HTML Structure

HTML is organized as a collection of family tree relationships. As you saw in the last exercise, we placed `<p>` tags within `<body>` tags. When an element is contained inside another element, it is considered the *child* of that element. The child element is said to be *nested* inside of the *parent* element.

```
<body>
  <p>This paragraph is a child of the body</p>
</body>
```

In the example above, the `<p>` element is nested inside the `<body>` element. The `<p>` element is considered a child of the `<body>` element, and the `<body>` element is considered the parent. You can also see that we've added two spaces of indentation (using the `space` bar) for better readability.

Since there can be multiple levels of nesting, this analogy can be extended to grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and beyond. The relationship between elements and their ancestor and descendent elements is known as *hierarchy*.

Let's consider a more complicated example that uses some new tags:

```
<body>
  <div>
    <h1>Sibling to p, but also grandchild of body</h1>
    <p>Sibling to h1, but also grandchild of body</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

In this example, the `<body>` element is the parent of the `<div>` element. Both the `<h1>` and `<p>` elements are children of the `<div>` element. Because the `<h1>` and `<p>` elements are at the same level, they are considered siblings and are both grandchildren of the `<body>` element.

Understanding HTML hierarchy is important because child elements can inherit behavior and styling from their parent element. You'll learn more about webpage hierarchy when you start digging into CSS.

Instructions

1. Add the paragraph below as a child of the `div` element.

```
<p>This paragraph is a child of the div element and a grandchild
of the body element</p>
```

Source

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