STUDENT NAME	R.ROJA	
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SUBJECT NAME	Fundamentals Of Web Development	
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT	Free Writing-II	
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Write the SAQ on the following:

1. **Presentation Elements.**

Answer:- The concept of presentation elements in HTML refers to tags whose sole purpose is to define the visual appearance of content, rather than its meaning or structure. With the evolution of the web, this approach has been largely superseded by a "separation of concerns" philosophy, where HTML handles the content and structure (semantics), and CSS handles the presentation.

Most presentational HTML elements are now deprecated (outdated) in HTML5, and their use is strongly discouraged. Instead, modern web development relies on semantic HTML and CSS to achieve the same visual effects.

2. **Semantic Tags**
   Answer: Semantic HTML refers to the use of HTML tags that clearly define the purpose and meaning of the content they enclose. Unlike non-semantic tags like <div> and <span>, which have no inherent meaning, semantic tags provide context for browsers, search engines, and assistive technologies. The adoption of semantic HTML became a standard with HTML5, emphasizing the separation of content structure from presentation

3. **CSS**
   Answer: CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to define the visual appearance and formatting of a document written in a markup language, most commonly HTML. It is a foundational web technology, working hand-in-hand with HTML and JavaScript to create interactive and visually appealing websites.

4. **CSS Style Sheets**
   Answer: A CSS stylesheet is a file containing a set of style rules that describe the presentation of an HTML or XML document. It allows web developers to control the visual appearance and layout of web pages, ensuring a consistent look and feel across a website.
   Example:

```html
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

5. **Font Properties**
   Answer: In CSS, font properties are a set of rules used to control the appearance of text on a web page, including its family, size, style, and weight. These properties are essential for creating visually appealing and readable typography, which significantly impacts user experience.
   Example:

```css
p {
 /* Using individual properties */
  font-style: italic;
  font-weight: bold;
  font-size: 16px;
  line-height: 1.5;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

p.shorthand {
 /* The equivalent shorthand property */
  font: italic bold 16px/1.5 Arial, sans-serif;
}
```