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**ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING**

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Internet and world wide web

prepared by: Rediate Befekadu ETR/0042/11

Submitted To: Mr. Fitsum Alemu

March 2020

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# **History of Internet**

**ARPANET:1967-1972**

The internet traces its roots to a US defense department project in the 1960s born out of the cold war. The military’s research arm, the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), began work on a communication project, which led to the creation of ARPANET, one of the earliest iterations of computers talking to each other on a network. SDS, or Scientific Data Systems, built that first computer that connected to the network. The first message sent was the word “lo;” the researchers were trying to type the word “login” and the system crashed after two letters. In the early days, these systems used Interface Message Processors (IMPs), which were computers designed to organize and receive data coming in and out of the network.

ARPANET relied on leased telephone lines. It was based on the packet switching technology that characterizes the modern Internet, it was a unitary network and the subnet of identical, centrally managed IMPs constituted the core of the system.

**Development of the TCP/IP: 1973–1983**

TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. TCP/IP is a set of standardized rules that allow computers to communicate on a network such as the internet. During and after the construction of the ARPANET, other significant developments in networking technology were under way. By the early to mid-1970s, therefore, ARPA found itself running three separate ‘experimental’ networks – ARPANET, PRNET, and SATNET – all of which used packet switching technology, but in different ways. An obvious next step was to see whether a method for ‘internetworking’ them, so that they functioned as an apparently seamless whole, could be developed. TCP/IP became the cornerstone of the new ‘network of networks. The great advantage of this approach was that implicit in it was the possibility of organic growth: as long as a given network ‘spoke’ TCP/IP (as it were) it was free to join the Internet. And because the system was not owned or controlled by anybody (unlike the ARPANET), there were no gatekeepers to control admission to it.

**World Wide Web (WWW)-1991**

The earliest days of the consumer internet were sound tracked by a cacophony of digital hisses and beeps. Before the invention of WWW, the pre-web Internet was an almost entirely text-based world. Berners-Lee, who in 1989 was a researcher working at CERN, the Swiss nuclear research facility, came up with the idea of www, a decentralized repository of information, linked together and shareable with anyone who could connect to it. He built the first webpage in 1993. He also created the first website browser (initially called worldwide web and then named Nexus).

But it wasn’t until a team of former students at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign (UIUC), led by Marc Andreessen, created the Mosaic web browser in 1993 that the web started to take off. Andreessen and his team left the research facility at UIUC to start Netscape, the company that produced the first web browser many people ever used: Netscape Navigator.

Netscape’s real competitor was Microsoft’s Internet explorer, which first launched with windows 95. But Microsoft was able to iterate its software faster as the web changed, implementing new technologies like CSS (cascading style sheet) before Netscape could. In 1977 the first modem designed to use with PC arrived. In 1996 56K modem got introduced.

**Broadband-2000’s**

At some point in 2004, for the first time ever, there were more people in the US who had access to broadband internet than dial-up, according to the Pew Research Center. The price of broadband connections had begun to fall as more users signed up. Broadband modems act a little differently than their dial-up predecessors in that they do not need to call out over the phone line to your internet service provider to establish a connection to the internet—they stay connected unless they’re turned off. In the US today, most broadband connections come into homes through the same connections used for cable TV, and don’t tend to require access to a telephone line to connect.

The earliest versions of Wi-Fi were implemented in the mid 1990’s, but it wasn’t until Apple include the technology in the iBook laptop in 1999, as well as other models in the early 2000s, that it really started to kick off. Broadband speeds are generally faster than dial-up. Even streaming videos became possible; YouTube first launched in 2005. Websites evolved from simple destinations to interactive places where people could buy things and communicate with each other in real-time.

**Cellular data**

Mobile broadband—connecting to the internet through a cell phone—has exploded in popularity over the last five years.

WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) the early dial-up of mobile internet. The mobile web truly took off with the iPhone, however, and all the devices that aimed to copy it. The iPhone was first launched in 2007 even though a 3G model wasn’t introduced until 2008. As 5G wireless networks are deployed around the world today, many with the promise of download speeds over 1 GB per second and connections so airtight it’ll feel like you’re in the same room as someone thousands of miles away. It’s easy to see how the internet could progress from its simple roots, but not what from it will take.

# **Popular Websites Evolution**

**Instagram**

Instagram was named information.com around 2005 and it was used for videogames, airline tickets, hotels and amazingly for online gambling. In 2010 it just added a search button on the bottom and after 2 years in 2012 it was changed to a business and marketing website. In its former days it was used for iPhone only with refresh button on top and you can only access pictures but no videos. Currently its users got very high and the interface got much better and now you can add videos and you can also use it to post long videos in its new IG tv.

**Facebook**

Facebook earlier name in 2000 was about face and it was yellow with the search on the left. It was an atlantics media and was used to add phone book also as a sells page. In 2005 the face of Facebook was a man in blue and white. With a login site on left, description on the right and I can say it almost looked like the current one. In 2010 the login and sign up came to the right and added the worlds map on the right. In 2015 they removed the map and added some description about their page and its use and kept the login and sign up page on the right but this time a little bold. In 2020 they got the map back on the page and it became easy and simple.

**Amazon**

In 2000 amazon was a very bad looking website with a bunch of boxes with words in them and a messy description writing also a search button on the right. In 2005 it got a little better, minimized the amount of description they put on items and worked on advertising what they deliver. In 2010 amazon website got much better they almost removed the descriptions completely and added pictures and categories of the stuff they sell online. In 2015 amazon managed to change their page almost completely. Categories came to bottom, no description in the front page just clickable pictures. In 2020 they added some animation picture of a house in front and a car approaching it as a symbol of their delivery service. Also added a search button on the very top. It got much simpler and easy to use.

**Twitter**

Twitter in 2004 posted saying that “we sell this website-name because of other schedule” and left email to contact customers and sale price of $4500. In 2010 twitter had a search button on the top acted like a news station. In 2015 it got a blue and greenish gesture and got categories with pictures in middle and with the words on the left and sign up on the right. In 2020 twitter changed the page to all blue and white and added some description on the right sign up and, on the right, and they made their website very simple.

**YouTube**

In 2005 YouTube had a very bad look back then which can only upload a very short videos as I can see a maximum video had a 10 min maximum video life. With a blue and white page. In 2010 YouTube had a mini square look on the videos and its views were high for that time which shows it got much users on that year too. Search button on the top also browse and upload were next to it. In 2015 YouTube almost got its current look with the titles still blue and categories at the left. In 2020 which is the current YouTube is in red and black got very simple and also very easy to use and interact.

# **Categories of Website**

## News

### **The New York times**

* The New York times is an American newspaper based in New York city with worldwide influence and readership.
* <https://www.nytimes.com>

### **CNN**

* The New York times is an American news-based television channel owned by AT&T’s Warner Media.
* <https://edition.cnn.com>

### **Ethiopian reporter news**

* It is a very known newspaper in Ethiopia who also own the website for Amharic based news.
* <https://www.ethiopianreporter.com>

### **ABC news**

* Is the news division of the American broadcasting company.
* <https://abcnews.go.com>

### **Yahoo news**

* Yahoo news is a news website that originated as an internet-based news aggregator by yahoo.
* <https://news.yahoo.com>

## Informational

### **Drop box**

* Dropbox is a modern workspace designed to reduce busywork so you can focus on the things that matter.
* [www.dropbox.com](http://www.dropbox.com)

### **The verge**

* The verge is an American technology news online magazine operated by Vox media, publishing news, features stories, guidebooks, product reviews, and podcasts.
* <https://www.theverge.com>

### **Polygon**

* Polygon is an American video game website that publishes news, cultural reviews and videos.
* [https://www.polygon.com](https://www.polygon.com/)

### **Mosaic art now**

* Mosaic art now celebrates contemporary mosaics by bringing the art forms most accomplished practitioners and most innovative thinking to this website, weekly newsletter Facebook and twitter.
* [http://www.mosaicartnow.com](http://www.mosaicartnow.com/)

### **Mint**

* Mint is a free web based personal financial management service for the US and Canada, created by Aaron Patzer.
* <https://www.mint.com>

## Business/Marketing

### **TripAdvisor**

* Is an online travel company that operates a global platform with user generated content, price comparison tools and online reservations for transportation, lodging, travel experiences, and restaurants.
* <https://www.tripadvisor.com>

### **Alibaba**

* Alibaba group holding limited is a Chinese multinational technology company specializing in e-commerce, retail, internet and technology.
* <https://www.alibabagroup.com/en/global/home>

### **Amazon**

* Amazon is an American multinational technology company based in Seattle that focuses on e-commerce, cloud computing, digital streaming and artificial intelligence.
* <https://www.amazon.com>

### **Moz**

* Is a software as a service company that sells inbound marketing analytics software subscriptions.
* <https://moz.com>

### **Shopify**

* A Canadian multinational e-commerce company platform for online stores and retail point-of-sale systems.
* <https://www.shopify.com>

## Educational

### **Khan academy**

* Is a nonprofit educational organization with the goal of creating a set of online tools that help educate students.
* [https://www.khanacademy.org](https://www.khanacademy.org/)

### **Edx**

* Edx is a massive open online course provider. It hosts online university level courses in a wide range of driplines to a worldwide student body including some courses at no charge.
* <https://www.edx.org>

### **Bright storm**

* Bright storm is an online learning platform for teenagers. It features thousands of study videos as well other study tools and resources such as math genie and college counseling.
* <https://www.brightstorm.com>

### **Internet archive**

* The internet archive is an American digital library with the stated mission of “universal access to all knowledge.”
* <https://archive.org>

### **Udacity**

* Is a for-profit educational organization that helps to work on practical projects, build experience and advance your skillset as you learn.
* <https://www.udacity.com>

## Entertainment

### **Netflix**

* Is an American media service provider and production that is used to get movies and TV shows online.
* <https://www.netflix.com/et/>

### **Tmz**

* Tmz is a tv show known by breaking the biggest stories in celebrity and entertainment news.
* <https://www.tmz.com>

### **YouTube**

* It is a video sharing platform to enjoy videos and music and also you can upload original content, and share it with friends and family.
* <https://www.youtube.com>

### **Fandango**

* It is an American ticketing company that sells movie tickets via their websites as well as a provider of television and streaming media information like through its Movies.com.
* <https://www.fandango.com>

### **Funny or die**

* Funny or die is a comedy video website and film/television production company.
* <https://www.funnyordie.com>

## Advocacy

### **Mamaye**

* It is a campaign initiated by evidence for action, a multi-year program which aims to improve maternal and newborn survival in sub-Saharan Africa.
* <https://mamaye.org>

### **International Justice Mission**

* is a widely known across north America for rescuing victims of slavery and working to end human trafficking.
* <https://www.ijm.org/advocacy>

### **Arts for LA**

* Advocation for art education for the low income/underprivileged students.
* <https://www.artsforla.org>

### **Active living Research**

* A program of the Robert wood Johnson foundation, needed a refreshed website to promulgate their stellar research into childhood obesity.
* <https://activelivingresearch.org>

## Blog

### **Word Press**

* Is a free and open-source content management system written in php and paired with a MySQL or MariaDB database. Features include a plugin architecture and a template system, referred to within WordPress as themes.
* <https://wordpress.com>

### **Wix**

* It is an Israeli software company, providing cloud-based web development services.it allows users to create HTML5 website and mobile sites through the use of online drag and drop tools.
* <https://www.wix.com/>

### **Squarespace**

* Is a private American company based in New York city that provides software as a service for websites building and hosting. Its customers use pre-built website templates and drag and drop elements to create webpages.
* <https://www.squarespace.com>

### **Weebly**

* It is a web hosting service specifically oriented for online shopping.
* <https://www.weebly.com>

### **Blogger**

* Is a blog-publishing service that allows multi-user blogs with time stamped entries. The blogs are hosted by google and generally accessed from a subdomain of blogspot.com.
* <https://www.blogger.com>

## Wiki

### **Wikihow**

* It is an online wiki-style community consisting of an extensive database of how-to guides. The website aims to create the world’s most helpful to enable everyone in the world to learn how to do anything.
* [https://www.wikihow.com](https://www.wikihow.com/)

### **Wiki books**

* Is a wiki-based Wikimedia project hosted by the Wikimedia foundation for the creation of free content e-books textbooks and annotated texts that anyone can edit.
* <https://en.wikibooks.org>

### **Wikitravel**

* It is a web based on the wiki model and owned by the internet brands.it is open source travel guide featuring up-to-date information on attractions hotels restaurants travel tips and more.
* <https://wikitravel.org>

### **Wiki species**

* It is a wiki based online project supported by the Wikimedia foundation. Its aim is to create a comprehensive free content catalogue of all species.
* <https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki>

### **Encyclopedia Dramatica**

* Is a parody-themed wiki website that uses mediawiki software to lampoon encyclopedia topics and current events, especially those related or relevant to contemporary internet culture.
* <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclopedia_Dramatica>

## Social network

### **Instagram**

* It is an American photo and video-sharing social network service owned by Facebook.
* [https://www.instagram.com](https://www.instagram.com/)

### **Twitter**

* It is an American microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages known as “tweets”.
* <https://twitter.com>

### **Facebook**

* Is an American social media and technology company founded by mark Zuckerberg that is used to interact with people with message, posts and pictures and videos also.
* <https://www.facebook.com>

### **Telegram**

* It is a cloud based instant messaging and voice over IP service. Telegram client apps are available for android, iOS, Windows Phone, windows NT, macOS and Linux.
* <https://telegram.org>

### **Tumblr**

* An American microblogging and social networking websites and the service allows users to post multimedia and other content to a short-form blog.
* <https://www.tumblr.com>

## Portal

### **AAU portal**

* <https://portal.aait.edu.et>

### **Stanford**

* Where individuals in the early stages of joining the community may submit required information to begin their association with the university.
* <https://axess.sahr.stanford.edu>

### **Camden**

* Which is a mandatory online gateway, where you will access essential information and academic resources.
* <https://www.camden.gov.uk>

### **Forest hills**

* It is a patient portal which is powerful tool allowing you to actively participate in your child’s care.
* <https://foresthillspediatrics.com>

### **Copper point**

* Insurance companies are dedicated to protecting and empowering conscientious business owners.
* <https://www.copperpoint.com>

## Content aggregator

### **Alltop**

* Alltop aggregates all the top news and information in real time and also helps to find a topic and learn what’s happening from trusted sources.
* [https://alltop.com](https://alltop.com/)

### **Popurls**

* Popurls encapsulates headlines from the most popular websites on a single page.
* <http://m.popurls.com/>

### **The web lists**

* All the links to the latest information and news on the web. A snapshot of what people are clicking on around the internet anytime.
* <https://theweblist.net>

### **Wp news desk**

* Is an aggregator that screenshot courtesy of the eliminator plugin and as eliminator the most used WordPress page builder.
* <http://wpnewsdesk.com/>

### **Feedly**

* It is a news aggregator application for various web browsers and mobile devices running iOS and android.
* <https://feedly.com/i/welcome>

## Personal

### **Rachael**

* Rachael king is an award-winning New Zealand writer and author of two books.
* <http://www.rachaelgking.com>

### **Devon**

* Harrisburg web design and square space Development. Known for being the world’s largest professional community.
* <https://www.devonstank.com>

### **Sarah**

* currently building forecast news an Asian based digital media platform based in Asia covering emerging technologies at the intersections of business.
* <http://www.sarahlichang.com>

### **Anthony**

* Anthony Wiktor is a webby award-winning creative director and designer based in los angels specializing in branding, design, interactive and also advertising.
* <https://www.anthonydesigner.com>

### **Hr design**

* A more human resource for branding and web design. A graphics designer living with her cat in Brooklyn, New York; as she explains herself.
* <https://hrdept.design>

# **Guidelines for Evaluating a Website’s Value**

## Accuracy

* Is the information provided specific?
* Is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?
* Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate?
* Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topic?
* Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition?

## Authority

* Contact informationshould be clearly provided: e-mail address, snail mail address, phone number, and fax number.
* The author should state qualifications, credentials, or personal background that gives them authority to present information.
* Check to see if the site supported by an organization or a commercial body

## Objectivity

* Is the information presented with a particular bias?
* Does the information try to sway the audience?
* Does site advertising conflict with the content?
* Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?

## Currency

* how current the information presented is?
* how often the site is updated or maintained.

Then ask if:

* Links are up-to-date
* Links provided should be reliable. Dead links or references to sites that have moved are not useful.
* Information provided so trend related that its usefulness is limited to a certain time period?
* the site been under construction for some time?

## Coverage

* Does the site claim to be selective or comprehensive?
* Are the topics explored in depth?
* Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites.
* Do the links go to outside sites rather than its own?
* Does the site provide information with no relevant outside links?

Example websites:

**Greenpeace (http://www.greenpeace.org)**

RELEVANCE

Audience - General public, especially with an interest in conservation and the environment

Language - well written but with some emotive language and imagery e.g. Disaster and the Skull image on front page

Currency - copyright date of 2013 with many up to date news bulletins and clips

Connection (relevance) to task - If your question was about conservation, endangered animals etc., a good place to look for background and current information

Information provided - in-depth but aiming not to overwhelm the reader

AUTHORITY

Author - Most of the articles are written by "Greenpeace" rather than any individual. Greenpeace is an organization with a high public profile and the authority of material here is therefore dependent on how you view the credibility of the organization generally. About us section provides Governance and financial reports

References - Articles often have statistics and other information to back up its arguments

Information provided - Articles are politically charged but would agree with the environmental movement in general

Organization - .org not for profit but do rely heavily on fundraising

RELIABILITY

Kind of information - a thorough web site with ample links and further information, more opinion based but does provide some evidence for statements made

Objectivity - Does take a certain political view point and only provides evidence to support its viewpoint. Would need to look at other sources of information for a more subjective overview of conservation and the environment

Primary / Secondary source - generally, provides primary source information (about their activities)

Goal - Greenpeace want to convince you that its stance on conservation and the environment is true and justified. It wants you to donate money or take part in the organization.

**Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au)**

RELEVANCE

Audience – General public, particularly those with an interest in the Reef for scientific purposes or for travel, may also interest scientific community, government agencies

Language – Accessible to general public, or scientific community interested in research projects.

Currency – has copyright date of 2011, but has up to date news bulletins and all links seem to be working

Connection (relevance to task) – covers many aspects of Reef topics and issues, should provide good background

Amount of information – in depth about a range of aspects, environmental, industry related, travel & tourism, research information for a Government perspective

AUTHORITY

Author – Australian Government Authority with further government agencies as partners

References – references are generally not supplied; information is stated but sources are not given. Further links to similar websites are given

Information – Generally backs up current knowledge about the Reef as being environmentally sensitive, but important to the economy.

Organization - .gov – has the authority of the Australian Government, with further partner links to Queensland Government and other government and associated agencies. Does not supply a mission statement.

RELIABILITY

Kind of information – In-depth information provided about all aspects of the reef

Objectivity – No advertising, but there is only Government provided information e.g. no evidence from other environmental groups or sources, references only link through to government documents.

Primary / secondary sources – Should be used as a Primary source

Goal – Inform the public and scientific community about challenges facing the Great Barrier Reef, from a Government perspective.

# **Reference**

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