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| ID | Title and post link | ChatGPT Answer | Overall Labels |
| 76002459 | How to compare amounts with PHP library brick/money  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002459/how-to-compare-amounts-with-php-library-brick-money> | Brick\Money actually provide decent builtin comparators. You can easily compare two Money objects with isEqualTo(), isLessThan(), isLessThanOrEqualTo(), isGreaterThan(), isGreaterThanOrEqualTo().    So your example would look something like this:    ```php  use Brick\Money\Money;    $money1 = Money::of(50, 'MXN'); // MXN 50.00  $money1 = $money1->plus('10'); // MXN 60.00 -- whatever operation    $money2 = Money::of(50, 'MXN'); // MXN 50.00  $money2 = $money2->minus('10'); // MXN 40.00 -- whatever operation    if ($money1->isLessThan('0') || $money1->isLessThan($money2)) {  $error = true;  }  ```  Aside from those, you can also compare Money objects by converting them to a ratio using toRational() and using the resulting object's numerator and denominator for comparison, but using the provided comparator methods would be a lot simpler and easier.    So you don't need to mess with ->getMinorAmount()->toInt() and can use built-in methods instead.*[Not Concise (Redundant)]* | Correct  Usefulness (5) |
| 76002477 | how to make 2 span under mat-option to have left and right align in angular material auto complete  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002477/how-to-make-2-span-under-mat-option-to-have-left-and-right-align-in-angular-mate> | Actually, there is a way to handle this by utilizing CSS Flexbox or Grid, which are the most suitable ways to do this. By default, `.mat-option` uses Flex (Flexbox), so we'll simply expand on that.    Here's an example:    HTML:    ```  <mat-form-field>  <input type="text" matInput [formControl]="stateCtrl" [matAutocomplete]="auto">  <mat-autocomplete #auto="matAutocomplete">  <mat-option \*ngFor="let state of states" [value]="state.name">  <div class="option-content">  <span class="name">{{ state.name }}</span>  <span class="population">Population: {{state.population}}</span>  </div> *[Incorrect Code (Wrong Logic)]*  </mat-option>  </mat-autocomplete>  </mat-form-field>  ```    CSS:    ```  /\* Styles for mat-option \*/  ::ng-deep .mat-option {  display: flex;  justify-content: space-between;  align-items: center; *[Incorrect Code (Wrong Logic)] [Note: these styles should be implemented to the div item “option-content”]*  }    /\* Styles for left aligned content \*/  ::ng-deep .mat-option .name {  align-self: flex-start;  }    /\* Styles for right aligned content \*/  ::ng-deep .mat-option .population {  align-self: flex-end; *[Incorrect Code (Wrong Logic)]*  }  ```    Please note that the CSS rules are currently targeting all `<mat-option>`s in your app. In case you want to apply this only to a specific autocomplete, simply add a class to the `<mat-autocomplete>` and adjust your CSS selector to be more specific like  `::ng-deep .your-class .mat-option`.    Also, ::ng-deep is being deprecated. You might want to use either global styles or Angular components with shadow DOM emulation turned off. For further details, you can refer to the Angular documentation on View Encapsulation.    Remember to be careful of overusing ::ng-deep, especially in large applications, as it has a tendency to encourage bad practices and designs. It’s usually better to try to locate the right rules in the right CSS stylesheets based on the Angular Component architecture and Scopes. | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76002501 | How do I make an object in Google Cloud Storage accessible via a link but require a key or some other form of verification to access it?  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002501/how-do-i-make-an-object-in-google-cloud-storage-accessible-via-a-link-but-requir> | Yes, you can make an object in Google Cloud Storage accessible via link but require verification. *[Incorrect (Factual)]* This is achieved through signed URLs. Signed URLs give time-limited access to publicly unreadable objects via a generated URL. *[Incorrect (Factual)]*  Here's the process:    1. Install Google Cloud SDK  2. Open Google Cloud Shell  3. Run this command to create a signed URL:    ```bash  gsutil signurl -d 10m /path/to/private-key.p12 gs://bucket/object  ```    The above command will generate a URL that is valid for 10 minutes and the key will have access to the object.    In addition, if you want to generate the signed URL with customer-supplied encryption keys, you can use `-u` and `-k` options.    Below is an overview of how it works:    A signed URL includes query parameters that provide authentication "proof" for anyone who holds the URL, including:  - `GoogleAccessId`: The email address of the service account.  - `Expires`: The expiration time of the URL in seconds since the Unix Epoch.  - `Signature`: A RSA signature of the string-to-sign.    Please note, you must have service account's private key to sign the URL. It's essential to keep this key secure and do not expose it to the public as anyone who owns this key can access your cloud data.    Once the URL is generated, you can provide it to the client, and the client can use the URL to access the object for read or write operations, as specified when you constructed the URL, without requiring additional authentication.    For more information, refer to the official Google Cloud Documentation for creating and using signed URLs: <https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/access-control/signed-urls>. *[Incorrect (Conceptual), Not Concise (Irrelevant)]* | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76002578 | multiple yaml files in ros2 launch  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002578/multiple-yaml-files-in-ros2-launch> | Yes, you can load multiple YAML files in ROS2. You can simply include each file in the parameters list similar to this:    ```python  def generate\_launch\_description():  path\_file1 = 'test1.yaml'  path\_file2 = 'test2.yaml'  file\_parameters1 = os.path.join(  get\_package\_share\_directory('pkg1'),  'config',  path\_file1  )  file\_parameters2 = os.path.join(  get\_package\_share\_directory('pkg1'),  'config',  path\_file2  )    return LaunchDescription([  Node(  package="pkg1",  executable="node1",  name="node1",  output="screen",  parameters=[file\_parameters1, file\_parameters2]  )  ])  ```  This will load both `test1.yaml` and `test2.yaml` for the node. If both YAML files contain parameters with the same name, the value from the last file provided will be used. | Correct  Usefulness (5) |
| 76002580 | Textarea visual element?  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002580/textarea-visual-element> | Hello, thanks for your kind words about Taipy! I'm glad to know that you find it useful.    To answer your question, yes, it is possible to customize the Taipy input control to have multiple lines. You can use the `Input` or `CodeEditor` widgets of the toolbox to achieve this. *[Incorrect (Factual)]*    For example,    ```  input\_text = ti.Input(multiline=True) *[Incorrect Code (Wrong API/Library/Function usage), Incorrect Code (Wrong Syntax)]*  ```    This will create a text area that can accept multiple lines of input.    As for future releases, we are always looking to improve and add functionalities based on the needs of our users. We will certainly consider your suggestion. | Incorrect  Usefulness (2) |
| 76002618 | How can I use sbt commands like clean and compile in my custom sbtplugin  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002618/how-can-i-use-sbt-commands-like-clean-and-compile-in-my-custom-sbtplugin> | To override `clean` command and make it invoke `myTask` before performing the clean operation, you should make `clean` depend on `myTask`. But to access the original `clean` task, you'll have to put it into an intermediary variable, like so: *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    ``` scala  package nigeleke.sbt  import sbt.\_  import Keys.\_  object MyPlugin extends AutoPlugin {  object autoImport {  val myTask = taskKey[Unit]("Do something.")  }  import autoImport.\_  override def requires = empty  override def trigger = noTrigger    override lazy val projectSettings = {  val oldClean = clean in Compile  Seq(  myTask := {  println(s"project: ${[thisProject.value.id](http://thisproject.value.id/)} plugins: ${thisProject.value.plugins}")  },  clean in Compile := {  myTask.value  oldClean.value  }  )  }  } *[Incorrect Code (Wrong API/Library/Function usage)]*  ```    Now when you call `clean`, `myTask` will be executed first before the clean operation would proceed.    Also, please notice that I've scoped `clean` task to `Compile`. Depending on what scope you want to override, you might want to use `clean in Test`, or just `clean`. | Incorrect |
| 76002658 | VBA function refuses to return a string  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002658/vba-function-refuses-to-return-a-string> | The function seems to be correct. The issue might not reside in the code per se but on how you are calling/using this function. Ensure that you are not trying to call this function before the workbook is fully open or during the opening phase. This may cause that the ThisWorkbook property does not yet have a valid reference. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    If the problem persists, ensure that you've referenced the Microsoft Scripting Runtime library. To do this follow the steps:    1. In the VBA development environment (IDE) select \*\*Tools > References\*\* from the top menu.  2. In the dialog that appears, scroll down the list until you find "Microsoft Scripting Runtime" and check the box next to it.  3. Click OK. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    Without this reference, FileSystemObject and GetAbsolutePathName will not work.    Finally, ensure that your code is not stopping due to some run-time error. If the code encounters some error after the function call, it might end execution prematurely and the function might not have the chance to fully execute. Check if any error handling is coming to play and debug accordingly.    Here is a simpler version of your function which avoids use of FileSystemObject: *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    ```vbscript  Function getExcelFolderPath2() As String    Dim fullPath As String    fullPath = ThisWorkbook.Path & "\"    getExcelFolderPath2 = fullPath    End Function  ```  This will give a path of the workbook. | Incorrect |
| 76002664 | How to use multiprocessing pool with a list?  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002664/how-to-use-multiprocessing-pool-with-a-list> | Multiprocessing map applies the function to each element in the iterable, therefore in your case 'p.map(get\_min\_max\_feret\_from\_mask, label\_im == label)' is attempting to apply 'get\_min\_max\_feret\_from\_mask' to each element in 'label\_im == label', which is not what you want. You are just wanting to apply the function to 'label\_im == label' once.    A solution can be achieved by using pool.apply\_async to apply the function to each item in your labels list and then getting the results with the get method. Be sure to make the get\_min\_max\_feret\_from\_mask function take in two arguments; the label and the label\_im. Your code should look something like so:    ```  def get\_min\_max\_feret\_from\_mask(label, label\_im):  # existing code here    def get\_min\_max\_feret\_from\_labelim(label\_im, labels, ncores=4):  with multiprocessing.Pool(ncores) as p:  results = {label: p.apply\_async(get\_min\_max\_feret\_from\_mask, args=(label, label\_im == label)) for label in labels}  return {label: result.get() for label, result in results.items()}  ```    This approach does two things:    1. It creates a multiprocessing pool that fits to the number of cores that you have defined.  2. It quickly spins up the pool with the apply\_async function, which is non-blocking.  3. It then waits for the results of each apply\_async call with the get function, therefore achieving parallel computation.    Remember to also use 'if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':' before multiprocessing pool as it avoids recursively running your script in infinite loop. | Correct  Usefulness (5) |
| 76002895 | How to set a default value for a Select component from react with MenuItem as options  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002895/how-to-set-a-default-value-for-a-select-component-from-react-with-menuitem-as-op> | You can set the default value by using the 'defaultValue' prop in the Select component and setting it as the id of the first user in the userList.    The Select component would become something like:    ```jsx  <Select  name="user"  defaultValue={userList.length > 0 ? userList[0].id : ""}  onChange={handleChange}  style={{  width: "100%",  marginBottom: "1em"  }}  >  {  userList.map((user, keyIndex) => {  return (  <MenuItem  key={keyIndex}  value={[user.id](http://user.id/)}  >  {user.firstName} {user.lastName}  </MenuItem>  );  })  }  </Select>  ```    The handleChange function would become:    ```jsx  const handleChange = event => {  setFieldValue('[user.id](http://user.id/)', event.target.value);  };  ```    Ensure you check if userList is populated before setting the defaultValue as the first user. If userList is empty and you try to access the first user, it will result in an error.    Hope this helps. | Correct  Usefulness (5) |
| 76002945 | [Vb.net](http://vb.net/) How to set correct point or location of the screen for screen shot  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002945/vb-net-how-to-set-correct-point-or-location-of-the-screen-for-screen-shot> | In your `g.CopyFromScreen` method, you are using the Control's location relative to the form, while it expects screen coordinates. So you need to convert those coordinates to screen-related.    Replace this:    `New Point(Control.Location.X, Control.Location.Y)`    With this:    `Control.PointToScreen(Point.Empty)`    So your final function should look like this:    ```vbnet  Private Function TakeScreenShot(ByVal Control As Control) As Bitmap  Dim screenSize As Size = New Size(Control.Width, Control.Height)  Dim screenGrab As New Bitmap(Control.Width, Control.Height)  Dim g As Graphics = Graphics.FromImage(screenGrab)    g.CopyFromScreen(Control.PointToScreen(Point.Empty), Point.Empty, screenSize)    Return screenGrab  End Function  ```    Now this will take the screenshot of any given control correctly according to its position on the screen. | Correct  Usefulness (5) |
| 76002958 | How to switch different table throgh the combobox without adding additional column  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76002958/how-to-switch-different-table-throgh-the-combobox-without-adding-additional-colu> | As per your question, it seems that data from previous table is not clearing. You need to re-initialize `currentdt` at the beginning of the ComboBox change event. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    This is how you should do it:    ```csharp  private void comboBox1\_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)  {  currentdt = new DataTable();//reinitialize your datatable here  dataGridView1.DataSource = null;    MySqlDataAdapter adapter = new MySqlDataAdapter();  MySqlCommand cmd;  string sql = "SELECT \* FROM " + comboBox1.Text;    cmd = new MySqlCommand(sql, Connection.connMaster);    adapter.SelectCommand = cmd;  adapter.Fill(currentdt);    dataGridView1.DataSource = currentdt;  totalPage = calculateTotalPages(currentdt);  } *[Incorrect Code (Wrong Logic)]*  ```    Here re-initializing `currentdt` will ensure every time a new table is selected, a fresh DataTable object is used for storing the data and old data is cleared out. | Incorrect  Usefulness (2) |
| 76003034 | fetch all values of an array and display in a table  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003034/fetch-all-values-of-an-array-and-display-in-a-table> | You should map over the array field isReferralAvailable to display all of its elements.    Every document's isReferralAvailable field is an array itself, so in your current code, {codes[1]} would only access the second element of every document's isReferralAvailable array. That's why you're only seeing one result per document.    Instead, map over the contents of each isReferralAvailable array like this:    ```  {/\* mapping the available codes \*/}  {referralCodes.map((codes) => {  return (  <div>  {codes.map((code, index) => {  return (  <p key={index}>{code}</p>  );  })}  </div>  );  })} *[Incorrect Code (Wrong API/Library/Function Usage)]*    {/\* mapping the used codes \*/}  {usedReferralCodes.map((usedCodes) => {  return (  <div>  {usedCodes.map((usedCode, index) => {  return (  <p key={index}>{usedCode}</p>  );  })}  </div>  );  })}  ```    Here, each document's array is looped over, and each of its elements is rendered separately as a <p> tag inside a <div>. You can change this to how you would like to present them. | Incorrect  Usefulness (2) |
| 76003325 | How can I recreate this navigation bar using HTML and CSS?  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003325/how-can-i-recreate-this-navigation-bar-using-html-and-css> | There isn't a way to style a border to be triangular with pure CSS, but there are a few alternative solutions. You might consider using a different element or a pseudo-element to create the triangle shape, or using an SVG.    Here is an example of how it can be done using a pseudo-element with transform rotate:    ```html  <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang="en">  <head>  <meta charset="UTF-8">  <style>  .nav-bar {  position: relative;  width: 100px;  height: 43px;  background-color: lightblue;  border-radius: 10px 10px 0 0;  border-top: 1px solid black;  border-left: 1px solid black;  border-right: 1px solid black;  }  .nav-bar::after {  content: "";  position: absolute;  right: 0;  bottom: 0;  width: 14px;  height: 14px;  border-right: 1px solid black;  border-bottom: 1px solid black;  border-radius: 0 0 0 100%;  background-color: lightblue;  transform-origin: top left;  transform: rotate(45deg);  }  </style>  </head>  <body>  <div class="nav-bar"></div>  </body> *[Incorrect Code (Wrong Logic)]*  </html>  ```    In the CSS above, the .nav-bar class represents the main shape of the navigation bar, with a rounded top right corner and a straight border on the left, right, and top sides.    The ::after pseudo-element creates a smaller square which is rotated 45 degrees, effectively creating a triangle. It is positioned to cover the bottom right corner of the div, giving the appearance of a triangular border. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    The background-color of the pseudo-element should be the same color as the navigation bar, and the border color should be the same as the color you want for the triangular border. | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76003369 | Flutter Project does not work on debug mode  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003369/flutter-project-does-not-work-on-debug-mode> | The error message suggests that    "Because doki\_app depends on fluent\_ui >=4.3.0 which requires Flutter SDK version >=3.7.0, version solving failed."    There are a few ways you can solve this problem:    1. Check the Flutter SDK version in Android Studio.  Navigate to  `File > Settings > Languages & Frameworks > Flutter`  and make sure the `Flutter SDK Path` is correctly defined.    2. Rollback Flutter SDK Version:  Sometimes, new Flutter versions may cause conflicts because the plugin has not updated yet. You can downgrade to a previous version until the problem gets solved.    To do that:    - In your terminal, type `flutter version` to see the available versions.  - Switch to the specific version you want by typing `flutter version vX.X.X`. Replace `vX.X.X` with the version you'd like to use.    3. Upgrade flutter to the latest version:  This error sometimes occurs because the Flutter SDK version on Android Studio is slightly older than the one on your system. Try to upgrade flutter in terminal:    ```bash  flutter upgrade  ```    After running this, restart Android Studio. It should pick up the new version automatically. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    If above steps doesn't solve your problem and issue remains, you might want to try creating a new Flutter Project and try copying your existing code into the new project, and check if the issue persists. | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76003008 | How can I disable git cherry-pick from applying the diff of one file to another?  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003008/how-can-i-disable-git-cherry-pick-from-applying-the-diff-of-one-file-to-another> | Git uses a git merge strategy as you've guessed. When you rename a file, git just sees it as you deleting a file and creating a new one. So when you're cherry-picking, git treats it as merging two branches. Even though the file names are different, git sees the content is similar and thus tries to merge these changes.    There is no inherent command/flag in git to disable this feature in cherry-pick command. *[Incorrect (Factual)]*    Based on what you have described, I believe the best way to handle this problem would be to change how changes are merged into your branch. Right now, it appears you're applying all changes from one branch to another.    A possible workaround would be to manually merge only the specific changes you want. This can be done by using git diff and git apply:    1. On the branch with the changes you want (master), run `git diff > changes.diff` to create a .diff file with all the changes.    2. On the branch you want to apply the changes to (new), run `git apply changes.diff` to apply the changes.    This will allow you to manually choose the changes you want to merge without being affected by the rename functionality. Note that this will still apply all changes in the diff file, so you'll need to manually edit the diff file to only include the changes you want. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    Another workaround would be to:    1. Determine the specific commit hashes for the changes you want and write them down.    2. Switch to the target branch 'new', where you want the changes to be applied.    3. Run `git cherry-pick <commit-hash>` for each of the selected commits.    This will apply only those commits to your branch rather than all the changes. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    It may seem like a lot of work, but it would allow you to avoid any unintended effects caused by the renaming. | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76003182 | VBA paste defined message follow by excel paste range into outlook email  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003182/vba-paste-defined-message-follow-by-excel-paste-range-into-outlook-email> | The reason for the incorrect sequence is due to how WordEditor's Range object works. It represents a contiguous area in the document and then carries out operations at its end. So when you're using wordDoc.Range.PasteAndFormat, it pastes the Excel range at the end of the document. After that, when you use wordDoc.Range.InsertAfter, it further appends the message at the end of the document, which ends up putting it after the Excel range. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    Here's a modification to your code. This will first insert the email message, then move the cursor to the end of the document (or after the existing content), and finally paste the Excel range:    ```vba  ' Where we start inserting the text  Dim insertPoint As Long  insertPoint = 0    ' Insert email message at the beginning of the document  wordDoc.Range(0, 0).Text = emailMessage & vbCrLf & vbCrLf    ' Set the insertion point at the end of the current content.  insertPoint = wordDoc.Range.End    ' Copy the filtered range and paste it into the email body after the text  filteredRange.Copy    ' Due to some limitations, you need to create a Range object that ends where you want to paste.  Dim rng As Object  Set rng = wordDoc.Range(Start:=insertPoint, End:=insertPoint)    ' Paste the Excel range at the insertion point.  rng.PasteExcelTable LinkedToExcel:=False, WordFormatting:=False, RTF:=False    ' After you paste, the rng object expands to cover the pasted content.    Set rng = Nothing  Set wordDoc = Nothing *[Incorrect Code (Wrong Logic)]*  ```  This code should help place the email message before the Excel content as you require. | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76003328 | Rails Active Storage unable to find a valid model association  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003328/rails-active-storage-unable-to-find-a-valid-model-association> | Based on your code and the error messages, two things seem to be getting mixed up. Here are a few suggestions:    1. ActiveRecord and ActiveStorage Understanding: First, it seems like there could be some misunderstanding regarding ActiveRecord (Rails' ORM for databases) and ActiveStorage (Rails' library for handling file attachments). The `has\_one\_attached` and `validates\_attachment` methods are part of ActiveStorage, not ActiveRecord.    2. Migrating from Paperclip to ActiveStorage: Since Paperclip has been deprecated, it's a good move to switch to ActiveStorage. However, the way you're treating attachments here is like they are associated with traditional relational database entries (with the foreign keys etc). In ActiveStorage the attachments are not linked via foreign keys, rather they have their own separate tables (`active\_storage\_blobs` and `active\_storage\_attachments`) which handle the key management.    To migrate from Paperclip, first remove all the Paperclip related columns and methods, then introduce the `has\_one\_attached :attached\_file` to the `Document` model.    3. Checking ActiveStorage Validations: ActiveStorage does not support validations out the box like Paperclip does, but you can introduce your own using custom validators.    ```ruby  class Document < ApplicationRecord  belongs\_to :company  has\_many :library\_documents, dependent: :nullify    has\_one\_attached :attached\_file    validate :attached\_file\_size    private    def attached\_file\_size  if attached\_file.attached? && attached\_file.byte\_size > 5.megabytes  errors.add(:attached\_file, 'is too large')  end  end  end *[Incorrect Code (Wrong API/Library/Function Usage)]*  ```  4. Checking Associations: In your `LibraryDocument` model, you are trying to use `belongs\_to :document`, but you are getting an error saying Rails can't find the `Document` association. This implies that Rails is not recognizing `Document` as a valid ActiveRecord model. Make sure that your `Document` model is inheriting from `ApplicationRecord` or `ActiveRecord::Base` like so:    ```ruby  class Document < ApplicationRecord  # Model content  end  ```    5. Reviewing the Controller: Also, make sure `@current\_company` is being set properly in your controller. If the @current\_company variable is nil, it would explain why Rails cannot find the documents associated with it which may result in the error.    6. Debugging in Rails Console: The error you’re encountering in the console (`NoMethodError: undefined method 'before\_attached\_file\_post\_process' for Document:Class`) seems to be a leftover from Paperclip after doing some research. Try to hunt down anywhere you could still be referencing Paperclip in your codebase.    I hope the above points can help you in troubleshooting your problem. It would be easier to flag down the exact issue if you share more about how you’re setting up `@current\_company`, and a complete stack trace of the errors. | Incorrect  Usefulness (3) |
| 76003368 | File upload area  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003368/file-upload-area> | Based on the code you've provided, it seems like the code is trying to fire on an `upload` event. However, the `upload` event is not a standard JavaScript or DOM event. If you're trying to hook into the file input change event it should be `change`, and you want to attach it to the file input directly not the whole window: *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    Your event listener should instead look something like this:    ```javascript  window.addEventListener("load", ()=>{  // your code here  });  ```  So your code should be:    ```javascript  window.addEventListener("load", ()=>{  const input = document.getElementById("upload");  const filewrapper = document.getElementById("filewrapper");    input.addEventListener("change",(e)=>{  let fileName = e.target.files[0].name;  let filetype = e.target.value.split(".").pop();  fileshow(fileName, filetype);  })    // .... rest of your code  }); *[Incorrect Code (Wrong API/Library/Function Usage), Incorrect Code (Runtime error/Syntax error)]*  ```    Once you update this part of your JavaScript code, your file upload functionality should work correctly when the page finishes loading. | Incorrect  Usefulness (2) |
| 76003456 | MySQL sorted WHERE IN query still uses filesort instead of index  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003456/mysql-sorted-where-in-query-still-uses-filesort-instead-of-index> | MySQL uses filesort when it needs to return the results in an order that differs from the order in which the rows are stored in the index or table. When sorting by date and planing\_hour\_id ASC, MySQL needs both user\_id, date and planing\_hour\_id.    Although you have sorted the index by user\_id, date, and planing\_hour\_id, the IN clause for the user\_id column generates a non-contiguous set of rows. So, MySQL has to sort these rows to get your desired result.    Also, the IN clause means MySQL has to look up each user\_id value separately within the index, which can result in scattered access patterns irrespective of the ideal ordering of the index fields.    Furthermore, the resultant rows are ordered by `date` and `planing\_hour\_id`, not `user\_id`. If MySQL used the index to avoid the sort, it would have to perform up to 5 separate range scans in the index (one for each user\_id in the IN list), then merge the results to produce the final ordered set. Depending upon the distribution of data and the size of the table, MySQL may determine that using a single range scan with a subsequent sort (filesort) operation is faster.    Try flipping the order of the fields in your index. Since your ORDER BY clause is `date` and `planing\_hour\_id`, MySQL might utilize the index if it is ordered in the same way.    Try this:    ```sql  ALTER TABLE `events`  ADD INDEX `my\_perfect\_index` (  `date` ASC,  `planing\_hour\_id` ASC,  `user\_id`  );  ```    This will help MySQL use the index as it directly corresponds to the fields in the ORDER BY clause.  Note: Changing the index may have side effects on other queries. You need to test this change thoroughly and validate the impact on other queries. | Correct  Usefulness (5) |
| 76003791 | WebGoat springboot java app - not logging http status code in console  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003791/webgoat-springboot-java-app-not-logging-http-status-code-in-console> | Logging the HTTP status code is not something enabled by default in SpringBoot applications, because it's generally not categorized under standard application logging and since this is quite low level information, for every request there would be a log entry which might clutter the log file for bigger applications. *[Incorrect (Factual)]*    Normally, you could use server logs to log such information. If you are using Tomcat, logs like this are already in the `localhost\_access\_log` file, also if you are using nginx or apache as a reverse proxy that handles incoming requests, those servers probably provide such logs as well.    But, if you want to include HTTP status codes in your application logs, the easiest way to do it would be by intercepting all the requests with a servlet filter and there create a log entry with the status code.    Example of such filter:    ```java  import javax.servlet.\*;  import javax.servlet.http.\*;  import [java.io](http://java.io/).\*;  import org.slf4j.\*;    public class MyFilter implements Filter {    private static final Logger LoggerFactory.getLogger(MyFilter.class); // or org.owasp.webgoat if you wish    @Override  public void doFilter(ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response, FilterChain chain) throws IOException, ServletException {  chain.doFilter(request, response); // the important part - let the request through the filter chain first!    if(response instanceof HttpServletResponse){  [LoggerFactory.info](http://loggerfactory.info/)("HTTP Status Code: " + ((HttpServletResponse)response).getStatus());  }  }  }  ```    Register this filter in your configuration:    ```java  @Configuration  public class Beans {    @Bean  public FilterRegistrationBean<MyFilter> loggingFilter(){  FilterRegistrationBean<MyFilter> registrationBean  = new FilterRegistrationBean<>();    registrationBean.setFilter(new MyFilter());  registrationBean.addUrlPatterns("/\*");    return registrationBean;  }    }  ``` *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    NOTE: This will log the HTTP status code for every request on every mapped endpoints (/\*). Adjust according to your needs.    Remember, this can slow down your server slightly, due to increased I/O operations from logging. Usually, it's better to limit the logging to minimum necessary. | Incorrect  Usefulness (1) |
| 76003889 | Adding Dates to the X axis on my graph breaks it  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/76003889/adding-dates-to-the-x-axis-on-my-graph-breaks-it> | The issue is most likely not with the datetime conversion because `datetime.strptime(row[0],'%y%m%d')` should convert the 'Date' field properly.  Your issue may be related to "date-time" alignment.    You might be experiencing problems due to Matplotlib's handling of date-time data, especially if the date-time data are not in chronological order or have missing values. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    You can try sorting your data on 'Date' and 'Time' before plotting to ensure the order of your data won't interfere with the graph. *[Incorrect (Conceptual)]*    Here's how you can do it:    ```python  import pandas as pd    # Read CSV file directly with pandas  df = pd.read\_csv('C:/Users/tim/Documents/p5e/Internet\_Speed\_Tests.csv', header=None)    # Combine the 'Date' and 'Time' fields  df['datetime'] = pd.to\_datetime(df[0].astype(str) + df[1].astype(str), format='%y%m%d%H%M') *[ICorrect]*    # Sort by datetime  df = df.sort\_values('datetime')    fig, ax = plt.subplots()  ax.set\_title("Internet Speed", fontsize=24)  ax.set\_ylabel("Speed", fontsize=16)  ax.set\_xlabel('date', fontsize=16)  fig.autofmt\_xdate()  ax.plot(df['datetime'], df[2]) # Download  ax.plot(df['datetime'], df[3]) # Upload    plt.show()  ```    This method uses pandas to read your CSV file, which automatically converts the data into a DataFrame. The DataFrame is then sorted by 'datetime', which ensures your dates will be in the correct order for plotting. | Incorrect  Usefulness (3) |

new\_61\_3 and new\_61\_2