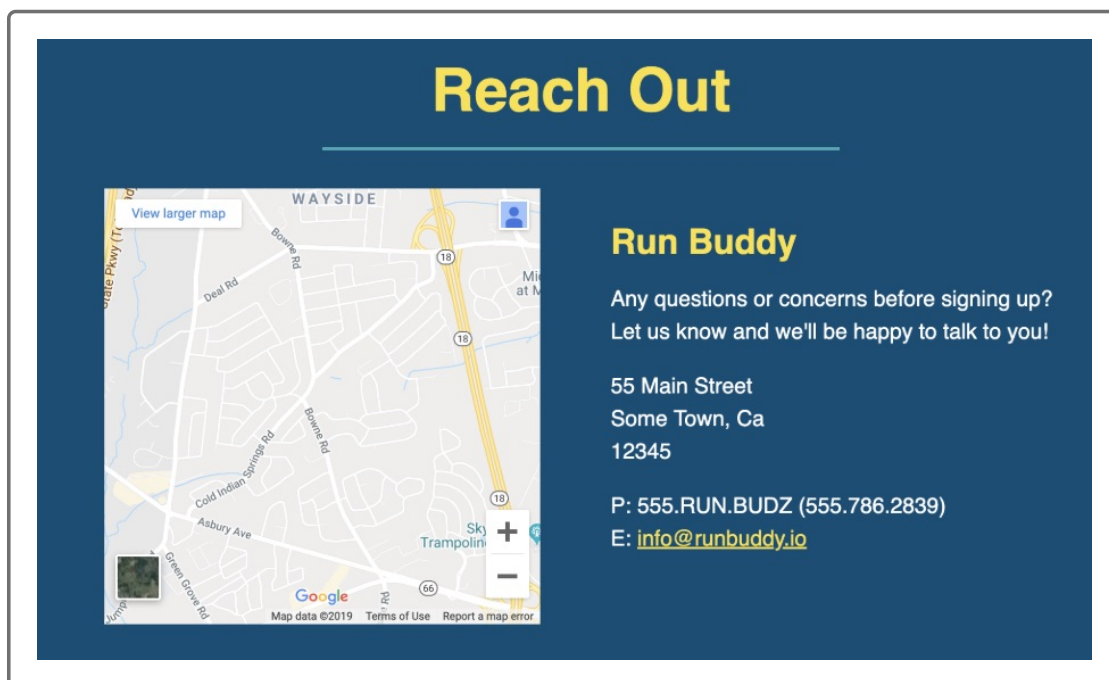


1.6.7 Design a Two-Column Layout

The design team has requested that the map and contact information containers sit next to each other in a two-column layout. Let's take a peak at this in the mock-up image and figure out what to do from there:



How would you go about doing this? Give it a go on your own.

HIDE HINT

Create a CSS rule with the *direct child* `<div>` nested in the `<div>` parent element with the class `.contact-info` to reassign the `display` and `width` properties.

Your code should look something like this:

```
.contact-info iframe {  
  width: 400px;  
  height: 400px;  
}  
  
.contact-info div {  
  width: 410px;  
  display: inline-block;  
  vertical-align: top;  
  text-align: left;  
  margin: 30px 0 0 60px;  
  color: white;  
}
```

It is important to note that in the CSS rule above targeting the child `<div>`, we overwrote the default `display` property for a `<div>` and changed it from `block` to `inline-block`. This allows the `.contact-info` container to sit on the same row as the `<iframe>` element *and* allows us to assign a width, something that the property value `inline` would not let us do.

Another important property used here is the `vertical-align` property.

PAUSE

Please take a moment think about the purpose of the `vertical-align` property and what problem it solves here.

[Show Answer](#)

Let's take a break to see how our code is rendering in the browser. Also, now is a good time to `add` and `commit` because you just made a big leap in progress.

In the following CSS rules, let's refer to the mock-up and see what our following steps must be. Looks like we will be applying some font color (`#fce138`) and size to the `<h3>`, adding spacing, line height, and font size to our contact info content, and changing the link color to yellow (`#fce138`).

Try out the spacing and coloring in Chrome's DevTools as a great way to try out different combinations. Use the CSS box model to add some pixels to the different layers for each element to see what looks best.

HIDE HINT

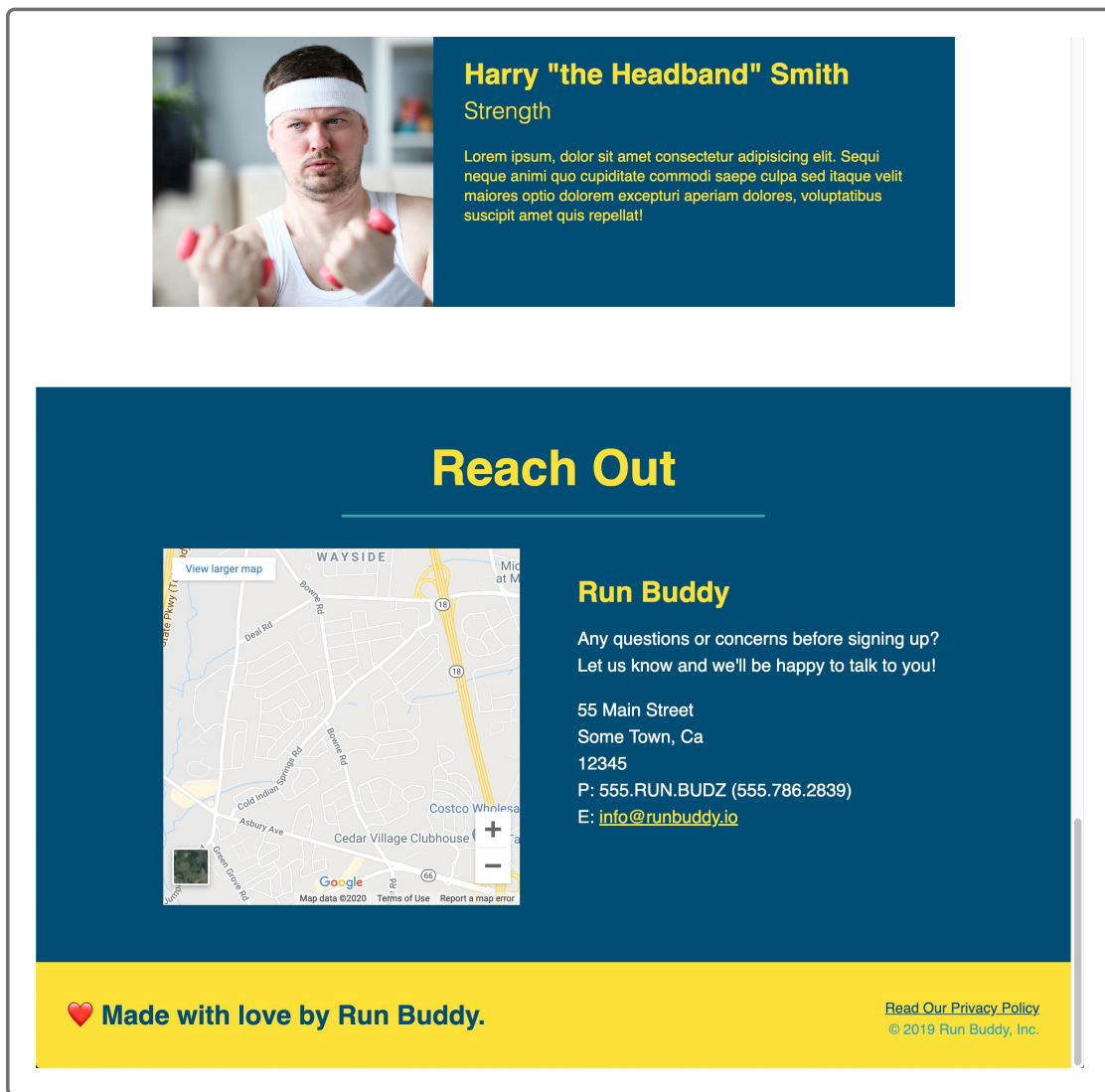
Use the property for `line-height` to adjust how to stretch out or shrink the text to find the best matching measurement that aligns with the mock-up.

Here's are the last CSS rules we need to add to `style.css` to adjust some of our text:

```
.contact-info h3 {  
  color: #fce138;  
  font-size: 32px;  
}  
  
.contact-info p, .contact-info address {  
  margin: 20px 0;  
  line-height: 1.5;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  font-style: normal;  
}  
  
.contact-info a {  
  color: #fce138;  
}  
  
/* REACH OUT STYLES END */
```

Note that the second CSS rule targets two different elements. The comma separates the two selectors, indicating that the subsequent declaration block will apply to both CSS selectors.

Save the file, reload `index.html` in the browser, and behold the beautiful result! It should resemble this image:



Congrats! You've completed the landing page and created a professional layout. Now is a great time to add, commit, and push your work to GitHub.

Why is it important to be careful of the source when embedding an `<iframe>` ?

- ☐ Copyright infringement
- ☐ Security risks from “bad” websites
- ☐ All of the above

Check Answer

If I wish to align an element to the top of its container, which CSS property should I use?

- ☐ `text-align: top;`
- ☐ `margin-align: top;`
- ☐ `overflow: top;`
- ☐ `vertical-align: top;`

Check Answer

Finish ►