



# **Internet Publishing and Information sources**

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# What is Publishing on the Internet?

Purpose: Share information in a wide community of users. Information may be in the form of text, graphics, continuous media (audio and video), software, and other object types.

This includes document repositories, online access to rules and procedures for employees, software distribution, "online news" (weather forecasts, stock quotes, sport scores), publications (magazines, research reports), advertising and marketing (product descriptions, price lists), and online entertainment. We also include read-only access to information warehouses (decision support).

The patterns of access may be monitored and become valuable data for the information provider.

# Example Activities

Directory publishing, Internet

Internet book publishing

Internet broadcasting

Internet entertainment sites

Internet game sites

Internet newspaper publishing

Internet periodical publishing

Internet software publishing

Newspapers, publishing (exclusively on Internet)

Publishing, maps, street guides and atlases (exclusively on Internet)

Technical books, publishing (exclusively on Internet)

Web search portals

<http://stds.statcan.gc.ca/naics-scian/2007/es-re-eng.asp?criteria=519130>

# Self Publishing

- The Internet makes it easier to offer your materials to a global audience
- Self publishing includes writing, publishing and marketing your materials
- Even without an e-commerce infrastructure e-matter can attract visitors
- Newsletters are a popular medium for self publishing

# Self Publishing

- *Subsidy e-publishing*
  - Material is published, but only on an honor system
  - Marketing and distribution is offered at an additional fee
- Examples:
  - [Xlibris](#)
  - [MightyWords](#)
  - [iUniverse](#)
  - [@Random](#)

# Print-on-Demand

- Custom printing will make every piece of content available in a few minutes
- Bookstores and libraries could offer print on demand services
- Print-on-demand could help prevent waste and reduce deforestation

# What are information sources?

- Information sources are the various means by which information is recorded for use by an individual or organization
- These are means by which a person is informed about something or knowledge is provided or share with someone, a group of people or an organization
- Information sources could be observations, people, organizations, speeches, documents, pictures, art work
- Information sources could be in print or non-print formats.

# المنتجون لمصادر المعلومات

## Producers/Creators of Information Sources

- **Government**
  - Departments
  - Agencies
  - Ministries
- **Academic/Research Institutions**
  - colleges
  - Universities
  - Research institutes
- **Private Sector**
  - Private Individuals
  - Not for profit organizations
  - For profit organizations and commercial agencies
  - International Agencies
  - Professional Associations or organizations
  - Private institutions
  - Corporate bodies and laboratories



# Types of Information Sources

- The three types of information sources are:
  - **Primary**
  - **Secondary**
  - **Tertiary**

# Primary Sources of Information

- Are usually evidence or accounts of the events, practices, or conditions being researched
- Present information in its original form, not interpreted or condensed or evaluated by other writers
- Are created by a person (s) who directly experienced that event
- Example include among others Diaries, interviews, minutes of meetings, photographs, videos, artworks, artifacts
- However, what constitute a primary source of information depends on the discipline or context (how the material is used)

# Secondary Sources of Information

- A secondary source of information is one that was created by someone who did not have a first-hand experience or participate in the events being researched
- Are generally accounts written after the fact with the benefit of hindsight
- Secondary sources describe, analyze, interpret, evaluate, comment on and discuss the evidence provided by primary sources
- They are not evidence, but rather commentary on and discussion of evidence
- A secondary data is one that has been collected by individuals or agencies for purposes other than those of a particular research study
- Examples are: textbooks, bibliographies, biographical works, commentaries, criticisms, dictionaries, encyclopedias
- What constitutes a secondary source of information depends on discipline or how the information is used

# Tertiary Sources of Information

- These are works which list primary and secondary resources in a specific subject area
- Materials that index, organize and compile citations to, and show how secondary (and sometimes primary) sources could be used
- These are materials in which information from secondary sources has been "digested" - reformatted and condensed, and put into a convenient, easy-to-read form
- Examples include: almanacs, directories, population registers/ statistics, fact books, abstracts, indexes, bibliographies, chronologies, classifications, handbooks, guide books and manuals,

# Difference b/w Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sources

- Primary sources of information are original manuscripts, documents or records used in preparing a published or unpublished work
  - For example, an original piece of art work will be considered a primary source
- Secondary sources are published or unpublished works that relies on primary source(s)
  - An article critiquing a piece of art work would be a secondary source
- Tertiary sources are published or unpublished works that is based on secondary sources.
  - An art index would be considered a tertiary source
- It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between primary, secondary and tertiary sources

# أشكال مصادر المعلومات

## Formats of Information Sources

Information is of great diversity and in various formats

**The two main formats are:**

- **Print**

- Books, periodicals, bibliographies, maps, indexes and abstracts, photographs, government documents, technical reports, etc

- **Non-print**

- audio visual, multimedia, microform and electronic books and journals, images, texts/records from the Internet, Web documents, etc

# A proposed classification for Information and Knowledge sources

**A new classification for information and knowledge sources** in the light of the severe changes and technological developments in the area of publishing industry, media production and Virtual life (Second life)

Also, the proposed classification concerns and give the right respect and appreciation to the two main Unique or distinguished information sources that are not equal to mankind external memory expressed in different information sources. In addition the new classification takes into account the two types of knowledge: explicit and tacit knowledge.

<b>First level</b>	<b>Second level Physical life</b>	<b>Third level Electronic/ virtual life</b>
<b>holy books</b>	<b>people</b>	<b>people</b>
<b>Nature</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Institutions</b>
	<b>Devices</b>	<b>Devices</b>
	<b>Products</b>	<b>Products</b>
	<b>Laws and legislation</b>	<b>Laws and legislation</b>
	<b>Sources of documentary information</b> 1. <b>Primary</b> 2. <b>Secondary</b> 3. <b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Sources of documentary information</b> 1. <b>Primary</b> 2. <b>Secondary</b> 3. <b>Tertiary</b>
	<b>Others</b>	<b>Others</b>

# تصنيف مقترح لمصادر المعرفة

المستوى الأول	المستوى الثاني	المستوى الثالث
الكتب السماوية	الحياة المادية المباشرة	الحياة الإلكترونية (الافتراضية)
الطبعة	الأفراد	الأفراد
	المؤسسات	المؤسسات
	الأجهزة	الأجهزة
	المنتجات	المنتجات
	القوانين والتشريعات	القوانين والتشريعات
	مصادر المعلومات الوثائقية	مصادر المعلومات الوثائقية
	١. أولية	١. أولية
	٢. ثانوية	٢. ثانوية
	٣. من الدرجة الثالثة	٣. من الدرجة الثالثة
	أخرى	أخرى



# Types of Information on the Internet

The Internet contains all kinds of information sources including among others:

- Bibliographic information such as library catalogs
- Monographs
- Reference sources such as Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Handbooks, etc.
- Indexes and abstracts
- Drug information sources (e.g. MICROMEDEX)
- Journals, Magazines, Newspapers
- Databases
- Multimedia: Audio, video and graphical sources of information
- Grey literature (technical reports, government documents, thesis/dissertations, etc)
- Subject related gateways, portals and digital/institutional repositories (eg. HINARI)

# Databases

## **Bibliographic databases**

- African Index Medicus (AIM)
- MEDLINE/PubMed
- Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL)
- Web of Knowledge
- Scopus
- EMBASE

## **Evidence –based Medicine databases**

- Clinical Queries
- Cochrane Library
- Clinical Evidence
- DynaMed
- Best Evidence

## **Consumer Health Information**

- MEDLINEPlus
- National Institute of Health (NIH) Senior Health
- New York Online Access to Health (NOAH)
- HealthyRoadsMedia
- Toxtown
- Toxnet
- Household products database

## Internet Portals, Digital Archives and Institutional Repositories

- Health Internetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) <http://www.who.int/hinari>
- African Journals Online (AJOL) <http://ajol.info>
- PubMed Central (PMC): <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>
- Bioline International (BI): Through this site you can search through free and open access medical journals at <http://www.bioline.org.br/is>
- Biomed Central: Open Access (OA) journal publisher that allow readers free access to published full text journal articles while authors pay fees to get published.  
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/browse/journals/>
- Scientific Online Library (SciELO): An AO publisher that gives access to full text articles.  
<http://www.scielo.org.ar/scielo.php?lng=en>
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): Gives you free access to online journals related to your subject area. You can access the site at  
<http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=findJournals>
- Loughborough University's Institutional Repository  
<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/library/resources/InstitutionalRepository.html>

# أين نجد مصادر المعلومات؟

## Where to Find Information Sources

Information could be obtained from:

- Human sources
- Archives
- Library
- Internet

# البشر: مصدراً للمعلومات Human Sources

**Informal sources of information are valuable and are readily available**

- Communication with peers / colleagues are a good way of obtaining vital information. For example, doctors have been found to rely on their colleagues for information in order to solve a patient's problems.
- التواصل مع الأقران والزملاء
- If the right person is contacted, quality and up-to date information will be obtained
- إذا تم التواصل مع الشخص المناسب، فإنك تضمن معلومات صحيحة محدثة.
- There may be some elements of bias in the information provided by human sources. Individuals may say provide information from their own point of view or exaggerate it.
- قد يكون هناك بعض جوانب الإنحياز في المصادر البشرية، فقد يعتمدون على وجهات نظرهم أو يبالغون فيما يقدمون!

# الأرشيفات Archives

- Archives are places where records of all types and formats are kept and made accessible for research and other purposes
- أماكن حفظ كافة أنواع السجلات بأشكالها المختلفة وإتاحتها لأغراض بحثية وأية أغراض أخرى.
- Archives store, preserve and make accessible records of enduring value, unique and usually one of its kind items
- تعمل على اختزان، وحفظ وإتاحة السجلات ذات القيمة والفريدة وغالبا ما تكون الوحيدة من نوعها.
- They are a good place to find both published and unpublished primary sources
- أفضل الأماكن للوصول للمصادر الأولية المنشورة وغير المنشورة.
- Personal and institutional records of all types can be found in archives, as well as media, ephemera, oral histories, and even artifacts
- يمكنك أن تجد سجلات الأفراد والمؤسسات من كافة الأنواع، وكذلك وسائل الاعلام، والتاريخ الشفهي والمسودات والأعمال الفنية .
- Archival materials are rare and irreplaceable as a result they are not on loan
- المواد الأرشيفية نادرة ويستحيل إحلالها ولا يمكن إعارتها.

# المكتبات Libraries

- Libraries collect quality information in a wide variety of formats  
• تحرص المكتبات على تجميع المعلومات بأشكالها المختلفة على هيئة الكتب والمجلات والدوريات العلمية وقواعد البيانات والأقراص الإلكترونية وغيرها وإتاحتها للاستخدام للمستخدمين منها.
- Librarians select books, journals, magazines, databases, CDs, DVDs, government reports for use by their patrons.  
• عملية الاختيار التي تتم بالمكتبات تيسر الحصول على مصادر تتصف بالمصداقية وذات الصلة والقيمة المرتفعة.
- This selection process enables libraries to collect resources considered to be reliable, relevant and valuable  
• تخضع المواد المقتناة على عكس ما هو متاح على الإنترنت لعملية فحص وتقييم.
- Library materials unlike those found on the Internet go through a review process  
• تختص بعض المكتبات بمصادر المعلومات مثل الكتب النادرة والخرائط والمخطوطات غير المنشورة والمواد الخاصة الأخرى.
- Some libraries specialize in information materials like rare books, maps, unpublished manuscripts and other special collections  
• يسمح بإعارة معظم مواد المكتبة للمستخدمين منها.
- Some library materials can be loaned to users

# مصادر المعلومات المتاحة من خلال مواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية

## Information Sources on Social Networking Applications

- Social networking applications (Web 2.0) are now been used as a means of communication, sharing and dissemination of information
  - تستخدم شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي كوسيلة للتواصل واقتسام المعلومات وثمها
- Libraries are also using this media to reach out to their clients
  - تستخدم المكتبات الوسيلة نفسها للوصول للمستخدمين منها
- Common Web 2.0 applications that have become sources of information include:
  - من أشهر تطبيقات الويب ٢ التي أصبحت مصادر للمعلومات ما يلي:
    - Facebook
    - Blogs
    - Myspace
    - RSS
    - Twitter
    - U-Tube



# الإنترنت Internet

- The Internet is a network of computer networks around the world that enable people to access information and to communicate with each other
- الإنترنت شبكة شبكات الحاسبات حول العالم وتساعد مستخدميها على الوصول للمعلومات والتواصل مع بعضهم البعض.
- The World Wide Web (WWW) provides the technology needed to navigate the resources on the Internet
- توفر الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية التكنولوجيا المطلوبة للملاحة والتصفح بين مصادر المعلومات على الإنترنت.
- No innovation in history has so profoundly changed our lives as the Internet (Blonde, Cook and Dey, 1999)
- لا يوجد إختراع في تاريخ البشرية أحدث تغييراً عميقاً في حياتنا مثل الإنترنت.

# Online News Sources

- The Web is a major resource for accurate up-to-the-minute news and information
- The Web is also a resource for rumors and false information
- Major news providers compete with individuals and small players online
- Examples:
  - [CNN](#)
  - [ESPN](#)
  - [Drudge Report](#)

# e-Zines and Online Magazines

- *e-Zine*
  - An electronic magazine usually focused on a small subject area
- e-Zines and newsletters exists for a broad range of topics
- e-Zines are a good way to get your products and services noticed
- Examples:
  - [Infojump](#)
  - [Fool.com](#)
  - [Slate](#)

# الحياة الثانية

Second Life



[www.secondlife.com](http://www.secondlife.com)

- الحياة الثانية عالم افتراضي ثلاثي الأبعاد من إنشاء معامل Linden. ومنذ عام ٢٠٠٣م والحياة مستمرة في النمو وبسرعة واليوم بلغ تعداد سكانها أكثر من ٢٤ مليون نسمة من كافة أنحاء العالم.

# Can we consider **Uploading** pictures as **Internet Publishing**?

**facebook**   

 **Sherif Kamel Shaheen** **Photos** 

**+ Create Album**

 **862**  
Photos of You

 **151**  
Photos

 **14**  
Albums

**Tag** 

**+ Add Photos** **Edit** 

## المؤتمر الدولي الخامس لجامعة الكويت

Updated on Friday · Taken at الكويت 

Kuwait University's Fifth International Conference 11-13 feb.2013 



**What about Mobile Publishing?**

# Readings - 1

## Internet Publishing and Digital Rights: The Changing Balance between Access and Ownership (Released July 2004)

by [Alison Knight](#)

Review

Key Citations

Web Sites

Glossary

Conferences

Editor

### Review Article

*When I sell you a quantum of airspace the whole point is that - apart from molecules of thin air - there is nothing there. The key is, of course, that I have transferred to you not a thing but a 'bundle of rights', and it is the 'bundle of rights' that comprises the property (Gray 1991, cited in Drahos 1996)<sup>1</sup>.*

*Article 27 of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights states: 'the public has a right to be entitled to the dissemination to the public of critical and scientific works . . . authors have the right to seek protection of moral and economic rights for their creation' (cited in Eisenschitz and Turner 1997, p.219).*

It is amazing that the mere mention of the concept intellectual property rights can elicit vastly different reactions in ordinary people, from complete indifference, causing the eyes to glaze over and the head to nod, to sheer panic, where the eyes widen and the heart pounds. Yet it is true. It all depends, of course, on whether that person has been affected by such rights, if at all. The term [intellectual property](#), which has only been in existence since 1967, refers to a number of different rights: [trademarks](#), [patents](#), [service marks](#) and [copyright](#).

Most people have difficulty understanding intellectual property rights, partly because of their abstract nature; they appear as just a bundle of invisible rights. Moreover, intellectual property rights are so complicated that it is easier to pretend they do not exist and to ignore them rather than to try to comprehend them. However, ignorance is no protection under the law - as many ordinary people have found out at their own expense. New international legislation regarding copyright has changed the way the public interacts with information, and as Bill Thompson, a commentator for the [BBC](#) World Service programme Go Digital, points out, the new legislation could make criminals of any one of us. Simply by using [peer-to-peer](#) network software to share unlicensed copies of films and music we could be breaking the law (Thompson 2003) .

How have we reached a situation where ordinary people can so easily find themselves breaking the law without even realising it? The answer lies in the changes to copyright law.

<http://www.csa.com/discoveryguides/internet/overview.php>



# Readings - 2

## Publishing on the Internet: Possibilities and Problems

The role and influence of refereed journal publications are changing due to the emergence of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Research information can be posted on Web sites for immediate review, printing, or downloading. With these innovations come controversies over Internet publishing of non-refereed research, how the peer review process may differ, and how quality may be maintained given the increasing volume of research information provided on the Internet.

Such prestigious publications as the *New England Journal of Medicine*, *The Lancet*, the *British Medical Journal*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)*, and the *Medical Journal of Australia* have all presented concerns about Web publishing (Wouters, 1999). Posting research information on the World Wide Web provides opportunities to quickly display new medical treatments or concerns before they appear in print editions. Such rapid posting includes a quick turnaround time for submission, review, revision, and online publication. Rapid submission and review strategies typically speed up traditional means of manuscript submission and review through mail, express mail, or faxes. However, new strategies are being developed including restricted Internet submission of manuscripts and review via online forms, and the use of electronic mail in the review process.

The main purpose of quick posting by these well-known sources is a reduction in reliance on nonrefereed, and potentially dangerous, medical information that is increasingly appearing on the Internet. By providing fast review and publication these journals serve as sources for urgently needed medical information. A faster turnaround time from medical research to publication has a significant value in speeding medical interventions to physicians, and to patients, with the caveat that safety requires a thorough review.

## Two Examples

The *New England Journal of Medicine* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* have developed strategies for speeding the turnaround time for publication of urgent medical research articles. The editorial policy of the *New England Journal of Medicine* states that "For studies submitted to us that have immediate health implications, we will continue our efforts to see that dissemination of urgent medical information is not delayed by either peer review or the publication process" (Kassirer & Angell, 1995, p. 1710). This policy means that certain urgent articles will receive immediate attention by reviewers and will be published in the online edition weeks before appearing in the print edition. According to Jerry Kassirer, M.D., the Journal's editor,

Only very specific papers that have urgent medical implications are rushed through the peer review process and can then be published on the Internet weeks before they otherwise would have been. Our peer review process normally takes not more than two weeks, our accelerated procedure is a matter of days. In short, the Internet is very useful to get information out quickly, but its content must be guarded very carefully. If not, it will promote medical rumors instead of diffusing dispassionate scholarship. (Kassirer, 1998)

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* takes a similar approach with JAMA-EXPRESS: Rapid Peer Review and Publication. JAMA-EXPRESS follows their editorial contention that "With the speed of communication afforded by the Internet both before and after publication, the option of rapid review and publication is not just possible but essential for a biomedical journal" (Winker & Fontanarosa, 1999). JAMA has targeted a turnaround time of four weeks from submission to posting on the JAMA Web site for extremely important articles, and six weeks from submission to print publication of EXPRESS articles. Initially, editors screen articles before formal submission and contact peer reviewers about incoming articles. Using the same rigorous peer review and editorial evaluation as for other articles, EXPRESS articles are reviewed within 48 hours, with editorial review and request for revision completed in 72 hours. Authors then make their revisions within 48 hours and return final proofs within 24 hours. Finally, editors, copy editors, and production staff complete the same quality steps as for JAMA, but much more rapidly.

## Characteristics of Online Journals

<http://www.ncddr.org/products/researchexchange/v04n03/internet.html>



# Readings - 3

## Frequently-asked Questions About Publishing Books on the Internet

by Lawrence Martin, M.D.

[Lakeside Press Home Page---](#) [Pulmonary Medicine Home Page---](#)

[\*e-mail reply\*](#)

[Skip to "11 Really Neat Book Sites on the World Wide Web"](#)

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### Why do we do it?

Why do people write books? To boost one's ego, to satisfy a need to communicate, to teach, to set the record straight, to impress one's friends or family, to make money. Anyone who has authored a book can perhaps add to this list. The world wide web - that part of the internet used to to publish printed and graphical materials - makes it possible to achieve all these goals easily except for one: make money.

For books with small (niche) markets, internet publishing provides the following advantages:

- Reach vastly larger audiences than with print publishing, at a fraction of the cost. The end-user, if desired, can print out the work on his or her own printer.
- The author can quickly edit, revise, delete, add to text, etc -- things which are impossible once a book is in print.
- The text can be made almost any font size, to accommodate old and young eyes.
- Books that are out of print can be re-born on the internet.
- The author can receive instant feedback, via e-mail composed while someone is reading the book.

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### Can you make money publishing books on the internet?

The principal disadvantage of internet publishing is the difficulty of making money at it. With the exception of the large number of sites selling sex (mainly pictures of nude women, sexual activity, etc.), very few, if any, purveyors of electronic information make a profit - yet. Two newspapers have invested heavily to sell their information, [The Wall Street Journal](#), and [The New York Times](#). For a nominal yearly fee, you can read their daily electronic editions. Other financial sites, notably [Morningstar Reports](#), sell useful stock and mutual fund information by subscription.

[Slate](#), the Microsoft Network magazine of current events and politics, developed by Michael Kinsley, used to be free; now they charge about \$20 a year to read its pages. To date, none of

<http://www.lakesidepress.com/pulmonary/papers/lpFAQ.html>

# Readings - 4

## Scholarly Electronic Publishing on the Internet, the NREN, and the NII: Charting Possible Futures

Charles W. Bailey, Jr.

### Introduction

Global computer networks, such as the Internet, have created a complex electronic communication system that has significantly changed the way scholars informally exchange information and has started to change formal scholarly publication activities.<sup>1</sup>

This paper examines how scholarly electronic publishing could be conducted on the Internet, the National Research and Education Network (NREN), and the National Information Infrastructure (NII); and it reviews existing proposals for change. It does not consider how the broader electronic publishing industry should be structured to distribute general interest magazines, popular fiction, or other nonscholarly material.<sup>2</sup> Nor does it assume that print-based scholarly publishing efforts will disappear or radically diminish in the near-term future. Rather, it envisions network-based electronic publishing as initially augmenting conventional publishing efforts and then gradually displacing them.

### Models for Network-Based Electronic Publishing

What future options are there for structuring scholarly network-based electronic publishing efforts? This section will explore selected models that have been suggested by authors in the last few years, focusing primarily on models for noncommercial publishing ventures.

#### The CNI Models

In 1991, the Coalition for Networked Information (CNI) held a workshop where seven economic models for networked information were developed.<sup>3</sup> Six of these models are briefly summarized here. (The Corporation for Scholarly Publishing Model is described in detail later in this paper.) Not all of the models are complete enough to warrant further discussion in this context; hopefully, future contributions to the literature will expound on them further.

1. **Benchmark Print-Based Model**—The existing activities of print publishers provide useful baseline data against which emerging electronic information models can be compared.
2. **Acquisition-on-Demand Model**—Scholarly articles would be available on network file servers, offered at variable prices. Users would retrieve articles as needed. "Quality signifiers," such as the number of prior retrievals, would aid users in determining the importance of papers. Miriam Drake has noted that this model raises a variety of questions, including who will act as service providers, what role mediated access plays, whether index and abstract information will be available, and how copyright issues will be resolved (including fair use of downloaded materials).<sup>4</sup> Bailey has suggested that the model has at least ten possible dimensions: type of information, information scope, quality filtering, information fixity, information structure and packaging, frequency of publication, distribution strategy, information pricing, intellectual property rights, and type of publisher.<sup>5</sup>
3. **National Site License Model**—Publishers would license electronic information to major redistributors for state-wide, regional, national, or other large-scale

<http://digital-scholarship.org/cwb/schpub.htm>

# Readings - 5

## Publishing and the Internet: How the Internet is Changing the Face of Publishing

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What's Next for Readers and Writers?



MD Lynn, Yahoo! Contributor Network  
Jun 4, 2008 "Share your voice on Yahoo! websites. [Start Here.](#)"



**MORE:** [Publishing Online](#) [Pods](#) [Publishing Industry](#) [Traditional Publishing](#)



Post a comment

Consumers watched the music industry change models to downloadable music, MP3s and streaming audio. Later, the television industry changed, with analog television nearly extinct and on-demand

### Related Results

1. [Yahoo Internet](#)  
Search For yahoo **internet** Today! Plans as low as \$9.99/Mo  
[www.OfferCompass.com/Broadband](http://www.OfferCompass.com/Broadband)
2. [Yahoo Internet](#)  
Search For Broadband **Internet** & Save up to 65% Today!  
[www.BidAround.com/Broadband](http://www.BidAround.com/Broadband)
3. [ITMV - Worst Stock Ever?](#)  
Get our FREE social updates for ITMV stock before you start trading!  
[whatisthesymbol.com/ITMV](http://whatisthesymbol.com/ITMV)

Sponsored Results

Internet television the wave of the future.

Entertainment has been drastically changed by our on-demand digital society--some say for the better, some say for the worse. One thing no one can argue is that the face of entertainment has changed because of the Internet. The publishing industry is likely next to see major changes.

### The Digital Publishing Shift

Online content and media aside, readers today have a large selection of print books from which to choose, because of print/publish on demand

technology (POD). This allows anyone to publish with just a few keystrokes and upload to the printer via a website offering POD services.

The downside is that POD services have led to an overall decrease in writing quality. While quality declines, prices increase. Many books retail for more than a meal out for a small family, and with a

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THANKS