

# Idea to Execution – a weekend experiment

Kshitij (KJ) Agrawal

# Idea to Execution – a weekend experiment

WEB / TECH / ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

## Discord starts testing ChatGPT-powered Clyde chatbot and other AI features



WIRED STAFF GEAR MAR 9, 2023 8:00 AM

## The Good and Bad of ChatGPT in Schools

This week on *Gadget Lab*, WIRED and NPR team up to cover the debate about students and teachers using generative AI in the classroom.

MONEYWATCH >

## Slack is adding ChatGPT. Here's what it means for users.

MONEY WATCH

BY ELIZABETH NAPOLITANO  
MARCH 9, 2023 / 2:09 PM / MONEYWATCH



WILL KNIGHT BUSINESS MAR 9, 2023 12:00 PM

## Yes, ChatGPT Is Coming for Your Office Job

White-collar workers may soon face the AI disruption everyone's been panicking about. But the news may

OPINION  
GUEST ESSAY

## Noam Chomsky: The False Promise of ChatGPT

March 8, 2023



TECH

## All you need to know about ChatGPT, the A.I. chatbot that's got the world talking and tech giants clashing

PUBLISHED WED, FEB 8 2023 7:37 AM EST | UPDATED WED, FEB 8 2023 10:52 AM EST

By Sean Recchio



TECHNOLOGY

## We Programmed ChatGPT Into This Article. It's Weird.

Please don't embarrass us, robots.

By Ian Bogost



# Basic testing – Writing an email



Write a strongly worded mail to the landlord complaining about there being too less lights in the room



Subject: Insufficient Lighting in Rental Property



Dear [Landlord's Name],

I am writing to bring to your attention the inadequate lighting in the [room/apartment] that I am renting from you. As a tenant, I believe I have the right to a safe and habitable living space, which includes proper lighting.

Unfortunately, the current lighting situation in the [room/apartment] is unacceptable. There are only a few small lights that do not provide enough illumination, making it difficult for me to perform basic tasks such as reading or cooking. This is not only inconvenient but also poses a safety hazard.

I have tried to address this issue before by using additional lamps, but they only provide a temporary solution and do not fully address the problem. As a paying tenant, I believe it is your responsibility to provide adequate lighting in the rental property.

I request that you take immediate action to rectify this situation by installing additional lighting fixtures or replacing the existing ones with brighter ones. I would appreciate it if you could address this issue as soon as possible and keep me informed about the progress.

# Basic testing – Generating an itinerary



Give me a 3 days itinerary for Nice, France, can include places nearby outside Nice, from 10th March to 12 March 2023, include fun activities and places of relax and eat, prioritize off-beat places and adventurous routes, along with prices, plan the cheapest but the best holiday, and optimize the travel path



Here is a 3-day itinerary for Nice, France that also includes nearby places outside of Nice, while also trying to keep costs low and prioritize off-beat places and adventurous routes:



Day 1: Arrive in Nice and check into a budget hotel. Spend the day exploring the city's Old Town and visiting famous landmarks such as the Promenade des Anglais and the Place Massena. Cost: \$50-70 for budget hotel

Day 2: Take a train to the nearby hilltop town of Eze and spend the day exploring its narrow streets and stunning views. Take a hike to the nearby town of La Turbie to see the Roman Trophy of Augustus. Cost: \$5-10 for train ride and free for exploring

Day 3: Take a bus to the charming town of Vence and spend the day exploring its picturesque streets and art galleries. Take an afternoon hike to the nearby village of Saint-Paul de Vence for a panoramic view of the French Riviera. Cost: \$5-10 for bus ride, free for exploring and \$10-15 for hiking

For fun activities, consider visiting the beach or taking a boat tour of the coastline. For

# Basic testing – Mr. Beast style twitter thread



In the style of Mr. Beast, the youtuber, write me a funny but interesting twitter thread describing the day in the life of a JP Morgan employee



Thread:



1/6 "Have you ever wondered what it's like to work at JP Morgan? Well, let me tell you, it's wild! 😅 Here's a day in the life of a JP Morgan employee:"

2/6 "First things first, you gotta wake up at the crack of dawn and down a gallon of coffee to prep for the day ahead ☕"

3/6 "Then it's time to tackle the stock market like a boss! Buy low, sell high, repeat until you're swimming in money 💰"

4/6 "Of course, no day at JP Morgan is complete without a few rounds of office pranks. Who can forget the time we turned our boss's office into a ball pit? 😂"

5/6 "After a long day of crunching numbers and prank wars, it's time to unwind with a few rounds of corporate karaoke. I'm telling you, my version of 'Livin' on a Prayer' is legendary 🎤"

6/6 "And that, my friends, is a day in the life of a JP Morgan employee. It's crazy, it's hectic, but it's also the most fun you'll ever have in a suit and tie. 😊 #JPmorgan  
#WallStreet #OfficeLife"

But I wanted to take it further

**Can you use ChatGPT to  
*actually* make a website?**

## The problem

- Get maximum number of holidays using minimum OOOs.
- Plan my holidays in a calendar, but visually.
- Do it across calendars of different countries.
- Potentially, collaborate with other people's calendar to optimize for maximum common holidays.

# The vision – but digital, editable, shareable

## Calendar 2023 UK

19 DAYS OOO

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL																			
No	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	No	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	No	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	No	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su										
52						1	5			1	2	3	4	5	9			1	2	3	4	5	13					1	2											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	15	10	11	12	13	14	15	16										
3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	8	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	12	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23										
4	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	9	27	28						13	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30										
5	30	31																																						
10 days							10 days							9 days							9 days							10 days												
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST							10 days												
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	22			1	2	3	4	26						1	2	31	1	2	3	4	5	6											
19	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	23	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	27	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	32	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	28	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	33	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	29	26	27	28	29	30		34	21	22	23	24	25	26	27										
22	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30				31								35	28	29	30	31												
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER							10 days												
35					1	2	3	39						1	44			1	2	3	4	5	48																	
36	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	40	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	45	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	49	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
37	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	41	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	46	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	11	12	13	14	15	16	17									
38	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	42	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	47	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	51	18	19	20	21	22	23	24									
39	25	26	27	28	29	30		43	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	48	27	28	29	30				52	25	26	27	28	29	30	31									
								44	30	31																														

1 January - New Year's Day,  
2 January - New Year's Day (substitute day)  
14 February - Valentine's Day.  
22 February - Ash Wednesday  
1 March - St. David's Day.  
17 March - St. Patrick's Day.  
19 March - Mother's Day

7 April - Good Friday,  
9 April - Easter Sunday,  
10 April - Easter Monday,  
23 April - Shakespeare Day,  
23 April - St. George's Day  
1 May - May Day,  
29 May - Spring Bank Holiday

10 June - Queen's Birthday,  
18 June - Father's Day  
12 July - Orangemen's Day  
7 August - Summer Bank Holiday,  
23 August - Summer Bank Holiday  
1 October - Grandparents Day,  
31 October - Halloween

5 November - Guy Fawkes Day,  
12 November - Remembrance Day,  
30 November - St. Andrew's Day  
25 December - Christmas Day,  
26 December - Boxing Day,  
31 December - New Year's Eve



# The final product \*spoiler\*

← → ⌂ ⌂ vacayplan.netlify.app

London'23 OOOs: 12 Vacations: 34

January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

February						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

March						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

April						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

May						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

June						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July						

August						

September						

# Idea to **Execution** – a weekend experiment

# First prompt



As a CSS frontend expert on grid, write me a code for the 2023 year calendar view, in which each month is a smaller grid, each date can be toggled as selected or not, you can select multiple dates and neighbouring dates are visually merged together



Here's an example of a 2023 year calendar view using CSS Grid:



Copy code

```
php

<style>
  .calendar {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: repeat(12, 1fr);
    grid-template-rows: repeat(5, 1fr);
    grid-gap: 10px;
  }

  .month {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: repeat(7, 1fr);
    grid-template-rows: repeat(6, 1fr);
    grid-gap: 5px;
    background-color: lightgray;
    padding: 10px;
  }
```

# As a rookie user



As a CSS frontend expert on grid, write me a code for the 2023 year calendar view, in which each month is a smaller grid, each date can be toggled as selected or not, you can select multiple dates and neighbouring dates are visually merged together



Here's an example of a 2023 year calendar view using CSS Grid:



php

Copy code



show me output of the above code



I'm sorry, I am an AI language model and don't have the capability to show you the output of the code. However, you can copy and paste the code into an HTML file and run it in a browser to see the result. The output will be a 2023 year calendar view, with each month displayed as a smaller grid, and each date as a cell in that grid. You can toggle dates as selected or not by clicking on them, and selected neighboring dates will be merged together visually.



```
padding: 10px;
```

```
}
```

And so doing magic myself just to get..



# And a tedious code



what's the format of the code to be put inside the 'dates for January 2023 go here'?



The format of the code for the dates inside each month would look something like this:

php

```
<div class="month">
    <div class="date">1</div>
    <div class="date">2</div>
    <!-- other dates for the month go here -->
    <div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

Copy code



write me code that goes inside '.month' element 'dates for January 2023 go here' for all the dates



Here's the code for the dates in the January 2023 month:

```
php
<div class="month">
    <div class="date">1</div>
    <div class="date">2</div>
    <div class="date">3</div>
    <div class="date">4</div>
    <div class="date">5</div>
    <div class="date">6</div>
    <div class="date">7</div>
    <div class="date">8</div>
    <div class="date">9</div>
    <div class="date">10</div>
    <div class="date">11</div>
    <div class="date">12</div>
    <div class="date">13</div>
    <div class="date">14</div>
    <div class="date">15</div>
    <div class="date">16</div>
    <div class="date">17</div>
    <div class="date">18</div>
    <div class="date">19</div>
    <div class="date">20</div>
    <div class="date">21</div>
    <div class="date">22</div>
    <div class="date">23</div>
```

Regenerate response

# But this is where it gets interesting



+



Take inspiration from the CSS coded design in  
<https://codepen.io/alvarotrigo/pen/bGLpROa> and apply to the calendar code written above

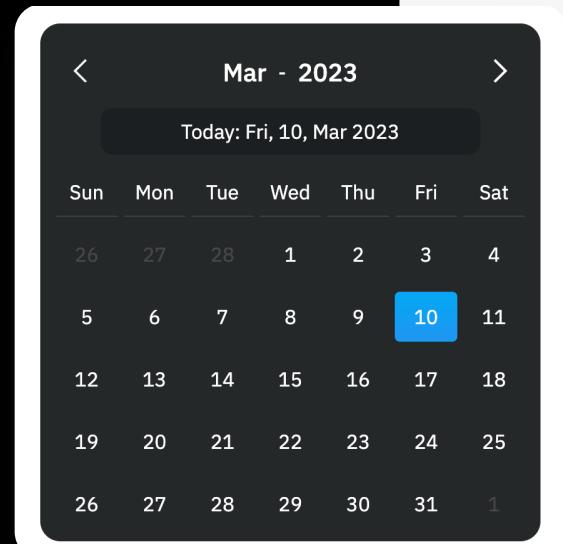


Here's the updated code incorporating the design inspiration from the CodePen example:

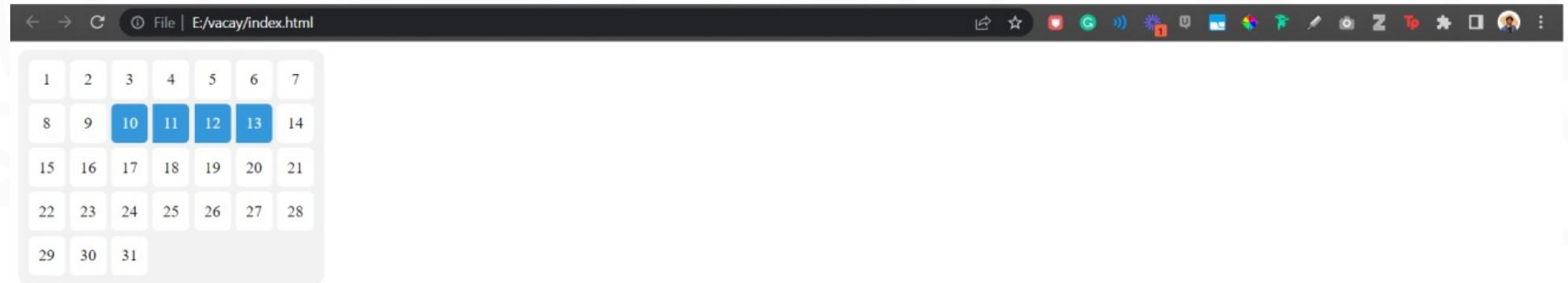
```
php
<style>
  .calendar {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: repeat(12, 1fr);
    grid-gap: 10px;
  }

  .month {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: repeat(7, 1fr);
    grid-gap: 5px;
    background-color: #f2f2f2;
    border-radius: 10px;
    padding: 10px;
  }

  .date {
    background-color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 10px;
    cursor: pointer;
  }
</style>
```



And voila!



# After this, just adding features one by one



write the public holiday code but for London 2023



Here's the code for marking the public holidays in London for 2023 in January:

Copy code

```
php

<div class="dates">
    <div class="date">1</div>
    <div class="date">2</div>
    <div class="date">3</div>
    <!-- ... -->
    <div class="date">25</div>
    <div class="date holiday">26</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
    <div class="date">27</div>
    <div class="date">28</div>
    <div class="date">29</div>
    <div class="date">30</div>
    <div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```



January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the `holiday` class.

Regenerate response

# After this, just adding features one by one

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

Here's the code for marking the public holidays in London for 2023 in January:

```
php
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ffccbc; color: black;">6</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">7</div>
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ffccbc; color: black;">26</div> <!-- Bank Holiday for New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the "holiday" class.

Regenerate response



Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text



Here's how you can add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text:

Like Dislike



Copy code

```
php

<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
    <div class="date holiday" onmouseenter="showTooltip(this)" onmouseleave="hideTooltip(this)">6</div>
    <div class="date">7</div>
    <div class="date">8</div>
    <div class="date">9</div>
    <div class="date">10</div>
    <div class="date">11</div>
    <div class="date">12</div>
    <div class="date">13</div>
    <div class="date">14</div>
    <div class="date">15</div>
    <div class="date">16</div>
    <div class="date">17</div>
    <div class="date">18</div>
    <div class="date">19</div>
    <div class="date">20</div>
    <div class="date">21</div>
    <div class="date">22</div>
    <div class="date">23</div>
    <div class="date">24</div>
    <div class="date">25</div>
    <div class="date">26</div>
    <div class="date">27</div>
    <div class="date">28</div>
    <div class="date">29</div>
    <div class="date">30</div>
    <div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bank holiday for New Year's day		11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

# After this, just adding features one by one

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

Here's the code for marking the public holidays in London for 2023 in January:

```
php
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #3498db; color: white; font-weight: bold;">26</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the 'holiday' class.

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

Here's how you can add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text:

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: white;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date holiday" onmouseenter="showTooltip(this)" onmouseleave="hideTooltip(this)">26</div>
<!-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
<div class="tooltip"></div>
</div>
```



Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label 'OOO Days' which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class.



You can add the counter by using JavaScript. You can use the `querySelectorAll` method to select all the table cells that don't have the specified classes and then use the `length` property to get the count. Then you can display the count in a separate element, such as a span, with an id that can be used to target it in the JavaScript code. Here's the code:

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>

<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty):not(.holiday)');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (!tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```



OOOs: 6

Vacations: 8

February						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

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<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date">6</div>
<div class="date">7</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date">26</div> <!-- Public Holiday -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the 'holiday' class.

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

Here's how you can add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text:

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date holiday" onmouseenter="showTooltip(this)" onmouseleave="hideTooltip(this)"></div>
</div>

<!-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
<div class="tooltip"></div>
```

Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label 'OOO Days' which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class.

You can add the counter by using JavaScript. You can use the 'querySelectorAll' method to select all the table cells that don't have the specified classes and then use the 'length' property to get the count. Then you can display the count in a separate element, such as a span, with an id that can be used to target it in the JavaScript code. Here's the code:

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>

<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty)');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (!tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select drop down menu and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in a 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

Here's an example code for selecting multiple calendar views from a multi select dropdown and displaying the respective holidays:

javascript

```
const select = document.getElementById("calendar-select");
const months = [
{
    calendarLondon: [
        "January 1st",
        "February 14th",
        "March 17th",
        "April 1st",
        "May 5th",
        "June 21st",
        "July 4th",
        "August 31st",
        "September 7th",
        "October 31st",
        "November 11th",
        "December 25th"
    ],
    calendarBangalore: [
        "January 26th"
    ]
},
```

February						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

# After this, just adding features one by one

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

```
php
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">6</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">7</div>
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">26</div> <!-- Public Holiday -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the 'holiday' class.

Regenerate response

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date holiday" onmouseenter="showTooltip(this)" onmouseleave="hideTooltip(this)">6</div>
</div>

<div class="tooltip">
    <!-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
<div class="empty"><!-- empty --></div>
<div class="holiday"><!-- holiday --></div>
</div>
```

Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label '000 Days' which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class.

You can add the counter by using JavaScript. You can use the 'querySelectorAll' method to select all the table cells that don't have the specified classes and then use the 'length' property to get the count. Then you can display the count in a separate element, such as a span, with an id that can be used to target it in the JavaScript code. Here's the code:

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>

<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty)');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (!tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

can you save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in?



Yes, you can save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in. This can be achieved using local storage, which is a type of web storage that allows you to store key-value pairs in the user's browser. When the user selects or unselects a date, you can update the local storage with the new data. On subsequent visits, you can retrieve the saved data from local storage and display it in the calendar.



Here is an example code to demonstrate this concept:

javascript

```
// Get the current selected dates from local storage
let selectedDates = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('selectedDates')) || [];

// Function to save the selected dates in local storage
function saveSelectedDates(dates) {
    localStorage.setItem('selectedDates', JSON.stringify(dates));
}

// Event handler for when a date is selected/unselected
function onDateSelection(date) {
    // Check if the date is already in the selectedDates array
    let index = selectedDates.indexOf(date);
    if (index > -1) {
        selectedDates.splice(index, 1);
    } else {
        selectedDates.push(date);
    }
    saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
}
```

write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select drop down menu and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in a 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

Here's an example code for selecting multiple calendar views from a multi select dropdown and displaying the respective holidays:

```
javascript
const select = document.getElementById('calendar-select');
const months = [
{
    calendarLondon: [
        "January 1st",
        "February 14th",
        "March 17th",
        "April 1st",
        "May 5th",
        "June 21st",
        "July 4th",
        "August 31st",
        "September 20th",
        "October 31st",
        "November 11th",
        "December 25th"
    ],
    calendarBangalore: [
        "January 26th"
    ]
}];
```

After this, just adding features one by one

 write the public holiday code but for London 2023

Here's the code for marking the public holidays in London for 2023 in January:

```
php
<div class="dates">
  <div class="date">1</div>
  <div class="date">2</div>
  <div class="date">3</div>
  ...
  <div class="date">25</div>
  <div class="date holiday">26</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
  <div class="date">27</div>
  <div class="date">28</div>
  <div class="date">29</div>
  <div class="date">30</div>
  <div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```



Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

Here's how you can add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text:

```
pho
Copy code

<style>
    /* Add the Tooltip Style */
    .tooltip {
        position: absolute;
        z-index: 999;
        display: none;
        padding: 10px;
        background-color: #3498db;
        color: #fff;
        border-radius: 5px;
    }
</style>

<div class="dates">
    <div class="date holiday" onmouseover="showTooltip(this)" onmouseout="hideTooltip(this)">
        <div class="tooltip"></div>
    </div>
</div>

<!-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
<div class="tooltip"></div>
```

Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label '000 Days' which will count the dates that selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class.

You can add the counter by using JavaScript. You can use the `querySelectorAll` method to select all the table cells that don't have the specified classes and then use the 'length' property to get the count. Then you can display the count in a separate element, such as a span, with an id that can be used to target it in the JavaScript code. Here's the code:

```
php
<?php
    $days = 0;
    $count = 0;
    $tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty):not(.holiday)');
    for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
        if (tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
            count++;
        }
    }
    document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

using the above template convert the HTML calendar code written previously to a shorter javascript format, starting from .calendar and keeping all classes .month, .month-name, .weekdays, .weekday, .dates, .date

 You can convert the HTML calendar code to a shorter JavaScript format using a template literal and a for loop. Here's an example of how you can do it:

```
javascript Copy code
const months = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July'];
const weekdays = ['Sun', 'Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat'];

let currentDate = new Date();
let month = currentDate.getMonth();
let year = currentDate.getFullYear();

const calendar = `
<div class="calendar">
  <div class="month">
    <div class="month-name">${months[month]} ${year}</div>
    <div class="weekdays">
      ${weekdays.map(weekday => `<div class="weekday">${weekday}</div>`).join('')}
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="dates">
    ${
      ...
    }
  </div>
</div>
```

 write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select drop down menu and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in a 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

 Here's an example code for selecting multiple calendar views from a multi select dropdown and displaying the respective holidays:

```
javascript:  
const select = document.getElementById('calendar-select');  
const months = [  
    calendarLondon: [  
        "January 1st",  
        "February 14th",  
        "March 17th",  
        "April 1st",  
        "May 1st",  
        "June 1st",  
        "July 4th",  
        "August 31st",  
        "September 7th",  
        "October 31st",  
        "November 1st",  
        "December 25th"  
    ],  
    calendarBangalore: [  
        "January 26th"  
    ]  
];
```

 can you save the user's selected unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in?

 Yes, you can save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in. This can be achieved using local storage, which is a type of web storage that allows you to store key-value pairs in the user's browser. When the user selects or unselects a date, you can update the local storage with the new data. On subsequent

```
Here is an example code to demonstrate this concept:  
  
[prescript] [Copy code]  
  
// Get the current selected dates from local storage  
let selectedDates = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('selectedDates')) || []  
  
// Function to save the selected dates in local storage  
function saveSelectedDates(dates) {  
    localStorage.setItem('selectedDates', JSON.stringify(dates));  
}  
  
// Event handler for when a date is selected/unselected  
function updateSelection(date) {  
    // Check if the date is already in the selectedDates array  
    let index = selectedDates.indexOf(date);  
    if (index > -1) {  
        selectedDates.splice(index, 1);  
    } else {  
        selectedDates.push(date);  
    }  
    saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);  
}  
  
// Add event listeners to each date element  
document.querySelectorAll('.date').forEach(date => {  
    date.addEventListener('click', updateSelection);  
});
```

# But not as easy as it sounds too

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

```
php
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">6</div> <-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">7</div>
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">26</div> <-- Bank Holiday -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the 'hol1day' class.

[Regenerate response](#)

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date hol1day" onmouseover="showTooltip(this)" onmouseout="hideTooltip()"><-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
</div>
<div class="tooltip"><-- Add the Tooltip -->

```

No add a counter at the top of the page with the label '000 Days' which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class.

You can add the counter by using JavaScript. You can use the 'querySelectorAll' method to select all the table cells that don't have the specified classes and then use the 'length' property to get the count. Then you can display the count in a separate element, such as a span, with an id that can be used to target it in the JavaScript code. Here's the code:

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>

<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty)');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (!tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select dropdown and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in a 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

```
javascript
const select = document.getElementById('calendar-select');
const months = [
{
    calendarLondon: [
        "January 1st",
        "February 17th",
        "March 17th",
        "April 1st",
        "May 5th",
        "June 21st",
        "July 4th",
        "August 31st",
        "September 20th",
        "October 31st",
        "November 11th",
        "December 25th"
    ],
    calendarBengaluru: [
        "January 26th"
    ]
},
```

can you save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in?

Yes, you can save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in. This can be achieved using local storage, which is a type of web storage that allows you to store key-value pairs in the user's browser. When the user selects or unselects a date, you can update the local storage with the new data. On subsequent visits, you can retrieve the saved data from local storage and display it in the calendar.

Here is an example code to demonstrate this concept:

```
javascript
// Get the current selected dates from local storage
let selectedDates = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('selectedDates')) || [];

// Function to save the selected dates in local storage
function saveSelectedDates(dates) {
    localStorage.setItem('selectedDates', JSON.stringify(dates));
}

// Event handler for when a date is selected/unselected
function onDateSelection(date) {
    // Check if the date is already in the selectedDates array
    let index = selectedDates.indexOf(date);
    if (index === -1) {
        selectedDates.push(date);
        saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
    } else {
        selectedDates.splice(index, 1);
        saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
    }
}
```

using the above template convert the HTML calendar code written previously to a shorter javascript format, starting from calendar and keeping all classes .month, .month-name, weekdays, weekday, dates, \_date

You can convert the HTML calendar code to a shorter JavaScript format using a template literal and a for loop. Here's an example of how you can do it:

```
javascript
const months = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July'];
const weekdays = ['Sun', 'Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat'];

let currentDate = new Date();
let month = currentDate.getMonth();
let year = currentDate.getFullYear();

const calendar = `
<div class="calendar">
    <div class="month">
        ${months[month]} ${year}</div>
    <div class="weekdays">
        ${weekdays.map(weekday => `<div class="weekday">${weekday}</div>`)}</div>
    <div class="dates">
        ${}`;
```

# Times when it went haywire

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

```
php
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date">6</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ffccbc;">7</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ffccbc;">26</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the `holiday` class.

[Regenerate response](#)

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

Here's how you can add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text:

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date holiday" onmouseover="showTooltip(this)" onmouseout="hideTooltip()"></div>
</div>

<!-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
<div class="tooltip"></div>
```

Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label '000 Days' which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class. Here's the code:

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>

<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty)');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (!tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

Here's the code for marking the public holidays in London for 2023 in January:

File | E/vacay/index.html

JANUARY 2023		FEBRUARY 2023	
Sun	Sun	Mon	Mon
Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue
Wed	Wed	Thu	Thu
Thu	Thu	Fri	Fri
Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	

write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select dropdown menu and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in a 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

Here's an example code for selecting multiple calendar views from a multi select dropdown and displaying the respective holidays:

```
javascript
const select = document.getElementById('calendar-select');
const months = [
{
    calendarLondon: [
        "January 1st",
        "February 1st",
        "March 17th",
        "April 1st",
        "May 5th",
        "June 21st",
        "July 4th",
        "August 31st",
        "September 20th",
        "October 31st",
        "November 11th",
        "December 25th"
    ],
    calendarBangalore: [
        "January 20th"
    ]
},
```

can you save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in?

Yes, you can save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in. This can be achieved using local storage, which is a type of web storage that allows you to store key-value pairs in the user's browser. When the user selects or unselects a date, you can update the local storage with the new data. On subsequent visits, you can retrieve the saved data from local storage and display it in the calendar.

Here is an example code to demonstrate this concept:

```
javascript
// Get the current selected dates from local storage
let selectedDates = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('selectedDates')) || [];

// Function to save the selected dates in local storage
function saveSelectedDates(dates) {
    localStorage.setItem('selectedDates', JSON.stringify(dates));
}

// Event handler for when a date is selected/unselected
function onDateSelection(date) {
    // Check if the date is already in the selectedDates array
    let index = selectedDates.indexOf(date);
    if (index === -1) {
        selectedDates.push(date);
        saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
    } else {
        selectedDates.splice(index, 1);
        saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
    }
}
```

using the above template convert the HTML calendar code written previously to a shorter javascript format, starting from calendar and keeping all classes .month, .month-name, weekdays, weekday, dates, \_date

You can convert the HTML calendar code to a shorter JavaScript format using a template literal and a for loop. Here's an example of how you can do it:

```
javascript
const months = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July'];
const weekdays = ['Sun', 'Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat'];

let currentDate = new Date();
let month = currentDate.getMonth();
let year = currentDate.getFullYear();

const calendar = `<div class="calendar">
<div class="month">${months[month]} ${year}</div>
<div class="weekdays">${weekdays}</div>
${months[month]}.map(weekday => <div class="weekday">${weekdays[weekday]}</div>)
</div>
<div class="dates">
${months[month]}.map(weekday => <div class="date">${dates[weekday]}</div>)
</div>
</div>`;
```

# Times when I felt dumb

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

```
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">6</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">7</div>
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">26</div> <!-- Public Holiday -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the 'holiday' class.

Regenerate response

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

```
Here's how you can add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text:
```

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date holiday" onmouseover="showTooltip(this)" onmouseout="hideTooltip()>1</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">2</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">3</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">4</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">6</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">7</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">8</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">9</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">10</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">11</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">12</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">13</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">14</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">15</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">16</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">17</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">18</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">19</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">20</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">21</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">22</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">23</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">24</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">26</div> <!-- Public Holiday -->
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">27</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">28</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">29</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">30</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">31</div>
</div>
```

Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label '000 Days' which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the 'weekdaycolor' class or 'empty' class or 'holiday' class. Here's the code:

```
You can add the counter by using JavaScript. You can use the 'querySelectorAll' method to select all the table cells that don't have the specified classes and then use the 'length' property to get the count. Then you can display the count in a separate element, such as a span, with an id that can be used to target it in the JavaScript code. Here's the code:
```

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>
```

```
<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor):not(.empty)');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (!tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

what is Date(), getMonth() function

'Date` is a built-in object in JavaScript that allows you to work with dates and times. The `Date` object has several methods, including `getMonth()` which returns the index of the month (0 for January, 1 for February, etc.).

how to use jquery code in html css js

To host and upload the code?

To host and upload the code, you can follow these steps:

1. Choose a web hosting service: You can choose a web hosting service such as Bluehost, HostGator, or AWS (Amazon Web Services) to host your website.
2. Purchase a domain name: You can purchase a domain name from a domain registrar such as GoDaddy, Namecheap, or Google Domains.
3. Create a web server: You can set up a web server using tools such as Apache or Nginx on your own computer, or you can use a cloud-based service such as AWS or Google Cloud to create a virtual server.
4. Upload your code: Use a file transfer protocol (FTP) client such as FileZilla or Cyberduck to upload your HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files to the web server.
5. Test your website: Open your web browser and navigate to your domain name to see if your website is working as expected.

These are the basic steps involved in hosting and uploading a website. Depending on the hosting service you choose and the complexity of your website, there may be additional steps involved.

write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select dropdown menu and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

Here's an example code for selecting multiple calendar views from a multi select dropdown and displaying the respective holidays:

```
javascript
const select = document.getElementById('calendar-select');
const months = [
{
    calendarLondon: [
        "January 1st",
        "February 17th",
        "March 17th",
        "April 1st",
        "May 5th",
        "June 21st",
        "July 4th",
        "August 31st",
        "September 20th",
        "October 31st",
        "November 11th",
        "December 25th"
    ],
    calendarBangalore: [
        "January 26th"
    ]
}
```

can you save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in?

Yes, you can save the user's selected/unselected dates in the calendar website without logging them in. This can be achieved using local storage, which is a type of web storage that allows you to store key-value pairs in the user's browser. When the user selects or unselects a date, you can update the local storage with the new data. On subsequent visits, you can retrieve the saved data from local storage and display it in the calendar.

Here is an example code to demonstrate this concept:

```
javascript
// Get the current selected dates from local storage
let selectedDates = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('selectedDates')) || [];

// Function to save the selected dates in local storage
function saveSelectedDates(dates) {
    localStorage.setItem('selectedDates', JSON.stringify(dates));
}

// Event handler for when a date is selected/unselected
function onDateSelection(date) {
    // Check if the date is already in the selectedDates array
    let index = selectedDates.indexOf(date);
    if (index === -1) {
        selectedDates.push(date);
        saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
    } else {
        selectedDates.splice(index, 1);
        saveSelectedDates(selectedDates);
    }
}
```

using the above template convert the HTML calendar code written previously to a shorter javascript format, starting from calendar and keeping all classes .month, .month-name, .weekdays, .weekday, .dates, .date

You can convert the HTML calendar code to a shorter JavaScript format using a template literal and a for loop. Here's an example of how you can do it:

```
javascript
const months = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July'];
const weekdays = ['Sun', 'Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat'];

let currentDate = new Date();
let month = currentDate.getMonth();
let year = currentDate.getFullYear();

const calendar = `
<div class="calendar">
    <div class="month">${months[month]} ${year}</div>
    <div class="weekdays">${weekdays}</div>
    <table>
        <thead>
            <tr><th>Weekday</th><th>Monday</th><th>Tuesday</th><th>Wednesday</th><th>Thursday</th><th>Friday</th><th>Saturday</th></tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
            <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td></tr>
        </tbody>
    </table>
</div>
```

# And times when I just wanted to go \$@!!?!!@

write the public holiday code but for London 2023

```
php
<div class="dates">
<div class="date">1</div>
<div class="date">2</div>
<div class="date">3</div>
<div class="date">4</div>
<div class="date">5</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">6</div> <!-- New Year's Day -->
<div class="date">7</div>
<div class="date">8</div>
<div class="date">9</div>
<div class="date">10</div>
<div class="date">11</div>
<div class="date">12</div>
<div class="date">13</div>
<div class="date">14</div>
<div class="date">15</div>
<div class="date">16</div>
<div class="date">17</div>
<div class="date">18</div>
<div class="date">19</div>
<div class="date">20</div>
<div class="date">21</div>
<div class="date">22</div>
<div class="date">23</div>
<div class="date">24</div>
<div class="date">25</div>
<div class="date" style="background-color: #ccc;">26</div> <!-- Public Holiday -->
<div class="date">27</div>
<div class="date">28</div>
<div class="date">29</div>
<div class="date">30</div>
<div class="date">31</div>
</div>
```

In the example above, the 26th of January 2023 is marked as a public holiday in London with the "holiday" class.

[Regenerate response](#)

Add a tooltip on hover over the holiday class elements that show some text

```
php
<style>
/* Add the Tooltip Style */
.tooltip {
    position: absolute;
    z-index: 999;
    display: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #3498db;
    color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<div class="dates">
<div class="date holiday" onmouseover="showTooltip(this)" onmouseout="hideTooltip()></div>
<!-- Add the Tooltip HTML -->
<div class="tooltip"></div>
</div>
```

Now add a counter at the top of the page with the label "000 Days" which will count the dates that are selected. The counter only increases if the dates selected do not have the "weekdaycolor" class or "empty" class or "holiday" class. Here's the code:

```
php
<span id="counter">000 Days: <span id="count">0</span></span>

<script>
let tableCells = document.querySelectorAll('td:not(.weekdaycolor), .empty');
let count = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < tableCells.length; i++) {
    if (tableCells[i].classList.contains('selected')) {
        count++;
    }
}
document.querySelector('#count').textContent = count;
</script>
```

this doesn't look like the output from the codepen website

My apologies, here's the updated CSS code that closely mimics the design from the Codepen website:

there's some error in the js code

I apologize, I'm unable to determine the specific error without more context. Can you please provide the error message or a specific issue you're encountering?

are the number of brackets corrects?

The number of brackets in the code I provided is correct, but there may be other issues causing an error in the code. It is difficult to determine the exact cause of an error without more information on what the error message is and where it is occurring in the code. If you could provide more information, I would be happy to help you resolve the issue.

how does the javascript code work?

The JavaScript code works by handling the mouse click event on the table cells. When a user clicks on a merged cell, the code checks if the selected cell is part of a group of merged cells by checking the value of the "colspan" attribute. If the value of "colspan" is greater than 1, it means that the cell is part of a merged group and an input field should be

write a js code that selects multiple calendar view from a multi select dropdown menu and then the index of those selected items maps to the holidays listed in a 'months' nested list, and each calendar view has different holidays. Every time the multi selects are changed, a list maintaining the holidays from different calendar views is also updated

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      "November 11th",
      "December 25th"
    ],
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    ]
  }
]
```

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  } else {
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const weekdays = ['Sun', 'Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat'];

let currentDate = new Date();
let month = currentDate.getMonth();
let year = currentDate.getFullYear();

const calendar = `
<div class="calendar">
  <div class="month">${months[month]} ${year}</div>
  <div class="weekdays">${weekdays}</div>
  <table>
    <thead>
      <tr><th>Weekday</th><th>Day</th><th>Month</th><th>Year</th></tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate()}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours()}</td></tr>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours() + 1}</td></tr>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate() + 2}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours() + 2}</td></tr>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate() + 3}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours() + 3}</td></tr>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate() + 4}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours() + 4}</td></tr>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate() + 5}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours() + 5}</td></tr>
      <tr><td>${currentDate.getDate() + 6}</td><td>${currentDate.getMonth() + 1}</td><td>${currentDate.getFullYear()}</td><td>${currentDate.getHours() + 6}</td></tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</div>
```

# The final product

← → ⌂ ⌂ vacayplan.netlify.app

London'23 OOOs: 12 Vacations: 34

January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

February						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

March						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

April						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

May						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

June						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July						

August						

September						

# vacayplan.netlify.app

Built using ChatGPT and some parts of KJ's brain