

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Cascading styles</title>
4   <style type="text/css">
5     body { font-family: Tahoma; font-size: 15px; }
6
7     a { font-size: 18px; }
8   </style>
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <p>This text is 15px high and is a Tahoma font, while <a href="">links are 18px  ✎
12     high and still Tahoma</a>, but I don't need to specify that
13     links have Tahoma because they inherit from their parents.</p>
14   <p>It's easy to think of HTML as a child/parent relationship which also helps  ✎
15     understand how CSS works. An HTML tag is a child of another HTML tag when it  ✎
16     appears
17     within it. For example, "head" is a child of "html" and so is "body." This is why  ✎
18     learning to format like I do makes it easier to understand.</p>
19   <p>Any tags in "body" are children of "body" and so on and so forth. In this case, ✎
20     "body" is a parent. CSS lets you style the parents, which the children inherit.
21     Kind of like genetics. You have attributes that your parents do, but you may also ✎
22     have your own unique attributes. Like, links on this page
23     are bigger than the rest of the page's fonts.</p>
24 </body>
25 </html>
```