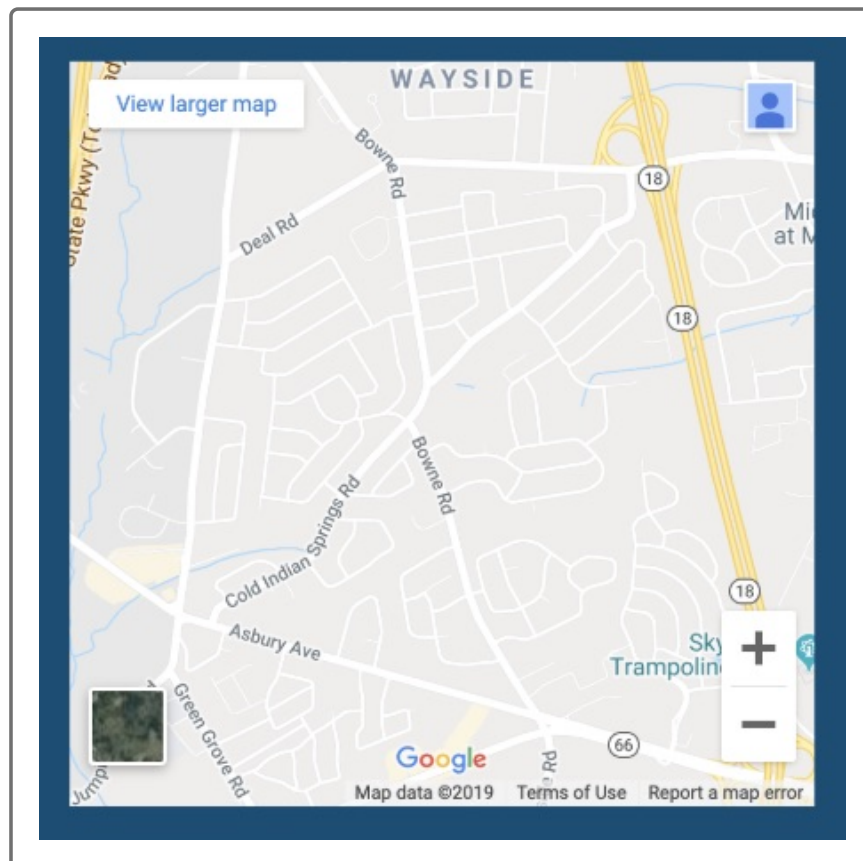


1.6.3 Build the Map

Let's start with building the map. Here's an image of what we're aiming for:



Begin with the HTML for the Reach Out section that you set up in Lesson 1:

```
<!-- "reach out" section -->
<section>
  <h2>Reach Out</h2>
</section>
```

Under the `<h2>` element, inside the Reach Out section, we need to add a `<div>` which will act as a container for the body of content in this section. All of the contact information is conceptually related, so wrapping it in a parent element enables us to constrain its flow. Let's add a `class` called `contact-info` to this `<div>`, which we can now call the **contact container**.

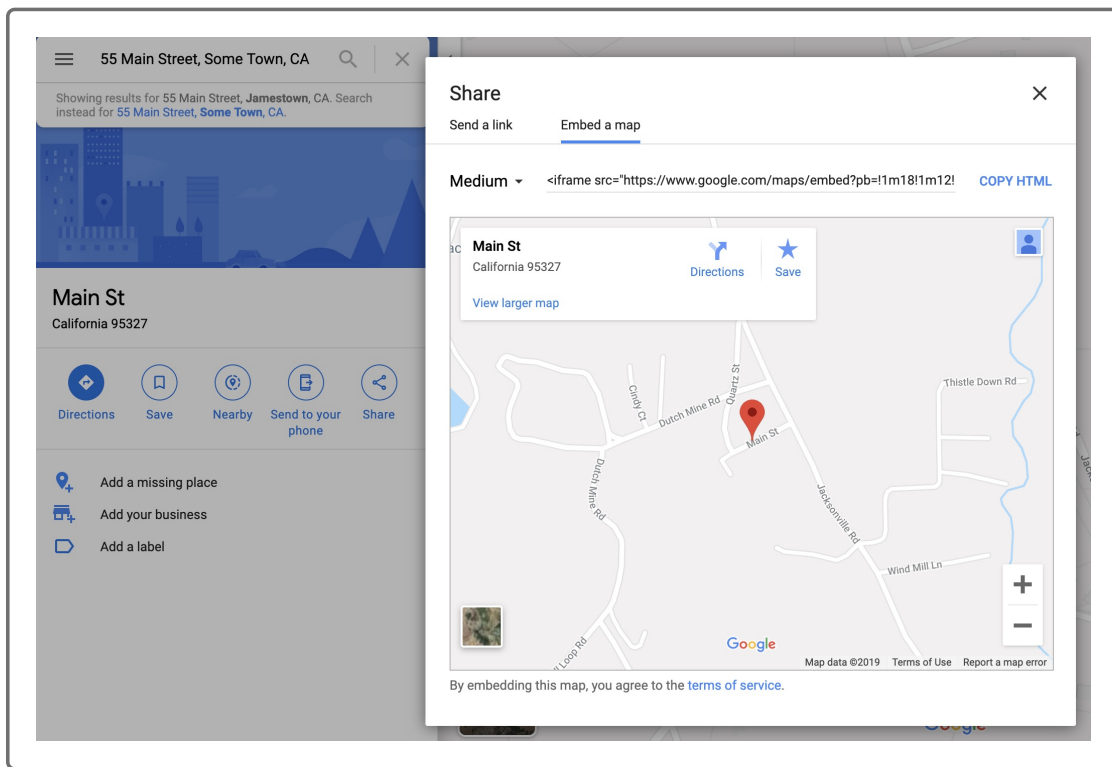
The requirements from the design team made it clear that this map needs to be interactive, meaning that visitors must be able to scroll, move, and zoom on the map. But how the heck do we make that happen?

Fortunately, there is a special HTML element called an `<iframe>` that helps us do just this! An `<iframe>`, which means **inline frame**, can nest browsing content and embed an HTML page into the current page. An `<iframe>` can add rich features to a website, including videos with playback controls, GIFs, and maps. (One caveat, however, is that not all websites support this feature.)

In our case, the `<iframe>` will contain a Google Map of Run Buddy's address. Let's place the `<iframe>` inside the **contact container**.

Follow these steps to retrieve an `<iframe>` for our address:

1. Enter your address in the search box on [Google Maps](https://www.google.com/maps) (<https://www.google.com/maps>).
2. Click the Share icon.
3. Choose the Embed tab.
4. Click the COPY HTML link to copy the `<iframe>` element.
5. Paste the `<iframe>` element into the `contact-info` container.



After adding the `<iframe>` element, the HTML for the map should look like this:

```
<div class="contact-info">
  <iframe
    src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m14!1m12!1m3!1d12182.3
    frameborder="0"
    style="border:0"
    allowfullscreen
  >
  </iframe>
</div>
```

Now add a height and width attribute to enable Google Maps' interactive controls:

```
<iframe
  src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m14!1m12!1m3!1d12182.3
  frameborder="0"
  height="400"
```

```
width="400"  
style="border:0"  
allowfullscreen  
>  
</iframe>
```

IMPORTANT

We manually added the height and width attributes to the `<iframe>` in order to render a larger map that would allow us to test user interactivity; the default size was too small to enable controls.

Let's unpack the attributes for the `<iframe>`:

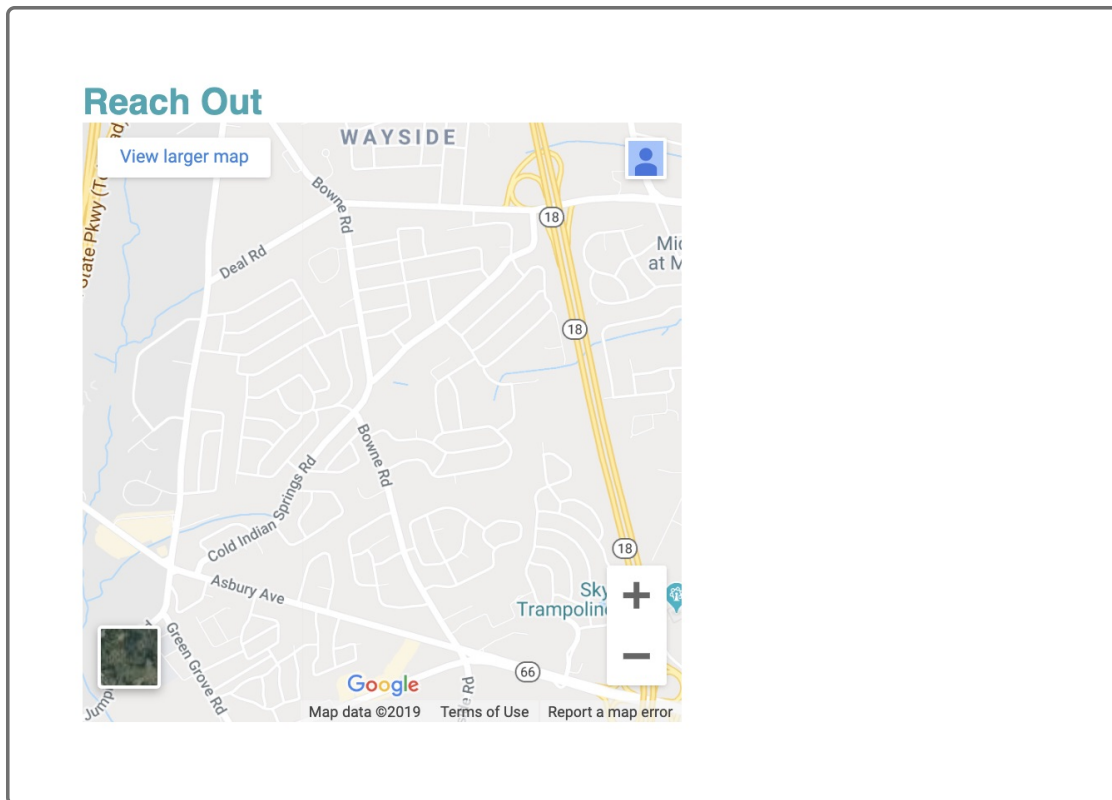
- `src`: This is the most important attribute, because without it, nothing will render. The `src` value is a URL path linking to the external website content that will be embedded. This should be familiar because it's the same attribute used in the `` element.
- `frameborder`: By default, the browser will render an `<iframe>` element with a thin border. This attribute allows us to override that, effectively removing the border.
- `style`: This is an inline style to set no border, for newer browsers.
- `allowfullscreen`: Some attributes are properties that can be turned on by simply adding the attribute. The `allowfullscreen` attribute offers a link to view the map on a new page in full-screen mode. Notice how `allowfullscreen` doesn't have any value assignment. Another popular attribute that doesn't have a value assignment is `checked` for a `checkbox` input element.

LEGACY LORE

`frameborder` is no longer supported by HTML5 and new browsers, so we will use the `border` property from CSS to declare this property. We wouldn't typically worry about old-browser support, but Google likes to cover all its bases because they have a global reach and

billions of visitors every day. Like all technology, browsers have changed over time. Browser enhancements, such as [tabbed browsing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tab_(interface)) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tab_\(interface\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tab_(interface))) and [phishing filters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing_filters) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing_filters), have improved user experiences, but certain properties were deprecated or no longer supported in favor of offloading the work onto new technologies like CSS. For more information, see [Wikipedia on browser histories and the browser wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_wars) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_wars).

Let's take a look at our page now and see what the `<iframe>` looks like now:



Take a moment to play with the map using the zoom and scrolling functionality. Pretty cool!

These interactive controls aren't actually a part of the `<iframe>`, but rather helpful controls that Google adds when it detects a map being rendered inside an `<iframe>`.

HIDE PRO TIP

It's important to note that with the power of the `<iframe>` also comes responsibility. Be careful when using an `<iframe>` from websites that might be copyrighted. Security risks should also be assessed because an `<iframe>` from a compromised website may prove to be dangerous.

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