When it comes to the sciences there are several distinct types of articles that researchers use to publicize their work. One example, primary research articles, are the original findings and reports on new research. This makes primary research articles ideal for gathering vast amounts of raw data and details on a subject. Often, they are organized into sections such as introduction, method or process, results, and references. Primary sources are often peer-reviewed to make sure that the data and the research is genuine and that there are no issues in how the data was collected.

However, it is an important distinction is that review articles are not considered to be primary sources because they summarize particular subjects in the published work. They do not report any new research, but instead its purpose is to provide thoughtful analysis and an overview of a subject. They are also known to analyze multiple studies in one article, tying all the information together to allow for “easier” understanding and greater flow of ideas and innovation.

An integral part of scientific articles is the use of the scientific peer review process, this is a thorough review process. This is done by a group of scholars in their field which can lead to making revisions to manuscripts before they are published. Examples of the scientific peer review process include meta- analysis, review articles, and empirical studies. This process is followed to prevent the spread of bad or misinformation in the form of respected and reliable sources. Incidentally, because of the scientific peer review process we are given a vast amount of proven data and are able further the flow of information and improve research for new and exciting ideas.

Using the information above, after reviewing the two articles given to the class for this assignment, it is not initially evident which article is a primary or secondary source. However, after further review the article “*Rapid and Sensitive Detection of SARS-CoV-2 Using Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats”,* I found it to be the primary source. My first clue was the designation of the introduction, methods and materials, results, discussion, and conclusion. My second clue was that in the article “*Development of clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats/CRISPR-associated technology for potential clinical applications”* the tone takes on more of a summary of many articles that the author tied together. This was confirmed when I compared the number of references each had, the first article had 22 while the second article contained 91 references, making the second article the review article.