**Identify all the HTML tags in the code snippet, their names and what they are for**

1. **<p> : The Paragraph Element**

* The <p> HTML element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or first-line indentation, but HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields.
* Paragraphs are block-level elements, and notably will automatically close if another block-level element is parsed before the closing </p> tag.

1. **<em>: The Emphasis Element**

* The <em> element is for words that have a stressed emphasis compared to surrounding text, which is often limited to a word or words of a sentence and affects the meaning of the sentence itself.

1. **<a>: The Anchor Element**

* The <a> HTML element (or anchor element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address.
* Content within each <a> should indicate the link's destination. If the href attribute is present, pressing the enter key while focused on the <a> element will activate it.

1. **<strong>: The Strong Importance Element**

* The <strong> element is for content that is of "strong importance," including things of great seriousness or urgency (such as warnings). This could be a sentence that is of great importance to the whole page, or you could merely try to point out that some words are of greater importance compared to nearby content.
* Typically this element is rendered by default using a bold font weight. However, it should not be used to apply bold styling; use the CSS font-weight property for that purpose. Use the <b> element to draw attention to certain text without indicating a higher level of importance. Use the <em> element to mark text that has stress emphasis.
* Another accepted use for <strong> is to denote the labels of paragraphs which represent notes or warnings within the text of a page.

1. **<blockqoute> : The Block Quotation Element**

* The <blockquote> HTML element indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation (see Notes for how to change it). A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the cite attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the <cite> element
* To change the indentation applied to the quoted text, use the CSS margin-left and/or margin-right properties, or the margin shorthand property.

1. **<br> The Line Break Element**

* The <br> HTML element produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.

**Some HTML tags don't contain any content, and instead are known as void elements, also called self-closing tags. Which tag/tags is a void element?**

<br /> : Trailing slash on void elements has no effect and interacts badly with unquoted attribute values.

**HTML tags can be nested, which means that one tag can be put inside another. Which tags in the code snippet are nested? Don't include any self-closing tags.**

<em> : The <em> HTML element marks text that has stress emphasis. The <em> element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis