communication</td>
<td>When interviewed on 15 June 1995, Dr Peter Jones explained that … OR This was later verbally confirmed (P Jones 1995, pers. comm., 15 June).</td>
<td><strong>Do not include in the Reference List</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. **INDIRECT CITATION**

An indirect citation is when the ideas of one author are published in another author’s text but you have not read or accessed the original author’s work.

In the list of References provide the details of the author of the work you have read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Type</th>
<th>In-text Examples</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
<th>EndNote Reference Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Add “cited in” manually using “Edit Citation” option

Use the relevant reference type for the item you are citing.
17. DIRECT QUOTATION

- A direct quotation reproduces word-for-word material directly quoted from another author’s work, or from your own previously-published work. If the quotation is fewer than 40 words, incorporate it into your paragraph and enclose the quotation in double quotation marks.
- If the quotation comprises 40 or more words, display it in an indented, freestanding block of text, without quotation marks. At the end of a block quotation, cite the quoted source and the page number in parentheses, after the final punctuation mark.
- If you have directly quoted words from a source (in inverted commas, or in an indented paragraph), provide the author, year, and specific page number for that quotation. (For material without page numbers, give the paragraph number.) Include a complete reference in the reference list.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Other forms of conduct that violate scientific ethics in research and publications</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Falsification</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distortion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slicing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wrongful authorship</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other forms of ethical violations</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: http://www.yok.gov.tr/web/guest/icerik/~journal_content/56_INSTANCE_rEHF8BIsfYRx/10279/18187
## APA 6 SYSTEM

### Reference examples

#### One author (a book chapter)


#### One author, multiple works published in the same year


#### Two authors (a journal article with doi)


#### Three authors


- Use "&" before the final author.
**Four to seven authors**


- List all authors in the reference entry

**More than seven authors**


- First 6 authors ... last author. and follow by date and other information.

Click the type of resources on the left column to find more reference examples.

Go to the In-text citation page to learn how to do in-text citations.

**Reference List example**

References

Secondary citations

A secondary citation is where you are citing information or quotes the author of your reference has taken from source that you have not read.

In-text citation:
Seidenberg and McClelland’s study, conducted in 1990 (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993), shows that ...
... as some studies show (Seidenberg & McClelland, as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993).
• Name the author of the original work in your text, cite the secondary source in in-text citation: (as cited in ..., 1993)

Reference list entry:

• Give the secondary source in the reference list.

DOI and URL

DOI

DOI = digital object identifier

• A DOI commonly identifies a journal article but it can also be found on other publication types including books.
• All DOIs start with 10. and includes numbers and letters. Example: doi:10.1016/j.addbeh.2009.08.001
• The DOI provides a permanent internet address for the item making it easy to locate.
• You may search by DOI numbers in Library Search to locate articles.

Doi in your reference list entry:

• Always use the DOI if available (for print or online articles and books).
• No full stop at the end of a DOI.

New!

A new citing format for DOI was introduced by APA in March 2017. The new format includes https and the prefix doi.org: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asw.2016.11.001
Example:

NOTES:
Articles retrieved from library databases may include ezproxy.aut.ac.nz in the DOIs. This ezproxy information should be removed.
For example:
https://doi-org.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz/10.1093/pubmed/fdv045
The correct URL for this DOI is:
https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdv045

URL
If there is no DOI for a online journal article or an e-book, include a URL in your reference.

Use the URL of a journal home page for journal articles without DOI

- Use the URL of the journal homepage, NOT the full URL of the article, in your reference.

Finding a journal homepage URL:

- You could do a Google search for the journal title (within double quotation marks), e.g. "new zealand management magazine" to find the journal's homepage

- Or, go to the Library database Ulrichsweb, search by the journal title or the journal's ISSN to find the journal record. On the journal record page, find the journal URL for your reference.

Journals without a home page and no DOI:
This can happen to some discontinued journals, or journals archived in an archival database only.

- Use the **database home page** URL in your reference. See the example in the following section.

**Use a URL of a library database:**

**Resources retrieved from a library database, without a DOI:**

If you use electronic resources without DOI, such as an ebook or a data set or a journal without a website, from a library database,

You are required to include the URL of the **database homepage** in your reference.

- Do not use the full URL of the source that you retrieved from a database.

**Example:**

An ebook "Small town sustainability: economic, social, and environmental innovation".

The URL on the ebook page is:


- You should remove ezproxy and other details following it.
- The correct URL in the reference for this book should be http://ebookcentral.proquest.com

**Source:** https://aut.ac.nz.libguides.com/APA6th/referencelist