

## 1.6.6 Add Styles to the iframe and Contact Info

It's time for the final styling steps to complete the Reach Out section. When this is done, you'll be finished with the entire landing page!

Let's start with the `<iframe>` and create the CSS rule that will give us some of the size dimensions. But wait, didn't we do that already in the HTML with the attributes?

We can use CSS to declare the height and width of the `<iframe>`. Please remove the attributes that were declared in the `<iframe>` for the width and height.

### PAUSE

Why is inline styling considered a bad practice?

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The Principle of Single Responsibility is a doctrine in computer science for best practice [design patterns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design_pattern) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software\\_design\\_pattern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design_pattern)) that (in this case) would suggest that styling should be contained to the style sheet and the HTML file reserved entirely for HTML markup purposes. This way, if a style needs to be changed, we would go

to the style sheets and not the HTML. Also note that reassignment of a CSS property isn't possible with inline styling because external style sheet references are overwritten by inline styles.

[Hide Answer](#)

In this next styling step, we'll give the `<iframe>` a height and width.

### HIDE HINT

When creating a new rule, always start with the selector. Think about the element you want to target.

In `style.css`, add a CSS rule to style our `<iframe>` that looks like this code:

```
.contact-info iframe {  
  width: 400px;  
  height: 400px;  
}
```

This might be a little different than your implementation, so let's break down this rule a little further to see the "why" of our choices.

`.contact-info iframe` was chosen, but `<iframe>` would've worked just as well since there is only one `<iframe>` in this project. But what happens if another `<iframe>` is added, either in this HTML file or in any HTML file linking to this style sheet? This rule would style every `<iframe>` element,

which could add styling where it wasn't wanted and lead to surprising results.

A type selector is a CSS selector, like in this example with `<iframe>`, that selects every HTML element of that type. This is a potentially dangerous choice due to possible side effects (unless a global rule is needed). By using the class as the CSS selector, also called a **class selector**, we can safely target the `<iframe>` that is a descendant or child of the element with this class.

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