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## Comparison of Portugal and Spain Tourism Websites

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### Abstract

A generalization of the use of websites in tourism and in other areas has not always been synonymous of quality, thus justifying the search for evaluation of this type of software product, which is required systematically and effectively. Although, it is difficult to make a systematic and complete evaluation on websites, they are quality due to their diversity of functionalities, which make them complex to analyses. Many studies have proposed new website evaluation frameworks and criteria.

The main objective of this paper is to analyse Portugal and Spain tourism websites, using one model for evaluate tourism websites and a qualitative method approach in order to assess the quality of the respective websites and to identify possible improvements.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Website evaluation, Portugal, Spain

### Introduction

Tourism is one of the sectors that offer the most significant contribution to the economic development of countries. Provides income and jobs to a region, while impacting different related industries (Martin et al.2007, p. 263).

Internet tourism research has a variety of thrusts involving both theory and practice (e.g., see Cho and Fesenmaier, 2001; Zins, 2007).

Since the launch of commercial Internet applications in the early 1990s, many researchers have noted the potential of the World Wide Web in business, and advocated incorporating the Internet into the tourism industry (Burger, 1997; Clyde & Landfried, 1995). The rapid development of information technology in general and the Internet in particular has dramatically changed the tourism industry (Ho & Lee, 2007).

The tourism industry provides intangible products which are difficult to evaluate prior to consumption due to the fact that travel is an experiential activity (Litvin, Goldsmith, & Pan, 2008). This implies that the information search effort within the decision-making process is a key factor. However, the Internet, thanks to the wealth of information which it incorporates, makes the appropriate stimuli available to influence the purchasing decision related to a travel product or service. On the other hand, due to the fact that the tourism business, like many others, continues to be more globalized, the competitive pressure on destinations increases (Baggio, 2003). This means that the growing competition makes the Internet a valuable tool for the marketing of destinations (Roney & Ozturan, 2006).

According to Azevedo (2009) websites are increasingly important tools in any marketing strategy. The paradigm shift in business development is leading the companies to the growing adoption of a relational model and direct communication with the consumer, as opposed to the traditional model in their marketing strategies.

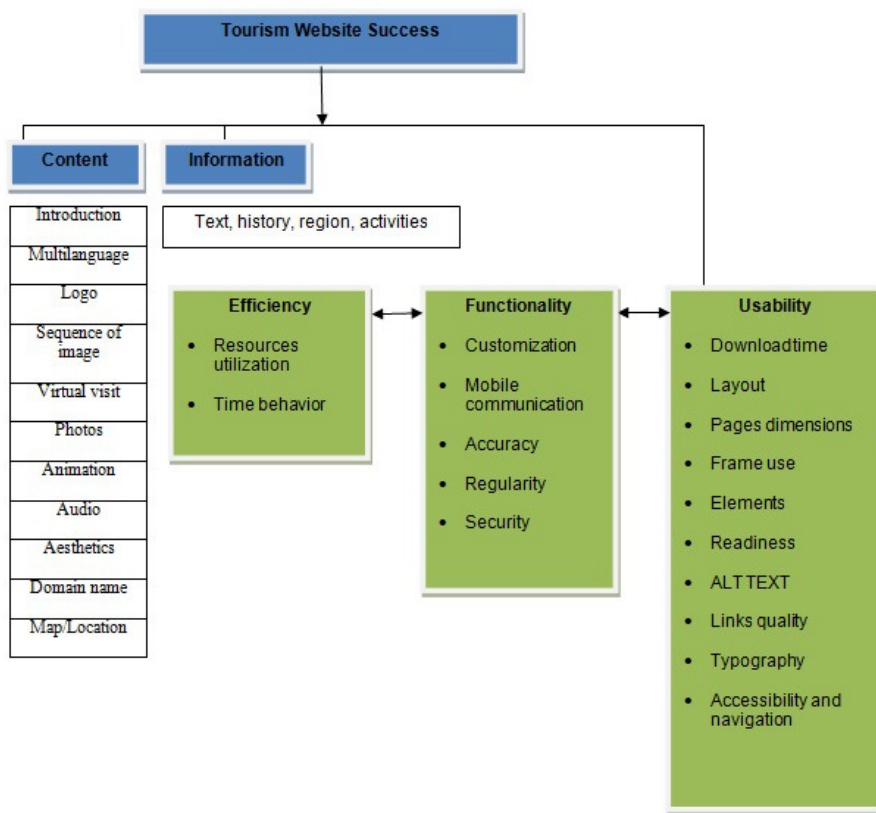
The aim of the present study is to make a comparison analysis of Portugal and Spain websites managed by the Government agencies. Both countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea forming the Iberian Peninsula.

## Models for Evaluating Tourism Websites

The study of parameters to evaluate a website began years ago. There are lot of models for evaluating Tourism Websites (e.g. Cavia et al., 2014; Kim, 2006; Villela, 2003; Azevedo, 2009; ISO 9126).

Bonjisse and Morais compared various models for evaluating Tourism websites and proposed another one. The proposed model intends to agglomerate the best practices of the different models compared (Bonjisse & Morais, 2017). In our opinion the model is very complete and made an analysis in several dimensions.

The model is presented and a description of its parameters is made.



**Figure 1: Model of Evaluating Tourism Websites**

(Adapted from Bonjisse & Morais, 2017)



## **Content**

In fact Huizingh (2000) differentiates the content dimension from design in websites, where content refers to information or services while design refers to the way in which information is presented.

However, combining information and design, Mentzas, Halaris, Papadomichelaki, & Magoutas (2006) assume the content criterion to be a sub-factor of quality dimension, providing some informational and presentational issues affecting the quality of e-government websites.

## **Multilanguage**

In study of Azevedo (2009) "Multilanguage is the possibility of choosing a language between two or more". The Multilanguage is important so far as to facilitate the customers of several countries to navigate in their own languages in order to make it easier to interact using internet for booking or purchasing goods or services on website.

## **Logo**

Logos designed according to traits of credibility (expertise and trustworthiness) were suggested to significantly increase the tendency of site visitors to stay and interact with a website Haig, (2006). Logos or trademarks have long been considered an important part of corporate branding and visual identity strategies Cohen (1986); (Dandridge, Mitroff, & Joyce, 1980).

Most of the literature on logo design has focused on primary characteristics of "good" logo design for example, that a logo should evoke positive feelings of familiarity and affinity, be recognizable, and communicate clear meanings (Hoyer & Brown, 1990); (Henderson & Cote, 1998).

## **Sequence of images**

According to Azevedo (2009) Sequences of images are sequence of several photographs, usually of general scope and they alternate automatically. Sequence of images are important because it can make sure customers perception about a tourism product or services by marketing, promoting a destination though mix of images about the place and influencing them to go to see and experiment at first hand the unique experience on their trip.

## **Virtual Visit**

Actual reality-based 3D surveying techniques like laser scanning and photogrammetry are currently able to produce precise, detailed and photo-realistic 3D digital representations useful for documentation, archaeological and architectural analyses, visualization, divulgation and educational purposes, museum exhibitions or virtual tourism (Jimenez, Morabito, & Romandino, 2016).

Unity plays a fundamental role (i) for the management of complex reality-based 3D models and high resolutions panoramic images and (ii) for the integration, synchronization and processing of various devices and data. Indeed Unity must communicate with different devices in order to coordinate a second display (Oculus Rift) and acquire and process the 3D data observed by the Kinect (Jimenez, Morabito, & Romandino, 2016).

Virtual visit currently is important at once, people are becoming more familiar through the trends of technologies, and what they need is just staying focus on easier tools to navigate to a certain destination. The 3D, gamification in e-tourism is true, customers behavior trends are more relevant on looking tourism information before, during and after trip. The device of 3D make sure customers to get images visualization, experiences on their home or somewhere.

## **Photos**

Digital photos are no longer seen as an act of memory, but rather as a tool for constructing self identity and communication. They are increasingly easily shared online with the masses, and they also empower people to shape their identities and memories (Vandjick, 2008).

## **Animation**

Animation refers to a perception of “agency”, that is, an entity's capacity to take self-directed action, to move in a life like fashion. For Hagtvedt (2011) distinguish between “agent animation”, which gives viewers a sense that the logo moves of its own volition; and “object animation”, which does not. Agent animation connotes agency, i.e., the perception that the object moves on its own in a life like fashion (e.g., a jumping logo), while object animation entails motion that is not life like (e.g., a logo gliding down vertically). Hagtvedt (2011) report that agent animation encourages more favourable attitudes toward a “dynamic” firm (e.g. an entertainment company), but less favourable attitudes toward a “stable” firm (e.g., an insurance company). Furthermore, favourable attitudes arise when the brand personality suggested by the animation is consistent with other brand cues, such as brand slogans or the logo graphic. Despite these findings, Hagtvedt (2011) did not investigate whether or not movement direction has an effect on consumer attitudes toward firms and their logos. Thus, a significant gap exists in the scant literature on logo movements.

## **Audio**

The audio element is used to embed sound content in a HyperText Markup Language (HTML) document. The audio element was added as part of HTML5 (Van Dijck, 2008). The audio comes to reinforce sound entertainment to users. The youtube platform as example is more visible, and helps them to socialize on internet trough video presentations.

## **Aesthetics**

Just like people use various cues derived from the outward appearance of a person to form a first impression (Brewer, 1988), visual design is used to quickly form an opinion of an artefact in the context of human computer interaction (Kim & Fesenmaier, 2008).

Sillence, Briggs, Harris, & Fishwick (2007) for instance, found that users tend to rate high quality content websites low if they are poorly designed. This result is an example of a halo effect Nisbett & Wilson (1977), e. g., a form of judgment bias occurring if the judgment of a property influences other (usually unrelated) judgments. Schenkman & Jonssons (2000) found that aesthetics are the best predictor of a website's overall evaluation, underlining the importance of aesthetics as a result of halo effects.

## **Domain Name**

A domain name is what a person enters in their internet browser's address bar to access a website (Kim & Fesenmaier, 2008). The domain name is important to users when they wishes to obtain information, also it assists users in selecting desired domains in the internet, its server providers the machine address back to the computers.

## **Map/location**

According to Azevedo (2009) Phone and email contact information are essential to a destination. Map/location is very essential as well, because it guides point of information of the destination about the location, it can gives Google-maps, addresses, phone number and email contact of a selected location.

## **Text**

Text refers to all information available to the users on the websites (Kim & Fesenmaier, 2008).

## **History**

Descriptive text on the origins of the country/destination or historical context where it is positioning Azevedo (2009).

## **Region**

Region in the web page refers to the references, texts and / or images about the region where the country or destination is located Azevedo (2009).

## Activities

Activities are the Information about various leisure activities available on the destination and / or the countries exposed on the website Azevedo (2009).

## Usability Approaches

Usability is a new knowledge (since the 80's) that is concerned with the characteristics of the software (and websites) so that it is considered easy and pleasant to use (Jakob & Tahir, 2000). Usability is a qualitative attribute that measures the ease of use of an interface in its "Usability".

This concept also applies to the methods used during the design of the website to enhance the ease of its final use.

The authors define usability as being the result composed of 5 characteristics:

- 1) Accessibility / understanding: ease with which users grasp the basic tasks of the website the first time they visit it.

- 2) Efficiency: how quickly users take advantage of the website after getting used to its design.

- 3) Memorization: How easily do users use the website after a period of absence? That is, your first visits to the website were enough to, after absence, resume efficient use of it?

- 4) Errors: Regarding the errors that occurred during the use of the website, it is necessary to evaluate how many, how serious and how easy it was for. The user to recover from these errors.

- 5) Satisfaction: degree of pleasure in using website design.

According to Azevedo (2009), they also highlight an additional characteristic that is considered important: utility. This concept relates to the effective functionality of the design, and has to do with the real satisfaction of the user's needs. Usability and utility complement each other to produce a positive effect. In short, the important thing is to respond to the needs of the user and not only provide satisfaction while browsing the website, but it is no use for the website to contain the necessary answers for the user if these answers are conditioned by inadequate interface.

The book is a regular reference when it comes to usability. In it, web pages are considered real estate of the most valuable. The authors point out that enormous amounts of money are here applied in a space that is not even one square centimeter in size. The website is the face of the organization presented to the world, and potential customers look at it before eventually doing some business. That is why complexity or confusion can alienate customers.

Accessibility and usability are key features in any application or website. They reinforce each other in the design of websites, since accessible websites are more usable and vice versa. For this reason, accessibility is an essential principle in technology, and even more so in the web. The social value of the websites is that it enables human communication, commerce, and opportunities to share knowledge (Rodríguez, et al., 2017).

## Download Time

According to Jakob Nielsen "Every web usability study have conducted since 1994, has shown the same thing: Users beg us to speed up page downloads" (Nielsen, 2000).

In other words, file size is a crucial factor in web usability. Most of us who have spent any time on the web, particularly on a dial up modem, would have to say a big "duh" to this, given how annoying it can be to wait for a long download and how quickly we will leave a page that is not crucial, instead of waiting. In his 2000 book, Nielsen quotes a classic paper by Miller (1968), which specifies a relationship between computer response time and users' perceptions: 0.1 second = limit for having the user feel the system is reacting instantaneously; 1 second = limit for user's flow of thought to remain uninterrupted; and 10 seconds = the limit for keeping user's attention focused on the dialogue.

Nah (2004) said although long download time of Web pages has been a consistent problem encountered by Web users, it is still controversial as to what constitutes an acceptable waiting time for a typical Web page download. Interestingly and ironically, the average of American users that use dial-up connections wait about 30 seconds the first time they look at a new Web page (Nah, 2004).

## **Layout**

According to Karkin (2014) since website layout is a very subjective issue, we focused on Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), a system which enables a consistent style among the different pages.

The World Wide Web consortium (W3C) defines CSS as “a simple mechanism for adding style (e.g., fonts, colors, spacing) to Web documents” (<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/#specs>). Thus, if a website has no issues related to CSS, this means that it is interoperable via web browsers in terms of style.

## **Pages Dimensions**

According Web Style Guide (WSG, 2004) although Web pages and conventional print documents share many graphic, functional, and editorial similarities, the computer screen, not the printed page, is the primary delivery site for Web-based information, and the computer screen is very different from the printed page. Computer screens are typically smaller than most opened books or magazines.

A common mistake in Web design is spreading the width of page graphics beyond the area most viewers can see on their seventeen- or nineteen-inch display screens.

## **Frame use**

According WSG (2004) to frames are *meta*-documents that call and display multiple HTML documents in a single browser window. A frame document contains no BODY HTML tags, just the parameters for the frames and the URLs of the HTML documents designated to fill them. Frames-based pages do not function as an integrated unit, which is both good and bad. Frames are useful for certain content and greatly facilitate site maintenance. They provide a good way to maintain narrative and design consistency in your site; you can split the browser screen between site navigation and the material you wish to bring up with a link.

Frames are useful in a site whose contents are expected to change frequently. Because a frames-based site can be designed to have a single file for navigation, if you add or remove pages from the site you will have to modify only that one file.

## **Elements**

According to Karkin (2014) visual elements although visual elements can be measured by various criteria, to evaluate usability the following criteria such as website performance at low resolutions, website appearances using different browsers, the availability of different language choices, and the presence of animation site search function.

## **Readiness**

Discussing the diverse definitions of e-readiness Web Style Guide (2005) observes that the term represents multiple levels of Information Communication Technology (ICT) development and that exact definition of what constitutes “e-readiness” is still open for debate.

Similarly, agriculture and food in Canada found in 2001 that there are many degrees of e-readiness, which could include any one or more of the following.

- Using e-mail as the most preferred communication method
- Using a website for external and internal communication
- Selling goods and/ or services using online internet services
- Findings and purchasing computer equipment and software, supplies or services through a company website
- Sending electronic invoices to consumers and receiving electronic bills from suppliers
- Paying and receiving payments electronically the choice of e-readiness too largely depends on the purpose and goals of the particular assessment.

## **ALT TEXT**

According to Godinho & Fernandes (2003) most people technology makes life easier. For a person with special needs, technology makes things possible.

The use of a computer and Internet access allow these citizens (undoubtedly those facing the greatest obstacles, both physical and social) to access a huge pool of (in) training, make contacts and exchange Information, exercise an activity, find alternative forms of leisure and fun, increase their relationships of friendship, in short, build a life with meaning.

For example if the presence of daily newspapers on the Internet is for most people more a way to access information content, for a blind person is the only way to see the news of the day in real time and useful. No medium until now invented made the information available to him, so immediately and so easily.

Microsoft has realized very early on the importance that Information Technology (IT) has for people with disabilities. Systems such as Windows, and all the software developed by the company for this system, have contemplated accessibility features. This perception has even been induced by the strong legal component in the United State (US), where not only is legislation extremely demanding but also the anti-discrimination movement makes use of powerful lobbies.

Aware that it is necessary to draw attention to and understand the importance of the new IT for Citizens with Special Needs, and the value that such thinking has in contemporary society, have created the video "Enable - The People with Disabilities and the Computer" by Contribute to improving the general attitude of the population towards people with disabilities.

The video shows the importance of technical aids and highlights the capabilities of people with disabilities and how they overcome their disadvantages.

The "Enable" video shows how people with disabilities are using their personal computers, at home, at work and at school, to enable them to live productive and fulfilled lives. There are other companies like Apple and IBM that also have wide experience in the sector. Speech synthesizers, screen readers, browsers with built-in speech synthesis, etc. More recently, it is common for operating systems to also come equipped with on-screen keyboards, high contrast and magnification systems, and mouse-over keyboarding, as well as the production of subtitles for audible warnings.

## **Link Quality**

Having direct effects on demand and supply sides of e-government services, the service quality of website is assessed in terms of user satisfaction. User satisfaction is dependent on factors such as the maturity of websites, the level of government (local, national, or federal), and how well the needs of the citizens visiting the websites are identified and met (Bhattacharya & Gupta, 2012).

Garcia, Maciel, & Pinto (2005) point to three constitutive features that e-government websites must possess regarding quality: (a) meeting the information needs of citizens; (b) rendering services that allow citizens to make online transactions (e.g. sending a request and receiving an answer); and (c) harnessing the full potential of citizen engagement in public policy design and implementation. However, an evaluation of website quality is not easy to perform. Previous studies show that user perceptions and visitor feedback are important means for measuring the quality of e-government portals and websites (Alias, Idris, & Kasimini, 2011).

## **Typography**

Bringhurst (1997) typography is the balance and interplay of letter forms on the page, a verbal and visual equation that helps the reader understand the form and absorb the substance of the page content. Typography plays a dual role as both verbal and visual communication. As readers scan a page they are subconsciously aware of both functions: first they survey the overall graphic patterns of the page, then they parse the language, or read. Good typography establishes a visual hierarchy for rendering prose on the page by providing visual punctuation and graphic accents that help readers understand relations between prose and pictures, headlines and subordinate blocks of text.

### **Accessibility and navigation**

As known from the literature, accessibility means that websites are reachable by citizens who have physical, motoric or perceptual disabilities Lazar & Olalere (2011). Based on its very nature, government websites must be sensitive to in accessibility issues in order to ensure equal access. Furthermore, Kopackova & Michalek (2010) state that “public administration websites must be accessible inherently, since their purpose is to provide information to everyone without any exception”. Since the general well-being of websites is largely conditioned to the size and level of government in terms of social, financial and administrative aspects, local government websites may include some technical and usability deficiencies comprising accessibility issues when compared to national or federal levels of government (Kopackova & Michalek, 2010).

### **Functionality**

In their pioneering study pertinent to an effective commercial website application, Lu & Yeung (1998) state that two major components affecting usefulness of a website are functionality (i.e. content) and usability (i.e. design). High website usability can certainly encourage users to spend a longer time viewing the website and to come back again later. Website functionality, concerning whether the website provides sufficient information to help users accomplish their intended purposes, is more critical given that information provision and is the basic goal of a website. Since content quality is one of the most important factors that travelers seek when booking through an online reservation site (Dickinger & Brigitte, 2013); (Perdue, 2002).

### **Customization**

In particular, the diffusion of customization practices has been boosted by the increasing application of web toolkits. Customization web toolkits consist of the sets of configurators, choice menus and design kits that allow the customer to interactively customize her/his own product

Franke & Schreier (2008) in web-enabled customization approaches, the customer plays an active role in the product definition thanks to interactive and involving toolkits, which enhance preference fit and the customer feeling of being the designer of her/his customized product.

Based on such advancements, the interactive marketing literature has classified customization models based on the degrees of freedom allowed to customers in the design process. Some studies Randall, Christian, & Ulrich (2005) have related design freedom to the potential combinations of product modules provided by the company to the customer. In addition, Franke, Schreier, & Kaiser (2008) have defined the degree of design freedom considering the opportunity for the customer to add content to the product beyond predefined modules. They apply to the customization context the concept of consumption integration, which has been proposed in the consumer behaviour literature to indicate practices of product manipulation aimed at linking the self and the object (Holt, 1995).

### **Mobile Communication**

Science information was formerly delivered to the public by the mass media in the form of news and magazines. On the one hand this was seen as one part of the expository phase of scientific practice, which is vital to the scientific enterprise Gregory & Miller (1998) and an integral component of the knowledge production Whitley (1985) on the other hand, science news has tended to be judged rather negatively by the scientific community (Lewenstein, 2001).

Since such representations differ greatly from traditions established in the textualization of scientific knowledge in research articles. As a result, science news is generally considered by the science community as being simplistic, inaccurate, sensational, and biased (Lewenstein, 2001).

It has been considered, however, that the ‘authority-to-public’ model has been turned ‘inside-out’ as the Internet and social media have shifted the boundaries between previously separated spheres of communication (Trench, 2008).

Science news is no longer consumed in isolation as it used to be, but instead is now contextualized by cues such as Facebook likes, readers’ comments, or Twitter mentions (Brossard & Dietram, 2013).

### Accuracy

The accuracy is integral to evaluating health-related information on the Internet is the accuracy and quality of the information presented to audiences. Accuracy refers to the communication of information that is consistent with accepted recommendations (Bonnar, Black, & Mattson, 2009).

Accuracy is needed so as to satisfy the customers need and want so as to have good and positive images of the site, so this element is crucial to a site.

### Regularity

Regularity is important to a website of goods and services. This includes being always up to date and changing tools, and adapting to the use of new technology (Bonnar et al., 2009).

### Security

According to Ismailova (2017) Security is a crucial point in government web sites. Governmental infrastructures must support authentication, confidentiality and integrity, and the public key infrastructures (PKI) must be used to develop a new trust model. Besides this, there are problems related to the use of Web solutions as well. Poor coding practices can make Web applications vulnerable to attacks such as Structured Query Language (SQL) injection and cross-site scripting, which can cause disruption of service and loss of data, or bring the web application to a complete halt. In government web sites, consequences of such attacks can be disastrous.

### Efficiency

Efficiency is comprised by two items such as resource utilization and time behaviour, efficiency is an issue that has raised a great interest within the scientific community. This interest is driven by the fact of living together in a highly competitive environment in which the first proposal to improve the profitability is to optimize the efficient use of resources (Tavares, 2002).

Seiford (1978-1996) the efficiency is necessary in order to minimize and to optimize use of resources utilization, time behaviour.

### Methodology

The methodology used in this study is conducted using the qualitative method approach - comparative descriptive which aims to analyze the Portugal and Spain websites looking on their marketing tools, pages, menus, submenus, images, videos, content of information, links, regions, aesthetics, logo, domain name, map/location, animation, virtual visit, audio, etc.

Based on Bonjisse & Morais (2017) study, they presented a list of dimensions and attributes to evaluate tourism websites, it was built a list of variables that were used to evaluate the official destination websites of Portugal (<https://www.visitportugal.com>) and Spain (<https://www.spain.info>) For that, content analysis was applied, considering the previous dimensions found on the literature review. This way, each website was seen based on previous defined dimensions for the content analysis.

### Comparison of Portugal and Spain

This evaluation of Portugal and Spain websites is based on classification used from Azevedo (2009), in his study entitled "A Proposal of Housing Tourism Websites Model".

**Table 1: Scale of quality applied to analyzed items**

Item Quality	Points	Criteria
Item absence	0 points	Total absence of the item being analyzed or fully present counter productive and especially negative.
Very weak	1 points	The item is present but in a very rudimentary, imperceptible or

		with counter-productive impact.
<b>Mediocre</b>	2 points	Rudimentary item of poor quality, moderately negative and dispensable effect.
<b>Sufficient</b>	3 points	The item does not bring significant value, has a moderate effect or only presence without harming the website.
<b>Good</b>	4 points	The presence of the item is an added value on the website. It is balanced, has quality, and makes the difference in relation to the standard.
<b>Excellent</b>	5 points	Item very good, achieved and very positive effect. Distinguishes by excellence.

Azevedo (2009) said the evaluation process is supported on a value scale ranging from 0 to 5 and has shown in table 1 above. It should be noted that the evaluation criteria should be understood according to the nature of the item to be evaluated and inevitably have a personal and subjective nature of the evaluator in question. In an ideal situation, the use of several evaluators would give greater solidity to the results and decrease the subjectivity.

Based on the model presented in Figure 1 was made the evaluation of the websites of Portugal (<https://www.visitportugal.com>) and Spain (<https://www.spain.info>) for each of the parameters of the model, using the scale of Table 1. This evaluation is compiled in table 2.

**Table 2: Comparison between Portugal and Spain websites**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Evaluation elements</b>	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Spain</b>
<b>Content</b>	Introduction	5	4
	Multilanguage	4	5
	Logo	5	5
	Sequences of images	5	4
	Virtual visit	4	3
	Photos	5	5
	Animation	5	4
	Audio	4	4
	Aesthetics	5	4
	Domain name	5	5
	Map/Location	4	5
<b>Information</b>	Text	5	5
	History	0	0
	Regions	5	4
	Activities	5	5
<b>Efficiency</b>	Resources Utilization	4	4



	Time behavior	5	5
<b>Functionality</b>	Customization	5	0
	Mobile Communication	4	4
	Accuracy	4	4
	Regularity	4	3
	Security	5	5
<b>Usability</b>	Download time	4	4
	Lavout	5	5
	Pages dimensions	5	4
	Frame use	4	4
	Readiness	5	5
	ALT TEXT	4	4
	Links quality	5	5
	Typography	5	5
	Accessibility and Navigation	5	5

From the analysis to the websites we can conclude that there is a great concern in divulging what the best each country offers.

The Portuguese site is more dynamic than Spanish. Regarding Multilanguage, the Spanish site has more languages than the Portuguese (24 against 10).

In the available apps, there is a greater variety of operating systems available on the Portuguese site (windows, IOS, Android), in Spanish only exist for IOS and Android.

Both sites have security protocol (https) and both disparage the country's history. With regard to customization, the Portuguese site allows the user to create a profile and add content and planning. Contrary to the Spanish site, which does not allow any registration.

Most of the items on the two sites are between good and excellent, which shows a great concern in providing quality content through the internet, clearly the largest means of communication and dissemination of tourism.

## Conclusion

It is clear the need for websites to better exploit the interactive capabilities of the internet to capture tourist imagination in the travel purchase decision making (Beldona and Cai, 2006).

A successful tourism business nowadays depends on the new technology, connectivity, and is also related to the consumer behaviour in planning a vacation. The following results were found in the classification of the items with prudence of excellence in both countries: links quality, accessibility and navigation, typography, security, time behavior, domain name and logo.

Even though it was investigate a specific case (the Portugal and Spain websites), the methodology here applied can be used with any other destination.

Currently SMART destination is one of today's topics, so it is called public and private entities without convergent visions to get involved as well as residents in the various challenges of the digital era. The websites analyzed above should seek transparency in the information provided at all levels of the process and analysis of the effects of the decisions makers.

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