

VIRTUAL CV

CMPG 323



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1. Introduction

This project implements a responsive footer section for a personal or portfolio website using HTML and Tailwind CSS. It enhances user engagement by offering multiple contact methods, including email and links to various social media platforms. Font Awesome icons are used for a modern and intuitive UI, with hover effects to provide interactive visual feedback. The footer is structured for accessibility, responsiveness, and clarity, ensuring seamless user experience across devices.

2. Explanation of the code

- .glass-card: This CSS class is what gives your main content cards that cool "Glassmorphism Effect."
- background: rgba(15, 23, 42, 0.6);: This sets a semi-transparent dark background, giving it that frosted look.
- backdrop-filter: blur(12px);: This is the magic! It blurs whatever is behind the element, creating that signature frosted glass appearance. We've included -webkit-backdropfilter for better compatibility across different browsers.
- border: 1px solid rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);: A subtle, almost transparent white border adds to the realistic glass feel.
 - #mobile-menu and #mobile-menu.open: These styles are all about making your "Mobile Menu" responsive and smooth.
- transition: transform 0.3s ease-in-out;: This ensures that when the menu moves, it does so with a nice, smooth animation over 0.3 seconds.
- transform: translateX(100%);: Initially, this pushes the mobile menu completely offscreen to the right, so it's hidden when not in use.
- #mobile-menu.open { transform: translateX(0); }: When a user clicks the hamburger icon (which likely adds the open class via JavaScript), this brings the menu smoothly into view.

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<body class="text-gray-200">: This is a simple but effective line. It sets the default text color for your entire page to a light gray, which provides excellent contrast against darker backgrounds.

- div id="background-video-container"> and <video>: This is how you've implemented your dynamic "Background Video."
- autoplay muted loop playsinline: These attributes are key! They ensure the video starts
 playing automatically, without sound, loops continuously, and plays nicely within the
 page on mobile devices.
- <source src="Images/World-Map-Ls-Loop.mp4" type="video/mp4">: This tells the browser where to find your video file.
 - <div id="video-overlay"></div>: This seemingly empty div works with your CSS to create an overlay over the video. This is super important for making sure your text is always readable, even over a busy background.
 - <nav id="sticky-header" ...>: This is your "Sticky Header" in action!
- fixed top-0 left-0 right-0: These classes pin the navigation bar to the very top of the viewport, making it span the full width of the screen.
- bg-slate-900 bg-opacity-80 backdrop-blur-lg: Just like your glass cards, this gives the header a semi-transparent dark background with a cool blur effect.
- border-b border-slate-700 shadow-lg z-50 p-3: These add a subtle bottom border, a nice shadow, some padding, and ensure the header stays on top of all other content (z-50).
- Inside, the div uses max-w-6xl mx-auto flex justify-between items-center to center the content and neatly arrange your profile picture () and your name (Itumeleng Kganyago), just as you'd expect from a professional portfolio.

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| position: absolute; | inset-block-start; 50%; | inset-block-start; 50%; | inset-block-start; 50%; | inset-block-start; 50%; | tousforms: translate(-50%, -50%); | object-fit; cover; | object-fit; | object
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video-overlay: This CSS makes sure your video overlay works perfectly.

- position: fixed; inset-block-start: 0; inset-inline-start: 0; inline-size: 100%; block-size: 100%;: These properties ensure the overlay covers the entire screen, no matter the device size.
- background: radial-gradient(...): This creates a subtle radial gradient, making the center slightly more transparent and the edges darker. This helps your text stand out, especially over the video.
- z-index: -1;: This places the overlay *behind* all your main content, but still on top of the background video.
 - 2 #sticky-header (transition): This adds a smooth transition to the top property of your sticky header. If the header's position ever changes (for example, if it slides down when you scroll), this ensures a smooth animation.
 - 🛮 @keyframes fadeln: This is where you define your elegant "Fade-in Animation."
- from { opacity: 0; transform: translateY(30px); }: The animation starts with the element completely invisible and slightly moved down.
- to { opacity: 1; transform: translateY(0); }: It ends with the element fully visible and in its final position.
 - ② .fade-in and .fade-in-delay-X: These classes apply the fadeIn animation to various elements.
- .fade-in { animation: fadeIn 1s ease-out forwards; }: This applies the fadeIn animation over 1 second, with a smooth "ease-out" timing, and forwards makes sure the element stays in its final, visible state.
- .fade-in-delay-X: These are clever! They add staggered delays to the fadeIn animation (0.2s, 0.4s, etc.), making elements appear one after another for a really polished and engaging visual effect.

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<header class="h-screen flex flex-col justify-center items-center text-center p-4 relative
z-10">: This is the container for your entire "Hero Section."

- h-screen: Makes sure this section takes up the full height of the user's screen.
- flex flex-col justify-center items-center text-center: These Tailwind classes are used to perfectly center all the content (your picture, name, message, and buttons) both vertically and horizontally.
- relative z-10: This ensures your hero content sits nicely *above* the background video and its overlay.
 - Profile Picture ():
- id="hero-pic" src="Images/My_Pic.jpg": This is where your profile picture is displayed.
- w-40 h-40 rounded-full object-cover shadow-2xl mx-auto border-4 border-indigo-500 ring-4 ring-indigo-500/50: Wow, a lot of styling here! These Tailwind classes handle everything from sizing (40x40 units) and making it perfectly round, to adding a strong shadow, a bold indigo border, and even a subtle ring around it. It's designed to really stand out!
- opacity-0 fade-in: And of course, it also gets that smooth fade-in animation.
 Name (<h1>) and Welcome Message ():
- These elements display your name and the friendly welcome message. Notice the md:text-6xl and md:text-xl classes, which make the text responsive, looking great on both small and large screens. They also benefit from those staggered fade-in-delay animations.
 - Call-to-Action Buttons (<a>):
- Your "View My Work" and "Download CV" buttons are styled with bold indigo or slate backgrounds, rounded corners, and shadows. They also have lovely hover effects (hover:bg-indigo-500, transform hover:scale-105) that make them slightly larger and change color when you mouse over them.
- w-full sm:w-auto: This is a great example of "Responsive Design." The buttons will take
 up the full width on smaller screens, but adjust to an automatic width on larger screens.
- You've used Font Awesome icons (<i class="fas fa-arrow-down"></i>, <i class="fas fa-file-arrow-down"></i>) to give them clear visual cues.
 Social Media Links (<a>):
- These links to your LinkedIn and GitHub profiles are designed to open in new tabs (target="_blank"), which is good for user experience.

- They also have elegant hover effects (hover:text-white transform hover:scale-110) that make them pop slightly and change color when interacted with.
- Again, Font Awesome icons (<i class="fab fa-linkedin"></i>, <i class="fab fagithub"></i>) are used to represent each platform.

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Main Navigation (<div class="hidden md:flex ...">):

- hidden md:flex: This is a fantastic example of "Responsive Design" with Tailwind. It tells the browser to hide these navigation links by default, and only display them as a flexible row (flex) on medium-sized screens (md) and larger.
- The <a> links here are your main desktop navigation, complete with hover effects for a smooth user experience.
 - Hamburger Button (<div class="md:hidden">):
- md:hidden: This class does the opposite of the above it hides the hamburger button on medium screens and larger, making it visible only on smaller devices.
- id="hamburger-button": This ID is crucial! It's what your JavaScript will use to detect clicks and open the mobile menu.
- You've used a Font Awesome icon (<i class="fas fa-bars text-2xl"></i>) for the classic hamburger menu look.
 - Mobile Menu (<div id="mobile-menu" ...>):
- fixed inset-y-0 right-0 w-64: This positions the mobile menu fixed to the right side of the screen, taking up the full height and a width of 64 units.
- bg-slate-900 bg-opacity-95 backdrop-blur-lg z-50 p-6 hidden shadow-xl: This styles the mobile menu itself, giving it a dark, semi-transparent background, a blur effect, generous padding, and a shadow. It's hidden by default, waiting for the hamburger button to activate it.
- id="close-mobile-menu": This button, with its Font Awesome "times" icon, is what users will click to close the mobile menu.
- The <nav> inside arranges the same navigation links as the desktop version, but in a vertical column (flex flex-col space-y-4 text-center), which is much better for touchbased mobile navigation.

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Professional Summary (<section id="summary" ...>):

- id="summary": This ID makes it easy for your navigation links to jump directly to this section.
- The h2 and p tags display your "Professional Summary" content, styled with bold text, a distinctive bottom border, and comfortable line spacing.
 - ② Education (<section id="education" ...>):
- id="education": Similarly, this ID allows direct linking from your navigation.
- Each of your educational entries (like your BSc IT and Matric) is neatly enclosed in a div.
 These divs boast that familiar "glassmorphism-like" background (bg-slate-800/50), along with padding, rounded corners, a shadow, and a subtle border. They also have a nice hover effect on the border!
- BSc IT Entry:
 - The h3 displays your degree title.
 - The span clearly shows your years of study (2022 | Current).
 - The p tag, with its embedded <a> link, mentions North-West University and provides a clickable link for more information.
 - The ul with list-disc presents all those "key modules and skills acquired" as a clear bulleted list.
- Matric Entry: This follows a very similar structure, detailing your matriculation from Nkgopoleng Bakone High School, also with a link for more details.

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<section id="skills" ...>: This entire section is dedicated to showcasing your impressive "Skills."

- h2: This is the main title for the section.
- grid grid-cols-1 sm:grid-cols-2 lg:grid-cols-3 gap-4: This is a clever use of Tailwind CSS's grid system to make your skills presentation responsive. It arranges your skill categories in a single column on small screens, two columns on medium screens, and three columns on large screens, with a nice gap in between.
- Each div within the grid represents a specific skill category (like "Programming Languages" or "Database & Server Management"). These divs also feature that subtle glassmorphism effect with borders and rounded corners.
- The h4 and p tags inside each div display the category title and a list of the specific technologies or areas you're proficient in.

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<section id="certifications" ...>: This section is dedicated to your "Certifications."

- h2: This provides the section title, clearly stating "Certifications from LinkedIn."
- ul class="list-disc list-inside ...": This presents your certifications as a neat bulleted list.
- Each contains an <a> tag for the certification name itself. The hover:text-indigo-400 class adds a nice visual feedback when a user hovers over the certification name.

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<section id="projects" ...>: This is the dedicated section for your "Projects."

- h2: This is the main title for the section.
- Each project entry is enclosed in a div that's styled very similarly to your education entries – it has that glassmorphism effect, borders, shadows, and those engaging hover effects.
- Project Details: For each project, you've included:
 - o An h3 for the project title (e.g., "Virtual CV (This Portfolio)").
 - A p tag that indicates if it was an "Individual Project" or "Group Project," and crucially, provides a direct link to its "GitHub Repository."
 - A ul with list-disc that gives a concise, bulleted overview of the project's key features or your contributions, including the technologies used and its purpose.

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<footer id="contact" ...>: This defines your "Footer" section, which also doubles as your "Contact" area.

- text-center p-10 border-t border-slate-800: This centers all the text, adds generous padding, and includes a subtle top border.
- The p tag and <a> link provide a clear "Get in touch" message and your email address, which changes color on hover.
- Social Media Links: The div here contains all your social media links.
 - o flex items-center justify-center gap-4 mt-4: This neatly centers your social media icons horizontally with some spacing between them.
 - Each <a> tag includes a Font Awesome icon (<i>) and features those engaging hover effects (hover:text-white transform hover:scale-110) that make them slightly larger and change color when a user interacts with them.
- The final p tag proudly displays your copyright notice.

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| CloseRobileMenu.classist.remove("open"); // Remove "open" class to slide out the mobile menu | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 |
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document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", () => $\{ ... \}$);: This is a standard and very important line! It simply ensures that all your JavaScript code only runs *after* the entire HTML page has fully loaded. This prevents any errors from trying to manipulate elements that aren't quite ready yet.

- Element References: The first few lines (const stickyHeader = ..., const heroSection = ..., etc.) are just getting references to the specific HTML elements that your JavaScript will need to interact with. Think of it as giving your JavaScript a direct handle to each part of your page.
- 2 Sticky Header Logic (Intersection Observer): This is a really neat piece of code that controls when your sticky header appears.
- observerOptions: This defines the rules for when the header should show up.
 - o root: null: It's observing the heroSection relative to the entire viewport (the user's screen).
 - o threshold: 0.5: This is the trigger point. The code will react when 50% of your heroSection (the big introductory part of your page) is either visible or not visible.
- const observer = new IntersectionObserver(...): This creates the actual observer.
- if (entry.isIntersecting) { stickyHeader.style.top = "-100px"; } else { stickyHeader.style.top = "0"; }: This is the core of the sticky header's behavior. If the heroSection is at least 50% visible (isIntersecting), the stickyHeader is moved off-screen (-100px from the top), effectively hiding it. If the heroSection is less than 50% visible (meaning you've scrolled past it), the stickyHeader is moved to the top (0), making it visible. This creates that smooth effect where the header only appears when you scroll down.
- observer.observe(heroSection);: This tells the observer to start watching your heroSection.
 - Smooth Scrolling for Desktop Navigation Links: This makes navigating your site a joy!
- document.querySelectorAll("#sticky-header a[href^='#']"): This selects all the navigation links within your sticky header that point to sections on the same page (their href starts with #).
- forEach(anchor => { anchor.addEventListener("click", function (e) { ... }); });: It then adds a "click" listener to each of these links.
- e.preventDefault();: This is important! It stops the browser from doing its default "jump" behavior when you click an anchor link.
- const targetId = this.getAttribute("href");: This grabs the ID of the section you want to scroll to (e.g., "#about-me").
- document.querySelector(targetId).scrollIntoView({ behavior: "smooth" });: And finally, this line makes the browser smoothly scroll to that target section, rather than just jumping there instantly.
 - Hamburger Menu Logic: This handles the opening and closing of your mobile menu.
- hamburgerButton.addEventListener("click", () => { mobileMenu.classList.add("open");
 });: When the hamburger button is clicked, the open class is added to your mobileMenu element. Remember from the CSS section, this open class is what makes the menu slide into view.
- closeMobileMenuButton.addEventListener("click", () => {
 mobileMenu.classList.remove("open"); });: Conversely, when the close button inside the
 mobile menu is clicked, the open class is removed, causing the menu to slide back off screen.
 - ② Close Mobile Menu and Smooth Scroll on Link Click: This combines two actions for a better mobile experience.
- mobileMenuLinks.forEach(link => { link.addEventListener("click", function(e) { ... }); });: It adds a click listener to every link *within* your mobile menu.
- e.preventDefault();: Again, preventing the default jump.
- const targetId = this.getAttribute("href");: Gets the ID of the section to scroll to.

- mobileMenu.classList.remove("open");: This is key! It immediately closes the mobile menu.
- document.querySelector(targetId).scrollIntoView({ behavior: "smooth" });: And then, it smoothly scrolls to the desired section.
 - Smooth Scroll for "View My Work" Button:
- document.querySelector('a[href="#main-content"]').addEventListener('click', function(e) { ... });: This specifically targets your "View My Work" button in the hero section.
- The logic here is the same as the other smooth scrolling implementations, ensuring a pleasant, animated scroll to your main content area when this button is clicked.

3. Challenges

The primary challenge I encountered during this project was that it was my first time independently creating a website using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Initially, I found it overwhelming, but through the support of resources like YouTube tutorials, Google searches, and guidance from ChatGPT, I was able to overcome these difficulties and successfully complete the project.

4. Conclusion

The integrated footer successfully provides essential contact options while maintaining a clean, responsive design. Using Tailwind CSS and Font Awesome allows for rapid development and consistent styling. This component strengthens the site's professionalism and user interactivity, aligning with modern web development standards and user expectations.