

**HAVISH M
CONSULTING**

HMC ONE
AI STRATEGY. **BUILT TO SCALE.**

Generative AI Playbook for Vibe Coding

Let's Talk
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Let's Talk
Let's Talk



NEHA JHA

HAVISH MADHUPATY



Generative AI Playbook for Vibe Coding

Havish Madhvapaty and Neha Jha

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About Havish M Consulting

Havish M Consulting (HMC) is an award-winning analytics and AI advisory firm and a proud member of NASSCOM, recognized among SiliconIndia's Top 10 Data Analytics Companies of 2025. Since its founding, HMC has delivered over 2,500 corporate workshops — including sessions for Boards of Directors and C-suite leadership — across 45+ organizations spanning Energy, CPG, BFSI, Manufacturing, Retail, and Consulting, in 10+ countries across India, Middle East, UK and North America.

At the helm is Havish Madhvapathy, Founder of HMC and a leadership coach to Fortune 500 C-suites and Boards of Directors. He serves as visiting faculty at IIM Kozhikode, SRCC, and Masters' Union, and has taught internationally at NUS Business School and S P Jain School of Global Management. His work has been featured in Businessworld, The Economic Times, Entrepreneur, and Financial Express, and he has authored professional certification content with the Economic Times Masterclass series and for National Stock Exchange NCFM Pro Series. Havish was listed on BusinessWorld 40u40 Education, Analytics Insights 40u40 Analytics, Entrepreneur India and Indian Express Educator of the Year and has received Indian Achievers Award. He has also been nominated by Microsoft as an MVP.

Working alongside him is Neha Jha, Senior AI Consultant, who leads the day-to-day management of GenAI adoption journeys for HMC's enterprise clients. Neha is the connective tissue between HMC's frameworks and their real-world implementation — coordinating readiness surveys, cohort trainings, and rollout logistics across engagements with Amber Enterprises, Bharat Petroleum, RR Kabel, JK Cement and Landmark Group, among others. Her work ensures that HMC's adoption programs don't just launch well but sustain momentum long after the workshop ends.

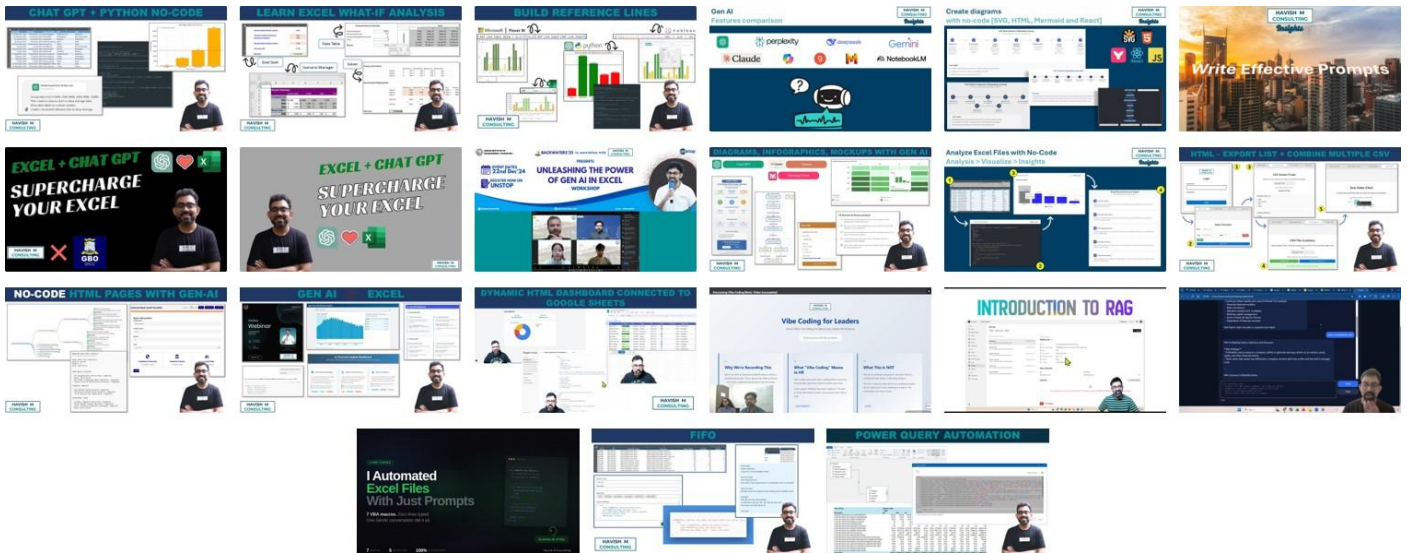
Backing this team is a strong advisory board, including Sanjay Kumar Suri (former CISO, Bharat Petroleum) and Jyotirmoy Bose (former CEO, Bennett Advisory) — bringing decades of enterprise security, governance, and strategic leadership experience to HMC's client engagements.

HMC's Generative AI adoption work sits at the heart of this book. The firm has created Generative AI labs for 8+ large organizations (USD 1 Billion +) guiding leadership teams from foundational awareness through functional training to enterprise-wide safety frameworks with measurable ROI.

YouTube

1600+ Videos covering Generative AI, Prompt Engineering, Agents, Excel Automation / Analytics / Dashboarding, Data Storytelling, No Code ML and more.

<https://www.youtube.com/c/havishmadhvapaty>



Key Clients



Client Testimonials



strategy&

Kushal Sinha

Partner @ Strategy&

“Havish adapts to audience requirements and enables the team to pick things up and run themselves. He covers advanced analytics techniques focusing on problem solving techniques.”



Yogesh Yadav

CFO at Shell Group Entity @ Sprng Energy

“Automation projects done helped us streamline and accelerate our workflows and enabled teams to complete complex tasks faster.”



IndusInd Bank

Siddharth Sinha

SVP and Head Analytics @ IndusInd Bank

“Wonderful session on GenAI. Really enjoyed”.



Rajeev Jain

SVP Marketing @ DS Group

“I have attended few training sessions from Havish on AI and enjoyed sessions thoroughly. I found him passionate about AI, having thorough knowledge and very sincere in approach. He understands need of trainees and customises sessions accordingly. I along with my team members learned a lot from him about applications of various AI tools.”



Rajwinder Singh

Head Equipment and Procurement LPG @ Bharat Petroleum

“Havish is an excellent trainer in Advanced Excel and Power BI. He is very competent and has the ability to respond quickly to any kind of queries. Had a great learning experience.”

GenAI Journey Snapshot across Clients

Client-anonymised view

Awareness = literacy and leadership buy-in at engagement start

Adoption = depth of embedded usage today

ROI = realised or tracked value

Industry	Sector	Awareness	Adoption	ROI
Wires & Cables	Electrical Equipment / Manufacturing	High at promoter and CHRO level; CIO governance concerns surfaced early	Growing — sanctioned enablement platform live; two flagship workstreams in sales planning and SCM	Medium-High — forecasting cycle compression, freight efficiency gains, reduced shadow-IT usage
Home Textiles, Pipes & Infrastructure	Textiles / Diversified Manufacturing	Strong promoter sponsorship across two distinct business lines	Function-deep rather than org-wide — planning and quality teams first	Medium-High — loom scheduling from days to hours; earlier defect capture; white-space led revenue pitches
Cement	Building Materials / Manufacturing	Concentrated in two business-unit heads; org-wide literacy still early	Executive-only by design — personal fluency before rollout	Medium — leadership self-sufficiency on analysis drafts; internal champions seeded ahead of scale
Retail (Fashion, Home, F&B)	Retail & Consumer	High at Gulf leadership level; category teams following	Mixed — leadership coaching alongside live pricing analytics	Medium-High — margin protection through better-timed markdowns; faster aged-stock clearance
Air Conditioners & Consumer Durables (OEM/ODM)	Consumer Durables / Manufacturing	Promoter-led from day one; baseline readiness survey segmented workforce into quadrant cohorts	Deep — enterprise licences at scale, always-on internal platform across plant, finance, commercial	High — analyst-hours reclaimed on BOM and variance reporting; board-level impact narrative funded Year 2
Steel & Power	Metals & Mining / Energy	Early-stage; discovery-led, building the	Pre-deployment — prioritised use-case pipeline, no	Early — avoided spend on low-value pilots; cross-functional

		business case before commitment	production rollout yet	consensus established
Pharmaceuticals	Healthcare / Life Sciences	Cautious but informed; governance framed the conversation before tooling	Selective — non- regulated functions only, use-case screening gate in place	Medium — faster market intelligence synthesis; reduced external research dependency
Banking	Financial Services	Function-led; strongest in Marketing, building in HR and IT	Broad but shallow — cross-functional training layer, workflow embedding next	Medium — lower agency dependency on first-draft creative; faster HR query turnaround
Trading, Retail & Real Estate	Diversified / Conglomerate	Leadership-driven; AI positioned as a strategy capability, not an IT one	Emerging — strategy and planning cell first, business units to follow	Medium — market scans in hours vs weeks; reduced first- pass consulting spend
Real Estate & Retail	Real Estate / Diversified	Engineering- function led; awareness strongest where estimation pain is felt	Targeted — design and estimation workflows in live use	Medium-High — faster bid-stage estimates; fewer revision cycles; senior engineer capacity freed
Power Transmission Infrastructure (EPC)	Power / Infrastructure	PMO-led; site teams onboarding progressively	Process-embedded — reporting and tracking layer across concurrent projects	Medium-High — multi-site status consolidation from days to hours; earlier delay flagging

Part — Basics

Article – Vibe Coding



Andrej Karpathy ✓
@karpathy



There's a new kind of coding I call "vibe coding", where you fully give in to the vibes, embrace exponentials, and forget that the code even exists. It's possible because the LLMs (e.g. Cursor Composer w Sonnet) are getting too good. Also I just talk to Composer with SuperWhisper so I barely even touch the keyboard. I ask for the dumbest things like "decrease the padding on the sidebar by half" because I'm too lazy to find it. I "Accept All" always, I don't read the diffs anymore. When I get error messages I just copy paste them in with no comment, usually that fixes it. The code grows beyond my usual comprehension, I'd have to really read through it for a while. Sometimes the LLMs can't fix a bug so I just work around it or ask for random changes until it goes away. It's not too bad for throwaway weekend projects, but still quite amusing. I'm building a project or webapp, but it's not really coding - I just see stuff, say stuff, run stuff, and copy paste stuff, and it mostly works.

3:17 PM · Feb 2, 2025 · 6.8M Views

'Vibe coding' named word of the year by Collins Dictionary

6 November 2025



Add as preferred on Google

Laura Cress
Technology reporter



Article – What is HTML

Why HTML Matters for Non-Coders

When you ask AI to build a dashboard, calculator or tool, it usually gives you an HTML file. If you use vibe coding, you will work with HTML often. You do not need to write it. You need to understand it well enough to check it, fix small things and ask for the right changes.

Why AI gives you HTML

HTML is the simplest way to share a working tool.

- It opens in any browser. No software to install.
- It works on laptops and phones.
- It can be emailed, saved to a shared drive or shared as a link.
- One file can hold text, tables, charts, buttons and calculations.

The three parts of an HTML file

Most HTML files have three parts:

- HTML: what is on the page. Headings, text, tables, buttons.
- CSS: how the page looks. Colours, fonts, spacing.
- JavaScript: what the page does. Calculations, filters, clicks.

Knowing this helps you give clear instructions. If the colours are wrong, that is CSS. If the totals do not update, that is JavaScript.



Why this matters if AI writes the code

Understanding HTML helps you in three ways.

- You can check the output. Text, labels and numbers are written in plain language inside the file. You can find and verify them.
- You can ask for better changes. Clear feedback means fewer rounds with AI.
- You can make small edits yourself. Changing a title, colour or number does not need AI.

When to use HTML

- Use Excel for data entry and analysis.
- Use PowerPoint for presentations.
- Use HTML when people need to use something more than once, click on it or open it on any device.

Simple rule: if people will read it once, use a document or slides. If they will use it again and again, use HTML.

Risks to know

- Anyone who opens the file can see everything inside it. Do not put salaries, customer data or pricing in a shared file.
- There is no login or access control.
- Many copies can spread by email. Keep one file in one shared location with one owner.
- A file that looks right can still be wrong. Test calculations against known numbers before using them.

How to get started

1. Ask AI to explain the file section by section in simple words.
2. Open the file in a text editor like Notepad. Find text and numbers you recognise.
3. Make one small change yourself. Save it and reopen it in the browser.
4. When asking for changes, say whether the problem is content, look or function.

Summary

AI can write HTML for you. Your job is to know what it is, check that it works, keep data safe and ask for clear changes. That is enough to turn AI output into tools your team can use.

One HTML file runs on any device. That's why AI gives you one.

You don't need to write HTML. You need to read it well enough to check it, fix small things and ask for the right changes.

WHY AI GIVES YOU HTML



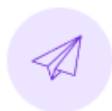
Opens in any browser

Nothing to install



Laptops and phones

The same file on every screen



Email, drive or link

Share it like any other file



All in one file

Text, tables, charts, buttons and maths

THE THREE PARTS OF EVERY HTML FILE



HTML

What is on the page

Headings, text, tables, buttons

JS

What the page does

Calculations, filters, clicks

CSS

How the page looks

Colours, fonts, spacing

Name the part, and the fix gets faster.

Colours wrong? That's CSS. Totals don't update? That's JavaScript.

Source: HMC ONE

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HMC ONE

AI STRATEGY. **BUILT TO SCALE.**

Will people use it again and again? Build it in HTML.

Knowing HTML lets you check what AI built, **and pick it only when the job needs it.**

WHY IT HELPS, EVEN WHEN AI WRITES THE CODE

01

Check the output

Text, labels and numbers sit in plain language inside the file.

02

Ask for better changes

Clear feedback means fewer rounds with AI.

03

Edit small things yourself

A title, colour or number doesn't need AI.

WHICH TOOL FOR WHICH JOB



Excel

Data entry and analysis



PowerPoint

Presentations



HTML

Tools people click, reuse and open on any device

The simple rule

Read once? Use a document or slides.

Used again and again? Use HTML.

A file that looks right can still be wrong.

Test it, then keep it safe.

Four risks to know before you share, and four steps to start working with HTML yourself.

RISKS TO KNOW



Anyone can see inside

No salaries, customer data or pricing in a shared file.



There is no login

Nothing controls who opens or uses it.



Copies spread by email

Keep one file, in one shared place, with one owner.



Looks right, may be wrong

Test calculations against known numbers first.

HOW TO GET STARTED

1

Ask AI to explain the file section by section, in simple words.

2

Open it in Notepad. Find text and numbers you recognise.

3

Change one small thing. Save, then reopen it in the browser.

4

When asking for changes, say if it's content, look or function.

AI can write the HTML. Your job is the rest:

Know it. Check it. Keep data safe. Ask clearly.

That is enough to turn AI output into tools your team can use.

Article – Safety of HTML

The business case

When you're building dashboards, reports, calculators, or internal utilities through AI-assisted ("vibe") coding, HTML is often the most practical output format — not because it's technically superior in every dimension, but because of what it means for deployment and adoption inside a business.

1. Zero-friction distribution. An HTML file opens in any browser — no installation, no license, no IT approval cycle. You can email it, put it on a shared drive, or drop it into a Teams channel, and the person on the other end just double-clicks and it works. Compare this to a Python script (needs an interpreter and dependencies) or a compiled app (needs OS compatibility, permissions, sometimes admin rights). For a consulting practice or an internal team rolling out a tool to dozens of non-technical stakeholders, this removes almost all deployment friction.

2. Self-contained and portable. A single HTML file can carry its own CSS, JavaScript, and even embedded data or charting libraries. There's nothing to "install" and nothing that breaks because a server went down or a subscription lapsed. This makes it ideal for calculators, one-off dashboards, or utilities that need to outlive a single project engagement — the client can keep using it long after your contract ends.

3. Fast iteration cycles. Because HTML/JS is quick to generate, test, and modify with AI assistance, you can go from "here's what I want" to a working prototype in the same meeting. This is a major advantage when you're co-designing a tool live with a business stakeholder — changes to layout, logic, or branding can be shown immediately.

4. No recurring cost or vendor lock-in. Unlike SaaS dashboard tools, an HTML deliverable has no subscription, no seat licensing, and no dependency on a third-party platform staying in business. For clients who want a tool they fully own, this matters commercially.

5. Branding and professionalism. HTML gives full control over look and feel — logos, color palettes, typography — so deliverables can be styled to match a client's or firm's brand identity, which matters when the output is client-facing.

On data safety: does uploading an Excel file into an HTML tool "go online"?

This depends entirely on *how* the HTML tool is built, and it's worth being precise here rather than making a blanket claim:

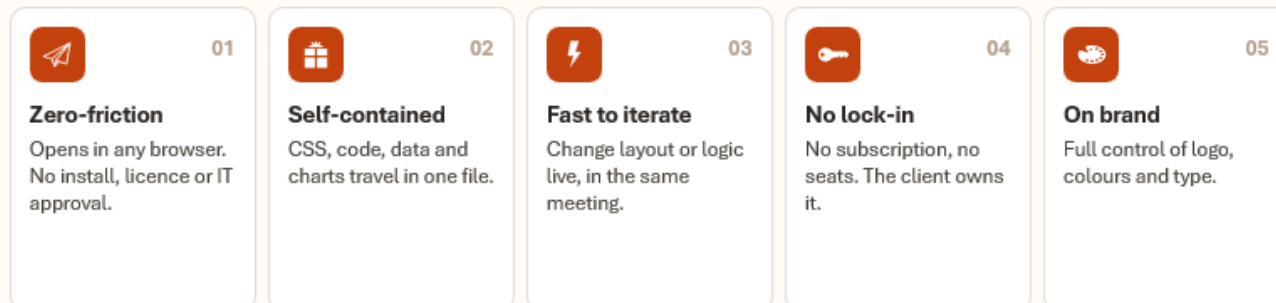
- **If the HTML file processes the upload entirely in the browser** (i.e., the JavaScript reads the Excel file locally using something like the SheetJS/xlsx library and does all calculations client-side), then the data never leaves the user's machine. Nothing is transmitted to a server, and there is no network call involved in reading or processing the file. In this case, it's accurate to say the data stays local and private.

If the HTML tool includes any server call — for example, it sends data to an API, calls a backend for AI processing, or logs data to an external service — then the file's contents (or parts of them) *are* going online, and this needs to be disclosed clearly to users.

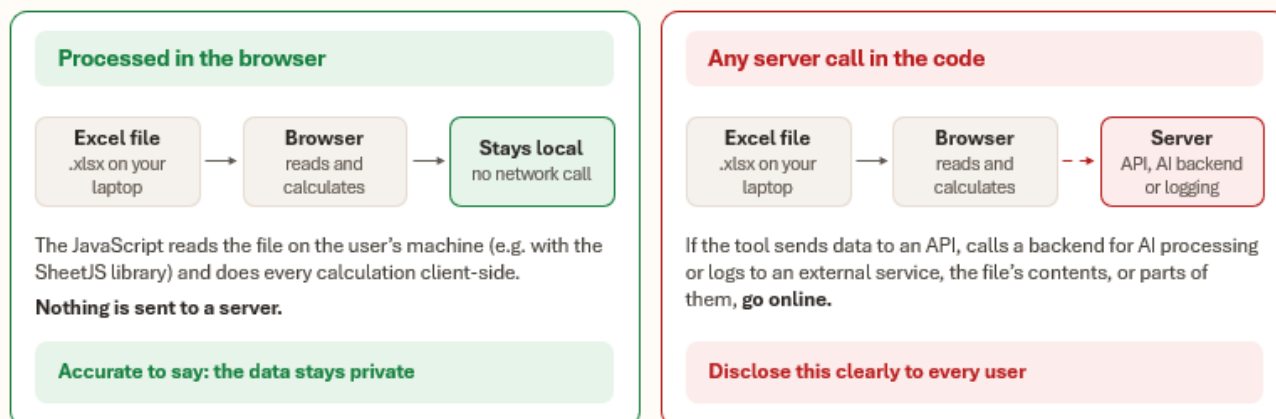
One HTML file reaches anyone. **Where the data goes is the real question.**

For AI-built dashboards, reports and calculators, HTML is the most practical format to ship: not because it is technically best, but because of how easily it gets adopted.

WHY HTML FOR VIBE-CODED TOOLS



DOES UPLOADING AN EXCEL FILE “GO ONLINE”? IT DEPENDS HOW THE TOOL IS BUILT.



“It’s HTML” is not a privacy guarantee.

Before an HTML tool goes to clients or colleagues, confirm whether any line of it sends data to a server. If none does, say the data stays on the device. If one does, say what is sent and where.

Be precise, not reassuring.

Article – Understanding JSON

Why You Need to Understand JSON When Vibe Coding HTML

Vibe coding makes it possible to build surprisingly powerful HTML dashboards, tools, and mini-apps without writing every line of code yourself. You can describe what you want to ChatGPT, Claude, Copilot, or another AI coding assistant, and get a working interface within minutes.

But once your HTML page starts working with real data, one concept becomes extremely important: **JSON**.

JSON — JavaScript Object Notation — is essentially a structured way of storing and exchanging data.

Think of HTML as the **interface**, JavaScript as the **logic**, and JSON as the **data structure connecting everything together**.

For example, instead of hardcoding employee information inside an HTML page, you might store it like this:

```
[
  {
    "name": "Rahul",
    "department": "Sales",
    "sales": 1250000
  },
  {
    "name": "Priya",
    "department": "Finance",
    "sales": 850000
  }
]
```

Your HTML dashboard can then read this JSON and automatically create tables, charts, filters, KPI cards, or summaries.

Why JSON matters in vibe coding

The biggest reason is that **most modern applications exchange data in JSON format**.

When your vibe-coded HTML application connects to an API, AI model, database, workflow tool, or another application, the information will very often arrive as JSON.

For example:

Excel / CSV → JSON → HTML Dashboard

API → JSON → JavaScript → HTML

ChatGPT / Claude API → JSON → Your Application

n8n / Power Automate → JSON → HTML Interface

Even if AI writes the code for you, understanding the JSON structure allows you to understand **what the application is actually doing with your data**.

You do not need to become a JavaScript developer. But you should be comfortable recognizing concepts such as:

- Objects: { }
- Arrays: []
- Key-value pairs: "department": "Finance"
- Nested data
- Numbers, text, dates and Boolean values

This becomes especially useful when something goes wrong.

Imagine asking an AI assistant:

"Show sales by department."

The code might fail because your JSON uses "Dept" while the JavaScript is looking for "Department".

Without understanding JSON, this feels like a coding problem.

With basic JSON knowledge, you can immediately see that it is simply a **data structure mismatch**.

JSON also makes vibe-coded applications far more scalable.

Instead of writing:

Rahul - Sales - 12.5L

Priya - Finance - 8.5L

you store the data separately and let the application dynamically generate the interface.

Tomorrow, whether there are **10 records or 10,000 records**, the same HTML code can continue working.

This is the shift from building a static webpage to building a **data-driven application**.

The important mindset

Vibe coding does not mean that you need to understand every line of code generated by AI.

But you should understand the **building blocks**.

For most business users building HTML tools, dashboards, calculators, or internal applications, three concepts provide enormous leverage:

HTML tells the browser what to display.

JavaScript tells the application what to do.

JSON tells the application what data it is working with.

AI can write all three for you.

But once you understand JSON, you can give AI much better instructions, troubleshoot problems faster, connect more data sources, and build significantly more powerful applications.

That is why, for anyone learning vibe coding, **JSON is one of the highest-value technical concepts to understand.**

Article – Excel Upload Limit

If you have built a dashboard as a local HTML file, there is no standard Excel upload limit. A 200 MB workbook might load in one dashboard and fail in another. The answer depends on how the dashboard was coded, what the workbook contains, and how much memory the browser can use.

When you select a file in a local dashboard, the browser reads it from your computer. The page may have its own rule that rejects files above a certain size. If it does not, the next challenge is processing the workbook. Excel files can expand substantially in memory when the dashboard reads sheets, converts cells into data, and builds tables and charts. SheetJS notes that its standard reading functions load entire files into memory, where browser memory limits can become a constraint. ([SheetJS Large Datasets](#))

This is different from **Excel's worksheet limit** of 1,048,576 rows and 16,384 columns. That limit describes how much a worksheet can hold; it does not set the maximum file size a local HTML dashboard can accept. ([Microsoft Excel specifications](#))

If a 200 MB upload fails, first check whether the HTML code contains a file-size rule. If the page accepts the file but freezes or crashes, the likely issue is the work required to process and display it. Loading fewer sheets and columns, calculating summaries before drawing charts, and showing only a small preview of the rows can help. For consistently large files, preparing smaller or summarized data before opening the dashboard is often more reliable.

The practical answer: there is no universal “Excel upload limit” for a local HTML dashboard. Its working limit has to be tested with your actual file, browser, computer, and dashboard code. Converting the workbook to JSON alone does not guarantee that a large file will load.

Article – Working with Unclean Excel Files

Once you can generate a working HTML dashboard from a prompt, the bottleneck stops being the code. It becomes the file someone drags into it.

Almost every failure we see in these builds traces back to a spreadsheet that was designed to be read by a human and is now being read by a parser. Humans skip the title row, ignore the blank line, understand that the bold row at the bottom is a total. Code does none of this.

Twenty things to get right, on both sides — the file and the parsing logic.

Layout

- 1. Data starts at A1.** No company name in row 1, no logo, no "Report as of March 2025", no blank spacer row. The parser takes the first row it finds as the header. Give it the header.
 - 2. No merged cells anywhere.** A merged cell resolves to one value and a series of empty cells. Merged headers are the worst version of this, because the columns underneath end up unnamed and everything downstream is silently misaligned.
 - 3. One table per sheet.** Two tables side by side, or stacked with a gap, will be read as one rectangle with a lot of holes. If a sheet has a summary block above the detail, split them.
 - 4. Name the sheet you want.** Parsers default to the first sheet, which in most corporate workbooks is a cover page or an instructions tab. Read sheets by name in the code, and fail loudly with a list of available sheets when the name is missing.
 - 5. Hidden and filtered rows still come through.** Filters and hidden columns are a display state, not a data state. If someone filtered to Q4 before sending the file, the code still sees all four quarters. Delete, don't hide.
-

Headers

- 6. No two columns with the same heading.** Most parsers map rows to objects keyed by header. Two columns called "Amount" means one of them silently overwrites the other, and the dashboard will look completely plausible while being wrong.
- 7. No blank headings.** An unnamed column becomes `__EMPTY`, `__EMPTY_1`, and so on. Either name it or drop it before upload.
- 8. One header row, not two.** Stacked headers — a merged category row above a detail row — are a human convention. Flatten them into single names like `Q1_Revenue`, `Q1_Units` before the file goes anywhere near the parser.

9. Trim and normalise in the code. "Region " and "Region" are different keys, and the trailing space is invisible to whoever created the file. Strip whitespace, standardise case, and build a mapping layer rather than trusting the header string exactly as typed.

Data types

10. Numbers stored as text. The most common single cause of a chart that renders with everything at zero, or a total that concatenates instead of adding. Coerce explicitly and check what fails rather than assuming the type.

11. Currency symbols and separators live inside the cell. ₹1,20,000 is a string. So is \$4.5M. Format currency in the display layer, keep the underlying cell as a raw number.

12. Percentages are ambiguous. A cell showing 45% may hold 0.45 or 45 depending on how it was formatted. Decide the convention, state it, and validate against a known total.

13. Dates are the biggest trap. Excel stores them as serial numbers, so 45231 is a date that will parse as a number. Converting through a JavaScript date without controlling for timezone routinely shifts everything by one day. And 03/04/2025 is March or April depending on who made the file. Force an unambiguous format like YYYY-MM-DD at source.

14. Leading zeros disappear. Employee IDs, PIN codes, cost centre codes, account numbers. 007 becomes 7, and your join against another table quietly returns nothing. These are identifiers, not numbers — keep them as text.

Rows and content

15. No total or subtotal rows inside the data. A grand total row will be charted as a data point roughly twice the size of everything else. Totals are something the dashboard calculates, not something it inherits.

16. No blank rows in the middle, no footnotes at the bottom. * Figures exclude the Nagpur plant is not a data row, but it will become one. Strip trailing rows that don't match the column structure.

17. Blank is not zero. An empty cell and a 0 mean different things — one is "no sales", the other is "we don't know". Averages change materially depending on how you treat them. Decide deliberately, and say which you chose on the dashboard itself.

18. Category values must be consistent. North, north, North and NORTH will produce four bars in a chart that should have one. Normalise on read, and surface the distinct values so someone can spot the duplicates.

19. Never use a pivot table or a formula-heavy sheet as the source. Pivots are output, not data. Formula errors — #REF!, #N/A, #DIV/0! — flow straight through as strings and break every numeric operation after them. Paste as values into a clean sheet.

Practical

20. Reference columns by name, never by position. `row[3]` works until someone inserts a column, at which point the dashboard is wrong rather than broken — which is far more dangerous. Map by header name and throw an explicit error when an expected column is missing.

Two more worth building in as habit rather than rules. Browser-side parsing struggles well before you reach enterprise data volumes, so set a row limit and tell the user what it is instead of letting the tab freeze. And be deliberate about what goes into the file at all — a browser tool is exactly the wrong place to discover that a sheet has salary data or customer names in columns nobody was looking at.

The habit that prevents most of this

One sheet. One table. Starting at A1. One row of unique headers. No merges, no totals, no footnotes, no formatting doing the work of data.

Almost every rule above is a specific instance of that. Most teams get there faster by building a clean extract sheet next to the working file than by trying to reform the working file itself — the operational spreadsheet has a human audience and should keep it.

The parser gets its own copy.

Your dashboard is only as clean as the file

Humans skip the title row, ignore the blank line and know the bold row is a total. A parser does none of this.

Built for a human

A	B	C	D
Sales Report: March 2025			
Region	Q1	Amount	
North	03/04/25	₹1,20,000	45%
TOTAL		₹9,80,000	
* excl. Nagpur			

Built for a parser

A	B	C	D
Region	Date	Revenue	Margin
North	2025-03-04	120000	0.45
South	2025-03-04	98500	0.38
East	2025-03-04	131200	0.41
West	2025-03-04	87400	0.36
...			



LAYOUT

- 01 **Data starts at A1** no company name, logo, “as of” line or spacer row
- 02 **No merged cells anywhere** merged headers leave the columns beneath unnamed
- 03 **One table per sheet** two blocks on a sheet read as one rectangle full of holes
- 04 **Name the sheet you want** the first tab is usually a cover page; fail loudly if missing
- 05 **Delete, don’t hide** hidden and filtered rows still reach the parser



HEADERS

- 06 **No duplicate headings** two “Amount” columns: one silently overwrites the other
- 07 **No blank headings** unnamed columns become __EMPTY, __EMPTY_1...
- 08 **One header row, not two** flatten stacked headers into Q1_Revenue, Q1_Units
- 09 **Trim and normalise in code** “Region ” and “Region” are different keys



DATA TYPES

- 10 **Numbers stored as text** the top cause of zeros in charts; coerce and check failures
- 11 **Symbols stay out of the cell** ₹1,20,000 is a string; format in the display layer
- 12 **Fix the percentage convention** 45% may hold 0.45 or 45; validate against a known total
- 13 **Dates in YYYY-MM-DD** serial numbers, timezones and 03/04 ambiguity all bite
- 14 **IDs are text, not numbers** 007 becomes 7 and the join quietly returns nothing

Red numbers on the left sheet match the rules that break. The right sheet is what the parser should receive: one table, one header row, raw values.

HMC ONE

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Totals are calculated, not inherited

The last six rules are about what sits inside the rows, and how the code reads them. **Wrong is more dangerous than broken.**



ROWS AND CONTENT

- 15 No total or subtotal rows** a grand total charts as a bar twice the size of the rest
- 16 No blank rows, no footnotes** “*” excludes Nagpur” will become a data row
- 17 Blank is not zero** “no sales” vs “we don’t know”; state your choice on the dashboard
- 18 Consistent category values** North, north and NORTH make three bars; normalise on read
- 19 Never a pivot or formula sheet** #REF! and #N/A flow through as text; paste as values



PRACTICAL

- 20 Reference columns by name** row[3] breaks silently the day someone inserts a column
- + **Set a row limit** tell users the cap instead of letting the browser tab freeze
- + **Check what is in the file** salary or customer data in unwatched columns has no place here

THE HABIT THAT PREVENTS MOST OF THIS

Almost every rule is a specific case of these six.



One sheet



One table



Starting at A1



One row of unique headers



No merges, totals or footnotes



No formatting doing the work of data

Build a clean extract sheet next to the working file.

Don't try to reform the operational spreadsheet: it has a human audience and should keep it.
Copy the values into a separate sheet built for code.

The parser gets its own copy.

Article – View HTML

<https://html.onlineviewer.net/>

HTML Online Viewer

Preview (Full page)

Highlight (Full page)

Format

Expand all

Collapse all

Sample

Clear

Import from file

Export to file

Dark mode

Support the website

Privacy settings

About

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לְקוּרֵס תַּכְנוֹת... >

לְבִיבוֹת פִּיתוּחַ... >

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6 <title>Kanban</title>
7 <style>
8 ~:root {
9   --page: #dde4ec; --soft: #eef2f7; --bg: #ffffff; --fg: #0f172a; --muted: #64748b
10   ; --line: #d8e2ea; --faint: #f3f6f9;
11   --a: #2563eb; --onA: #ffffff; --good: #15803d; --warn: #b45309; --bad: #dc2626;
12   --c-todo: #64748b; --c-prog: #2563eb; --c-rev: #ea580c; --c-done: #16a34a;
13   color-scheme: light;
14 }
15 @media (prefers-color-scheme: dark) {
16 :root:not([data-theme="light"]) {
17   --page: #040810; --soft: #0a1120; --bg: #111a2e; --fg: #e8edf5; --muted:
18   #8fa0b8; --line: #22304a; --faint: #16203a;
19   --a: #60a5fa; --onA: #0b1228; --good: #4ade80; --warn: #fbbf24; --bad: #f87171
20   ;
21   --c-todo: #94a3b8; --c-prog: #60a5fa; --c-rev: #fb923c; --c-done: #4ade80;
22   color-scheme: dark;
23 }
24 :root[data-theme="dark"] {
25   --page: #040810; --soft: #0a1120; --bg: #111a2e; --fg: #e8edf5; --muted: #8fa0b8
26   ; --line: #22304a; --faint: #16203a;
27   --a: #60a5fa; --onA: #0b1228; --good: #4ade80; --warn: #fbbf24; --bad: #f87171;
28   --c-todo: #94a3b8; --c-prog: #60a5fa; --c-rev: #fb923c; --c-done: #4ade80;
29   color-scheme: dark;
30 }
31 *, ::before, ::after { box-sizing: border-box; }
32 html, body { height: 100%; margin: 0; overflow: hidden; background: var(--page); }
33 body { font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif; font-size:
34 14px; line-height: 1.4; color: var(--fg); }
35
36 /* Fixed 1600 x 900 (16:9) stage, scaled to fit any window */
37 .stage {
38   position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;
39   width: 1600px; height: 900px;
40   transform-origin: top left;
41   background: var(--soft);
42   padding: 40px 40px 30px;
43   display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 12px;
44   overflow: hidden;
45   -webkit-print-color-adjust: exact; print-color-adjust: exact;
46 }
47 @page { size: 1600px 900px; margin: 0; }
48 @media print {
49   html, body { overflow: visible; }
50   .stage { transform: none !important; left: 0 !important; top: 0 !important; }
51 }
52 :focus-visible { outline: 2px solid var(--a); outline-offset: 2px; }
53 button, select, input { font: inherit; color: inherit; }
54
55 /* ----- Board ----- */
56 .board { flex: 1; min-height: 0; display: grid; grid-template-columns: repeat(4,
57 1fr); gap: 18px; }
58 .col { background: var(--bg); border: 1px solid var(--line); border-top: 4px solid
59 var(--cc); border-radius: 4px; display: flex; flex-direction: column; min
60 -height: 0; transition: background .12s; }
61 .col.over { background: var(--faint); outline: 2px dashed var(--cc); outline
62 -offset: -6px; }
63 .colh { display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;
64 padding: 14px 16px 10px; }
```

To do

Draft AI usage policy

1 task

Due 14 Jan

Project library for Finance

1 task

Due 21 Jan

Plan internal hackathon

1 task

Due 05 Jan

In progress

License rollout, wave 2

1 task

Due 17 Jan

Readiness survey analysis

1 task

Due 16 Jan

Sales email outreach pilot

1 task

Due 16 Jan

Review

Monthly newsletter, issue 4

1 task

Due 05 Jan

Leadership dashboard

1 task

Due 05 Jan

Done

Kick-off workshop

1 task

Due 03 Jan

Test shared

1 task

Due 03 Jan

Task created for team details. Open task to edit details and priority. Drag cards between columns to change status. Drag grid back.

Article – Vibe Coding Tips

Smart Tips for Editing HTML Applications Built with Vibe Coding

How to make precise changes, fix errors, and improve AI-generated HTML applications without breaking what already works.

One of the biggest advantages of vibe coding is that you can build sophisticated HTML applications, dashboards, simulators, and interactive tools without writing every line of code yourself.

But building the first version is often easier than modifying it.

You ask AI to change a button, and suddenly the entire layout changes. You fix one chart, and another stops working. You request a minor adjustment, and AI rewrites hundreds of lines of perfectly functioning code.

The solution is not necessarily better coding knowledge. It is **learning how to communicate changes more intelligently**.

Here are 12 practical techniques that can dramatically improve your workflow.

1. Share a Screenshot of the Exact Area That Needs Fixing

A screenshot is often more effective than a paragraph of explanation.

Instead of saying:

"There's something wrong with the dashboard. Please fix the layout."

Take a screenshot, crop it to the problematic section, and highlight the issue with an arrow or rectangle.

Better prompt:

"Look at the attached screenshot. The labels on the second chart overlap with the legend. Fix only this visual issue. Do not change the chart data, colours, or any other dashboard components."

Pro tip: Share two screenshots when necessary: one showing the complete page for context and another zoomed into the problematic section.

2. Tell AI What Must NOT Change

One of the most common problems with AI-assisted editing is unintended modifications.

A simple instruction can prevent considerable rework.

Example:

"Modify only the navigation menu. Preserve all existing JavaScript functionality, CSS styling, animations, charts, and other working components. Do not redesign the application."

This is particularly important for complex HTML applications containing interconnected components.

Think of every change as a surgical operation, not a complete reconstruction.

3. Describe the Expected Behaviour, Not Just the Problem

Saying "The filter isn't working" doesn't give AI enough information.

Instead, explain three things:

- What you are doing.
- What is currently happening.
- What should happen.

Better prompt:

"When I select 'North Region' from the dropdown, the revenue chart continues showing data for all regions. It should display only North Region sales. The other charts should continue responding to their existing filters."

This helps AI identify the actual functional problem rather than guessing.

4. Ask for a Diagnosis Before Requesting the Fix

AI sometimes jumps into changing code before understanding why something is broken.

A smarter approach is to separate diagnosis from implementation.

Example:

"Before modifying the HTML, identify the three most likely reasons why the table is not refreshing after importing a new Excel file. Explain which part of the JavaScript you would investigate. Do not make changes yet."

Once the issue is identified, ask AI to implement the smallest possible fix.

This technique is especially valuable when working with large applications.

5. Share Browser Console Errors

Screenshots are excellent for visual problems, but they cannot reveal every programming error.

When an HTML application fails, press **F12** in Chrome or Edge, open Developer Tools, and navigate to the Console tab.

Copy the relevant error message or share a screenshot of it.

Example:

"The Calculate button does nothing. The browser Console displays 'Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read properties of undefined'. Identify the source of the error and fix it without modifying the existing calculation methodology."

You can also check the Network tab when external files or APIs fail to load.

A console error often gives AI more actionable information than saying 'the page is broken'.

6. Make One Logical Change at a Time

Suppose you want to:

- Change dashboard colours.
- Add an Excel upload.
- Introduce a new calculation.
- Make the application mobile-friendly.

Avoid combining all four requests into one large instruction.

Instead, implement and test them separately.

This makes it easier to isolate errors, understand what changed, and reverse problematic modifications.

Pro tip: Group closely related changes together, but separate major functional, visual, and structural modifications.

7. Use Before-and-After Screenshots for Design Changes

Want your AI-generated dashboard to look like a professional enterprise application?

Show AI the current screenshot and a reference image of the desired appearance.

Example:

"Image 1 shows my existing HTML dashboard. Image 2 shows the visual style I want. Apply the typography, spacing, card styling, and colour hierarchy from Image 2 while preserving all calculations, filters, and interactive behaviour from Image 1."

This is much more precise than asking AI to "make it modern" or "make it McKinsey-style."

8. Ask AI to Identify the Relevant Code Section First

In applications with thousands of lines of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, it may be unnecessary to modify the entire file.

Example:

"Identify the HTML element, CSS classes, and JavaScript functions responsible for the inventory reduction chart. Explain their dependencies before making any changes."

This technique helps distinguish three different types of modifications:

- HTML changes affect structure and content.
- CSS changes affect appearance and layout.
- JavaScript changes affect behaviour and calculations.

Understanding which layer needs modification can prevent unnecessary rewrites.

9. Preserve the Application's Data and Calculation Logic

This is particularly important for financial models, ROI simulators, operational dashboards, and business applications.

Suppose your HTML simulator calculates inventory savings using working capital and an 11% WACC.

You want to improve the visual presentation, but not modify the underlying financial assumptions.

Better prompt:

"Improve the visual layout of the benefits table and add tooltips explaining each metric. Do not change any formulas, financial assumptions, data dependencies, or calculation outputs. Verify that the same inputs produce the same results before and after the change."

A visually attractive application with incorrect calculations is worse than a basic application that works.

10. Save a Working Version Before Every Major Modification

AI-generated code can occasionally introduce regressions: fixing one element while breaking another.

Before making significant changes, save a working version.

For example:

- dashboard_v1_working.html
- dashboard_v2_new_filters.html
- dashboard_v3_mobile_layout.html

For more advanced projects, Git provides a more reliable way to track changes and restore earlier versions.

Pro tip: Whenever you reach a stable, fully functional version, treat it as a checkpoint.

11. Ask AI to Test Edge Cases, Not Just the Happy Path

An HTML application may work perfectly with sample data but fail when real users interact with it.

After making changes, ask AI to check scenarios such as:

- What happens when an Excel file contains blank cells?
- What if a user uploads an incorrect file format?
- What happens when a calculation involves division by zero?
- Does the dashboard remain usable on a smaller screen?
- Can dropdowns and buttons be operated using a keyboard?
- Do charts behave correctly when filters return no data?

Example:

"Review the updated application for edge cases involving missing data, invalid inputs, repeated button clicks, and empty datasets. Add appropriate validation without changing existing business logic."

Remember that AI's code review is not a substitute for actually testing the application in a browser.

12. Ask for a Change Summary and Regression Checklist

After every significant modification, request a concise summary.

Example:

"Summarise exactly which HTML elements, CSS rules, and JavaScript functions were modified. List any existing functionality that could be affected. Provide five browser tests I should perform to confirm that nothing else has broken."

This encourages controlled modifications and makes troubleshooting easier if problems appear later.

The Ultimate Prompt for Editing AI-Generated HTML

Here is a reusable prompt you can adapt for nearly any vibe-coded application.

Copy-Paste Prompt

"I have an existing HTML application that is functioning correctly except for the specific issue or enhancement described below.

Requested change: [Describe the change]

Current behaviour: [Describe what happens]

Expected behaviour: [Describe what should happen]

Visual reference: [Attach screenshot if applicable]

Please follow these instructions:

1. Inspect the relevant HTML, CSS, and JavaScript before making changes.

2. Identify the specific elements or functions responsible.
3. Make the smallest necessary modification.
4. Preserve all existing working functionality, business logic, formulas, data structures, animations, and styling unless explicitly instructed otherwise.
5. Avoid rewriting unrelated parts of the application.
6. Check potential dependencies and edge cases.
7. Summarise what changed and provide a brief regression-testing checklist.

If information is insufficient to diagnose the issue reliably, explain what additional screenshot, console error, or code section is needed rather than guessing."

Final Thought: Vibe Coding Is Easy. Controlled Iteration Is the Real Skill.

The first version of an HTML application is only the beginning.

The real challenge is making the tenth, twentieth, or fiftieth modification without compromising functionality.

The most effective vibe coders do not simply keep asking AI to "fix this" or "make it better."

They provide precise visual references, describe expected behaviour, protect working components, manage versions, and validate each modification.

The quality of an AI-built application depends not just on how well you prompt it to build, but on how intelligently you prompt it to change.

That is what separates a quick AI-generated prototype from a reliable, reusable business application.



12

Vibe coding is easy. Editing it safely is the real skill.

12 techniques for changing AI-built HTML apps without breaking what already works.

12 TECHNIQUES

1 REUSABLE PROMPT

SWIPE →

Source: HMC ONE
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HMC ONE

AI STRATEGY. **BUILT TO SCALE.**

Building the first version is easy. Changing it safely is the skill.

AI-built dashboards, simulators and tools tend to break in the edit, not the build. The fix is not more coding knowledge; **it is how you ask for the change.**

WHAT GOES WRONG WHEN AI EDITS YOUR APP



The layout moves

You ask AI to change one button and the whole layout changes.



Something else breaks

You fix one chart and another one stops working.



Working code is rewritten

A minor adjustment rewrites hundreds of lines that worked.

12 TECHNIQUES, THREE HABITS

HABIT 1

Show the problem precisely

- 01 Screenshot the exact area
- 03 Describe expected behaviour
- 05 Share console errors
- 07 Use before-and-after images

HABIT 2

Scope the change

- 02 Say what must not change
- 04 Diagnose before fixing
- 06 One change at a time
- 08 Find the code section first
- 09 Lock the calculation logic

HABIT 3

Protect and verify

- 10 Save a working version
- 11 Test the edge cases
- 12 Ask for a change summary

Treat every change as surgery, not a rebuild.

Protect what works, describe behaviour precisely, and check each edit before making the next. The next three pages show how.

12 techniques and one reusable prompt.

Show AI the problem before you ask for the fix.

Most broken edits start with a vague request. Give AI the evidence, the boundaries and the expected result, **and it stops guessing.**

01 Screenshot the exact area

Crop to the problem and mark it. Add a full-page shot when context matters.

SAY THIS

"The labels on the second chart overlap the legend. Fix only this. Don't change the data, colours or other components."

02 Say what must not change

Unintended edits are the most common failure in apps with linked components.

SAY THIS

"Modify only the navigation menu. Preserve all JavaScript, CSS, animations and charts. Do not redesign the app."

03 Describe the expected behaviour

Give three things: what you did, what happens now, and what should happen.

SAY THIS

"When I select North Region, the revenue chart still shows all regions. It should show only North Region sales."

04 Diagnose before you fix

Separate diagnosis from implementation, then ask for the smallest possible fix.

SAY THIS

"List the three likeliest reasons the table doesn't refresh after an Excel import. Do not make changes yet."

05 Share the console error

Press F12, open Console and copy the error. Check Network when files or APIs fail.

SAY THIS

"Calculate does nothing. Console shows 'Uncaught TypeError'. Fix it without changing the calculation method."

06 Make one logical change at a time

New colours, an Excel upload, a calculation and a mobile layout are four requests, not one.

RULE OF THUMB

Group closely related edits. Keep visual, functional and structural changes separate, and test each one.

A console error tells AI more than "the page is broken".

Evidence first, fix second.

Protect what works, then prove nothing broke.

Fixing one element while breaking another is the usual regression. Lock the logic, checkpoint the file and **test more than the happy path**.

07 Use before-and-after images

Show the current screen and a reference image of the look you want, not “make it modern”.

SAY THIS

“Apply Image 2’s typography, spacing and card styling. Keep every calculation, filter and interaction from Image 1.”

08 Find the code section first

HTML is structure, CSS is appearance, JavaScript is behaviour. Name the layer that needs to change.

SAY THIS

“Identify the HTML, CSS and JavaScript behind the inventory chart. Explain their dependencies before changing anything.”

09 Lock the calculation logic

A good-looking app with wrong numbers is worse than a plain one that works.

SAY THIS

“Restyle the benefits table and add tooltips. Don’t change formulas or assumptions. Same inputs must give the same results.”

10 Save a working version

Treat every stable build as a checkpoint. Use Git for larger projects.

NAME IT LIKE THIS

`dashboard_v1_working.html`
`dashboard_v2_new_filters.html`
`dashboard_v3_mobile_layout.html`

11 Test the edge cases

Blank cells, wrong file types, division by zero, empty filters, small screens, keyboard use.

SAY THIS

“Review for missing data, invalid inputs, repeated clicks and empty datasets. Add validation without changing business logic.”

12 Ask for a change summary

Know exactly what changed and what it could affect, so the next problem is easy to trace.

SAY THIS

“List the HTML elements, CSS rules and JavaScript functions you changed, and give me five browser tests to run.”

AI’s code review is not a substitute for testing in a browser.

Open it, click it, break it, then ship it.

One prompt for every edit you ask AI to make.

Copy it, fill in the four fields and attach the screenshot or console error. **It builds the 12 techniques into one request.**

COPY-PASTE PROMPT

I have an existing HTML application that is functioning correctly except for the specific issue or enhancement described below.

Requested change

[Describe the change]

Current behaviour

[Describe what happens]

Expected behaviour

[Describe what should happen]

Visual reference

[Attach a screenshot if applicable]

Please follow these instructions:

- 1 Inspect the relevant HTML, CSS and JavaScript before making changes.
- 2 Identify the specific elements or functions responsible.
- 3 Make the smallest necessary modification.
- 4 Preserve all working functionality, business logic, formulas, data, animations and styling.
- 5 Avoid rewriting unrelated parts of the application.
- 6 Check potential dependencies and edge cases.
- 7 Summarise what changed and give a short regression-testing checklist.
- 8 If information is insufficient, say what screenshot, console error or code is needed rather than guessing.

Vibe coding is easy. Controlled iteration is the real skill.

The first version is only the beginning. The tenth, twentieth or fiftieth change is where a quick prototype becomes a reliable business application.

Prompt the change as carefully as the build.

Article – Publish on GitHub

Publishing your HTML on GitHub

You have built something. A dashboard, a calculator, a one-page explainer. It sits in your Downloads folder as a single .html file, and it works perfectly when you double-click it.

Then someone asks you to send it, and the problem starts. Email strips it or flags it. WhatsApp won't take it. You put it on Drive and the recipient gets a download prompt and a file their browser refuses to open properly. The thing you made is trapped on your own machine.

What you need is a link. GitHub Pages gives you one, free, in about five minutes.

What GitHub Pages actually is

GitHub is where the world's code lives. Pages is a feature buried in its settings that says: take the files in this folder and serve them as a website. No server to rent, no hosting bill, no deployment pipeline. You put an HTML file in a folder, flip a switch, and it has a public address.

This works because the files you have been *vibe coding* are *static* — everything happens inside the visitor's browser. There is no database, nothing running on a server. That is precisely the kind of thing Pages was built to host.

The five-minute version

1. Make an account at github.com. Free is enough.

2. Create a repository. Top-right + → **New repository**. A repository — "repo" — is just a folder. Name it something short and lowercase, like sales-dashboard. Set it to **Public**. Tick **Add a README file**. Create.

On a free account, Pages only works on public repositories. Anyone who finds the URL can see your page, and anyone on GitHub can read the file. Paid tiers (Pro, Team) allow private repos with Pages.

3. Upload your file. On the repo page, **Add file** → **Upload files**. Drag your HTML file in. Scroll down, click **Commit changes**. No command line involved.

4. Turn Pages on. Go to the **Settings** tab → **Pages** in the left sidebar (under "Code and automation"). Under **Build and deployment**, set Source to **Deploy from a branch**, pick branch **main** and folder **/ (root)**, and Save.

5. Wait a minute, then refresh. A green banner appears with your URL. It will look like:

`https://yourname.github.io/sales-dashboard/`

GitHub says publishing can take up to ten minutes. It is usually under one. Send the link.

The one rule that trips everyone up

Name your file index.html.

index.html is what a web server looks for when someone visits a folder. If your file is called dashboard_final_v3.html, the bare URL shows an error or an ugly file listing, and the actual page only loads at .../dashboard_final_v3.html. Rename it before you upload and this problem disappears.

Two related gotchas: web servers are **case-sensitive** in a way Windows is not, so Index.html is a different file from index.html. And **avoid spaces** in file names — they turn into %20 in the URL.

Updating it

Upload the new version of index.html over the old one. Same URL, new content, live in about a minute.

If you don't see your change, your browser has cached the old page. Hard refresh with **Ctrl+Shift+R** (Cmd+Shift+R on Mac) before you assume something broke.

Before you click publish

A public repo is genuinely public, and "anyone with the link" includes search engines.

Open your HTML file and look at the data you hardcoded into it. If your demo dashboard contains a client's actual sales numbers, real customer names, or internal margins, that is now on the open internet with your name attached. Replace it with dummy data first. Same for API keys — a key pasted into client-side HTML is visible to anyone who views the source, and will be scraped within hours.

What this gives you, and what it doesn't

You get a real, permanent, shareable URL that works on any device and opens instantly — good enough for a client demo, a handbook example, a tool your team uses daily. You can point your own domain at it later if you want.

You don't get anything that needs a server: no login, no saving data between visits, no hiding anything behind a password. Those need a different class of tool.

For 90% of what you will build in this handbook, Pages is the whole answer.

havishmad / 3dmodel

CodeIssuesPull requestsAgentsActionsProjectsWikiSecurity and qualityInsightsSettings

3dmodelPublic

PinWatch0Fork0Star0

main1 Branch0 Tags

Go to fileTAdd fileCode

havishmadAdd files via upload✓

19519de · 2 weeks ago6 Commits

README.mdInitial commit2 weeks ago

index.htmlAdd files via upload2 weeks ago

README

3dmodel

About

No description, website, or topics provided.

Readme

Activity

0 stars

0 watching

0 forks

Releases

No releases published

Create a new release

Deployments5

github-pages2 weeks ago

havishmad / 3dmodel

CodeIssuesPull requestsAgentsActionsProjectsWikiSecurity and qualityInsightsSettings

General

Access

Collaborators

Moderation

Code, planning, and automation

Rulesets

Branches

Tags

Actions

Webhooks

Copilot

Planning

Environments

Codespaces

Pages

Security and quality

Advanced Security

Deploy keys

Secrets and variables

GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.

Your site is live at <https://havishmad.github.io/3dmodel/>

Last deployed by havishmad 2 weeks ago

Visit siteUnpublish site

Build and deployment

Source

Deploy from a branch

Branch

Your GitHub Pages site is currently being built from the main branch. [Learn more about configuring the publishing source for your site.](#)

main / (root) Save

Learn how to [add a Jekyll theme](#) to your site.

Your site was last deployed to the [github-pages](#) environment by the [pages build and deployment](#) workflow.

[Learn more about deploying to GitHub Pages using custom workflows](#)

Custom domain

Custom domains allow you to serve your site from a domain other than [havishmad.github.io](#). [Learn more about configuring custom domains.](#)

SaveRemove

Enforce HTTPS

— Required for your site because you are using the default domain ([havishmad.github.io](#))

HTTPS provides a layer of encryption that prevents others from snooping on or tampering with traffic to your site.

When HTTPS is enforced, your site will only be served over HTTPS. [Learn more about securing your GitHub Pages site with HTTPS.](#)

Visibility

GitHub Enterprise

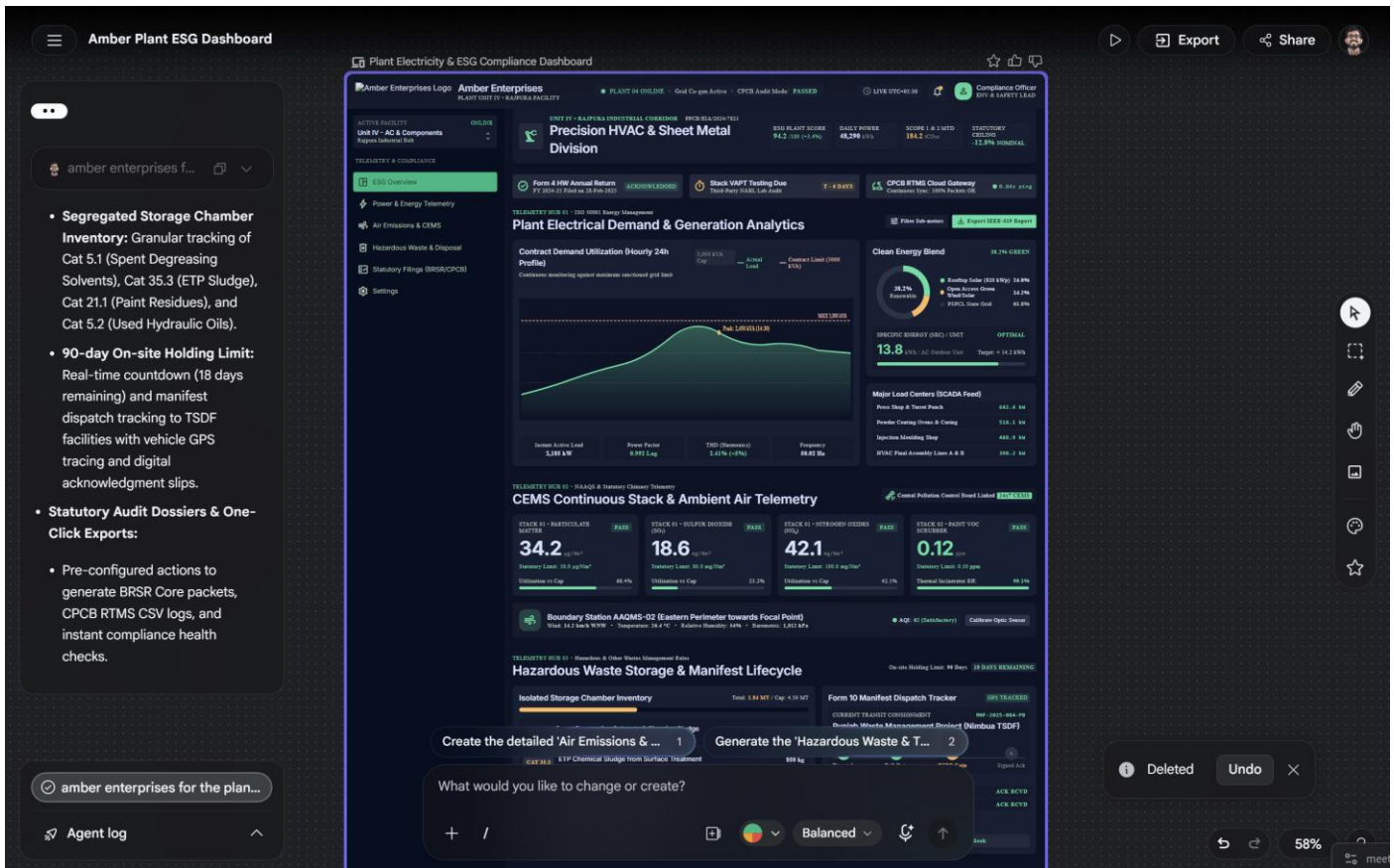
With a GitHub Enterprise account, you can restrict access to your GitHub Pages site by publishing it privately. You can use privately published sites to

Part — Dashboard and Reports

Article – Create Prototypes

Google Stitch

<https://stitch.withgoogle.com/>



Article – Create Dashboard from own Excel

Build me a single, self-contained HTML file that works as an Excel dashboard. When I open it in a browser, I upload my Excel file, and the dashboard builds itself from the data. Nothing should be sent to a server; all processing happens in the browser.

TECH:

- One .html file with HTML, CSS and JavaScript inline
- Use SheetJS (xlsx) from cdnjs to read the Excel file
- Use Chart.js from cdnjs for charts
- No frameworks, no build step

EXCEL FILE STRUCTURE (what the uploaded file will contain):

Sheet "Raw_Data": headers in row 1, data from row 2

Header	Type	Notes
Order_ID	Text	Unique
Order_Date	Date	May arrive as an Excel serial number; convert it
Region	Text	North / South / East / West
Product_Cat	Text	6 categories
Sales_Rep	Text	~25 reps
Units	Number	
Revenue	Number (INR)	
Cost	Number (INR)	
Status	Text	Delivered / Pending / Returned

Sheet "Targets": headers in row 3, starting at column B
| Region | Month (1st of month) | Target_Revenue |

BUSINESS RULES:

- Financial year is April to March
- $\text{Margin \%} = (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}) / \text{Revenue}$
- Exclude "Returned" orders from revenue, cost and margin
- Show money in Indian format (₹12,34,567) and KPIs in lakhs

UPLOAD SCREEN:

- A centred card with a drag-and-drop zone and a "Browse" button
- Accept .xlsx and .xls only
- After upload, check that both sheets and all required columns exist. If anything is missing, show a clear message naming exactly what's missing. Don't fail silently.
- Show the file name and row count once the file loads, plus a "Load another file" button

DASHBOARD LAYOUT (shown after a successful upload):

- Header bar: "Sales Performance Dashboard – FY26", navy background
- Filter bar under the header: dropdowns for Region, Product_Cat and Status (each with "All"), a date range picker, and a "Reset" button
- Row 1: four KPI cards
 1. Total Revenue (₹ lakhs)
 2. Total Units
 3. Margin %
 4. Revenue vs Target (% achieved, green if $\geq 100\%$, red if below)
- Row 2: Monthly revenue trend (line, with target as a dashed line) | Revenue by region (column, data labels on)
- Row 3: Category mix (doughnut) | Top 10 sales reps (horizontal bar, sorted descending)
- Row 4: Detail table of filtered orders, sortable by clicking headers, with a search box, 25 rows per page, and "Export to CSV"

INTERACTIVITY:

- Every KPI, chart and the table updates instantly when any filter changes
- Clicking a bar in "Revenue by region" sets the Region filter

- Charts show tooltips with formatted values

DESIGN:

- Primary #1E2761 (navy), accent #F28C28 (orange), background #F5F6FA
- Cards: white, 8px radius, soft shadow
- Doughnut colours: navy, orange, then navy tints
- Font: Inter from Google Fonts, falling back to system sans-serif
- Responsive: 2-column grid on desktop, single column on mobile
- No 3D effects, no clutter

CODE QUALITY:

- Keep data loading, filtering, KPI calculation and chart rendering in separate, clearly commented functions
- Destroy and redraw charts on filter change (no memory leaks)

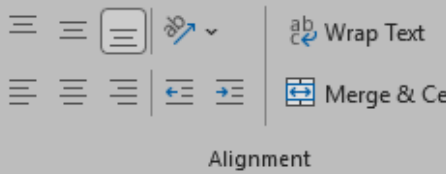
Before writing the code, restate the data structure and business rules in 5 lines and list any assumptions. Then give me the complete file. After the code, tell me how to test it, and generate a small sample Excel structure I can create to try it out.

AutoSave Off    sample_sales_FY26 • Saved to this PC

FileHomeInsertDrawPage LayoutFormulasDataReviewViewHavish M C

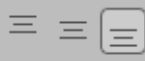

Paste


Clipboard

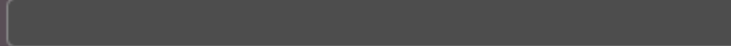

Alignment

Calibri11A^A^

B I U   

 Wrap Text  Merge & Center

L14    

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Monthly Revenue Targets – FY26				
2						
3		Region	Month	Target_Revenue		
4		North	Apr-2025	18,20,000		
5		North	May-2025	40,20,000		
6		North	Jun-2025	31,00,000		
7		North	Jul-2025	10,50,000		
8		North	Aug-2025	19,00,000		
9		North	Sep-2025	33,50,000		
10		North	Oct-2025	25,20,000		
11		North	Nov-2025	31,30,000		
12		North	Dec-2025	17,10,000		
13		North	Jan-2026	19,10,000		
14		North	Feb-2026	20,70,000		
15		North	Mar-2026	32,80,000		
16		South	Apr-2025	37,20,000		
17		South	May-2025	16,70,000		
18		South	Jun-2025	21,30,000		
19		South	Jul-2025	23,90,000		
20		South	Aug-2025	12,20,000		
21		South	Sep-2025	25,30,000		
22		South	Oct-2025	24,00,000		
23		South	Nov-2025	21,50,000		
24		South	Dec-2025	13,20,000		
25		South	Jan-2026	23,80,000		
26		South	Feb-2026	25,40,000		
27		South	Mar-2026	16,90,000		
28		East	Apr-2025	34,90,000		
29		East	May-2025	21,70,000		
30		East	Jun-2025	35,10,000		
31		East	Jul-2025	15,20,000		

< >

Raw_DataTargets+

Ready  Accessibility: Good to go

Sales Performance Dashboard – FY26

Upload your sales workbook

The workbook needs two sheets: **Raw_Data** and **Targets**.



Drag & drop your Excel file here

or

Browse

.xlsx or .xls only



Your file is read and processed entirely in this browser. Nothing is uploaded to a server.

Sales Performance Dashboard – FY26

sample_sales_FY26.xlsx · 1,200 rows loaded

Load another file

REGION: All | PRODUCT CATEGORY: All | STATUS: All | ORDER DATE: 01-04-2025 to 31-03-2026 | Reset

TOTAL REVENUE

₹1,058.52 L

₹10,58,52,052 · 1,143 orders

TOTAL UNITS

7,174

57 returned order(s) excluded

MARGIN %

27.8%

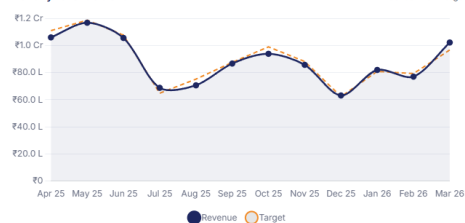
Gross margin ₹294.44 L

REVENUE VS TARGET

98.8%

₹1,058.52 L of ₹1,071.40 L target

Monthly revenue trend



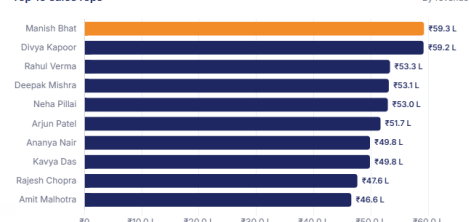
Revenue by region



Category mix



Top 10 sales reps



Order detail

Search order, rep, region...

Export to CSV

ORDER ID	DATE ▼	REGION	CATEGORY	SALES REP	UNITS	REVENUE	COST	MARGIN %	STATUS
ORD-01197	31 Mar 2026	North	Microwaves	Vikram Singh	2	₹13,991	₹9,753	30.3%	Delivered
ORD-01198	31 Mar 2026	North	Washing Machines	Arjun Patel	1	₹17,692	₹14,209	19.7%	Delivered
ORD-01199	31 Mar 2026	North	Refrigerators	Suresh Agarwal	2	₹47,332	₹30,318	35.9%	Delivered
ORD-01200	31 Mar 2026	East	Refrigerators	Rahul Verma	7	₹1,47,045	₹1,04,564	28.9%	Returned
ORD-01194	30 Mar 2026	East	Washing Machines	Manish Bhat	1	₹15,801	₹10,983	30.5%	Delivered
ORD-01195	30 Mar 2026	South	Washing Machines	Pooja Bose	4	₹68,200	₹53,076	22.2%	Delivered
ORD-01196	30 Mar 2026	West	Refrigerators	Meera Rao	8	₹1,98,591	₹1,44,609	27.2%	Delivered
ORD-01193	29 Mar 2026	West	Refrigerators	Meera Rao	3	₹79,203	₹63,326	20.0%	Delivered
ORD-01190	28 Mar 2026	North	Small Appliances	Amit Malhotra	6	₹12,977	₹8,486	34.6%	Delivered
ORD-01191	28 Mar 2026	South	Small Appliances	Neha Pillai	8	₹18,156	₹13,496	25.7%	Delivered
ORD-01192	28 Mar 2026	North	Refrigerators	Suresh Agarwal	3	₹70,945	₹45,704	35.6%	Delivered
ORD-01189	27 Mar 2026	East	Water Purifiers	Karan Gupta	5	₹44,001	₹29,796	32.3%	Delivered
ORD-01188	26 Mar 2026	East	Water Purifiers	Karan Gupta	9	₹90,608	₹72,890	19.6%	Pending
ORD-01187	25 Mar 2026	North	Refrigerators	Suresh Agarwal	8	₹1,82,091	₹1,27,552	30.0%	Delivered
ORD-01185	24 Mar 2026	North	Microwaves	Vikram Singh	5	₹34,875	₹28,254	19.0%	Delivered
ORD-01186	24 Mar 2026	South	Water Purifiers	Ritu Saxena	3	₹29,749	₹19,500	34.5%	Pending
ORD-01176	23 Mar 2026	South	Washing Machines	Priya Iyer	1	₹16,746	₹11,159	33.4%	Delivered
ORD-01177	23 Mar 2026	North	Microwaves	Sanjay Menon	9	₹57,009	₹46,329	18.7%	Delivered
ORD-01178	23 Mar 2026	East	Refrigerators	Rajesh Chopra	9	₹2,23,401	₹1,59,012	28.8%	Pending
ORD-01179	23 Mar 2026	South	Small Appliances	Neha Pillai	2	₹5,161	₹3,922	24.0%	Pending
ORD-01180	23 Mar 2026	South	Air Conditioners	Divya Kapoor	2	₹65,147	₹44,574	31.6%	Returned
ORD-01181	23 Mar 2026	West	Small Appliances	Isha Joshi	11	₹28,863	₹21,277	26.3%	Pending
ORD-01182	23 Mar 2026	South	Small Appliances	Pooja Bose	5	₹11,508	₹7,389	35.8%	Delivered
ORD-01183	23 Mar 2026	South	Air Conditioners	Neha Pillai	5	₹1,54,161	₹1,19,962	22.2%	Pending
ORD-01184	23 Mar 2026	West	Washing Machines	Meera Rao	8	₹1,46,858	₹93,330	36.4%	Delivered

Showing 1-25 of 1,200 orders

< Prev

Page 1 of 48

Next >

Article – Slicers

The image displays ten different types of dashboard slicers, each in a separate card. The cards are arranged in two rows of five. Each card contains a title, a subtitle, a main interactive area, and a 'Selected' status line at the bottom.

- 1. Tile (button) slicer**
Multi select
Buttons: North, South, East, West
Selected: All
- 2. Dropdown slicer**
Single select
Dropdown: All
Selected: All
- 3. List slicer**
Single select, click again to clear
List: Electronics, Furniture, Apparel, Grocery
Selected: Electronics
- 4. Checkbox slicer**
Multi select with Select all
Buttons: Select all, Retail, Wholesale, Online, Export
Selected: All
- 5. Chip slicer**
Multi select
Chips: New, Bestseller, Sale, Premium, Eco, Limited
Selected: All
- 6. Toggle (switch) slicer**
On / off filters
Buttons: In stock only, Discounted, Include returns
Selected: None
- 7. Segmented slicer**
Single select
Buttons: Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly
Selected: Monthly
- 8. Range (between) slicer**
Minimum and maximum
Slider: 0 to 100
Selected: Price between: 20 and 70
- 9. Date range slicer**
From and to
Buttons: From (01-01-2026), To (21-09-2026)
Selected: Period: 1 Jan 2026 to 21 Sept 2026
- 10. Search slicer**
Type to filter
Input: Type a customer name
List: Aarav Shah, Ananya Iyer, Bhavin Patel, Charu Mehta
Selected: All

Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML page that shows 10 types of dashboard slicers as a reference gallery.

Layout:

- A 5 × 2 grid of equal-height cards with a thin black border.
- Each card has a bold numbered title, a small grey subtitle describing the behaviour, the slicer itself, and a footer line "Selected: ..." that updates live as you interact.

The 10 slicers:

1. Tile (button) slicer: multi-select tiles North, South, East, West.
2. Dropdown slicer: single select, default "All".
3. List slicer: single-select list (Electronics, Furniture, Apparel, Grocery); clicking the selected item again clears it.
4. Checkbox slicer: Select all, then Retail, Wholesale, Online, Export.
5. Chip slicer: multi-select pill chips (New, Bestseller, Sale, Premium, Eco, Limited).
6. Toggle (switch) slicer: In stock only, Discounted, Include returns; the footer shows which are on.

7. Segmented slicer: Monthly / Quarterly / Yearly, single select.
8. Range (between) slicer: dual-handle slider from 0 to 100, default 20–70.
9. Date range slicer: From and To date inputs; the footer shows the period as "1 Jan 2026 to 21 Sept 2026".
10. Search slicer: a text box that filters a scrollable list of customer names.

Behaviour:

- When nothing is selected, the footer shows "All" (or "None" for the toggles).
- Selected states are inverted to a black fill with white text.

Style:

- Minimal black-and-white wireframe look, sans-serif font, light grey page background.
- No colour accents.
- Responsive, so cards wrap to fewer columns on smaller screens.
- Plain HTML, CSS and JS with no libraries.

Simplified Prompt:

Slicers and sample data:

1. Tile buttons (multi-select): North, South, East, West
2. Dropdown (single): All, Electronics, Furniture, Apparel, Grocery
3. List (single, click again to clear): Electronics, Furniture, Apparel, Grocery
4. Checkboxes with Select all: Retail, Wholesale, Online, Export
5. Chips (multi-select): New, Bestseller, Sale, Premium, Eco, Limited
6. Toggle switches: In stock only, Discounted, Include returns
7. Segmented control (single): Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly
8. Dual-handle range slider: price 0 to 100
9. Date range: From and To date pickers
10. Search box that filters a list of 10 Indian customer names

Selected items should invert (black fill, white text). No external libraries.

Article – D3js Charts

<https://d3js.org/>



Q Search Ctrl K

7.9.0 GitHub 113.0k ★

Made by Observable

The JavaScript library for bespoke data visualization

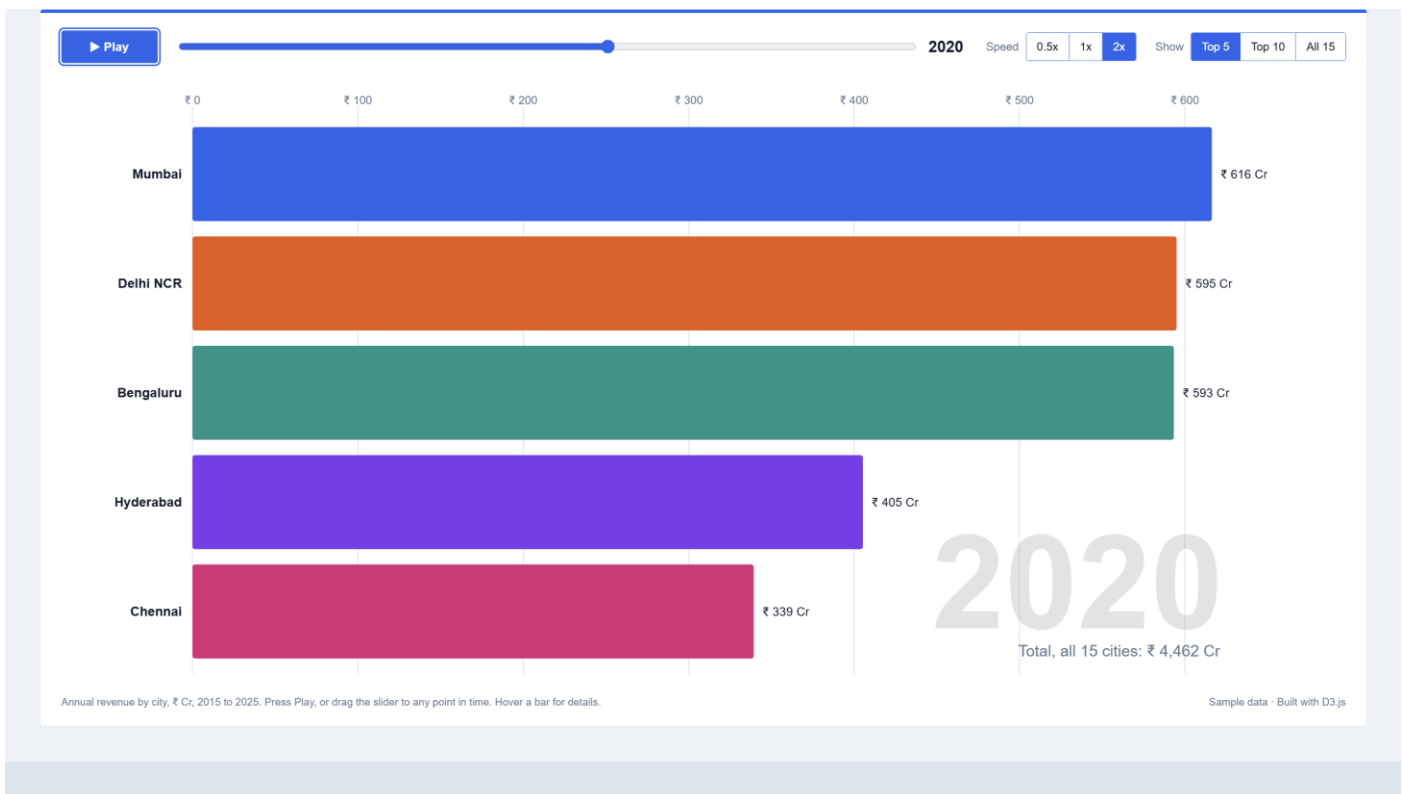
Create custom dynamic visualizations with unparalleled flexibility



Get started

What is D3?

Examples



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML bar chart race using D3.js that shows annual revenue by Indian city from 2015 to 2026.

Data:

- Sample revenue in ₹ Crore for 15 cities: Mumbai, Delhi NCR, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and others.
- Values should grow and change rank over the years so the race is interesting.

Controls bar at the top:

- A Play / Pause button.
- A year slider from 2015 to 2026, draggable to any point in time, with the current year shown beside it.
- Speed toggle: 0.5x / 1x / 2x.
- Show toggle: Top 5 / Top 10 / All 15.

Chart:

- Horizontal bars sorted largest to smallest; bars smoothly reorder, grow and shrink between years.
- Each city keeps the same distinct colour throughout.
- City name on the left of each bar and the value at the bar's end (e.g. "₹ 616 Cr").
- A ₹ axis along the top with light vertical gridlines.
- A large faded year watermark in the bottom-right, with "Total, all 15 cities: ₹ X Cr" beneath it.
- Hovering a bar shows a tooltip with the city, year, revenue and rank.

Footer: a small caption explaining the chart on the left, and "Sample data · Built with D3.js" on the right.

Style: clean white card on a light grey background, a blue accent for the active buttons, sans-serif font, responsive width.

Article – Plotly Charts

<https://plotly.com/>

Claude + Plotly Cloud, plus major updates to plotly.py and plotly.js. [See what's new, live.](#)

Product ▾ Examples Community ▾ Enterprise ▾ Pricing Resources ▾ Company ▾

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Get Demo

Q

Plotly builds the enterprise platform and open-source frameworks to deliver internal apps and analytics with AI coding agents

Request a demo →

Try our embeddable AI →

Trusted by the world's largest organizations





To exit full screen, press and hold Esc

Revenue
₹ 1,248 Cr

Gross profit
₹ 506 Cr

Operating profit
₹ 168 Cr

Operating margin
13.5%

Replay

Speed

0.5x

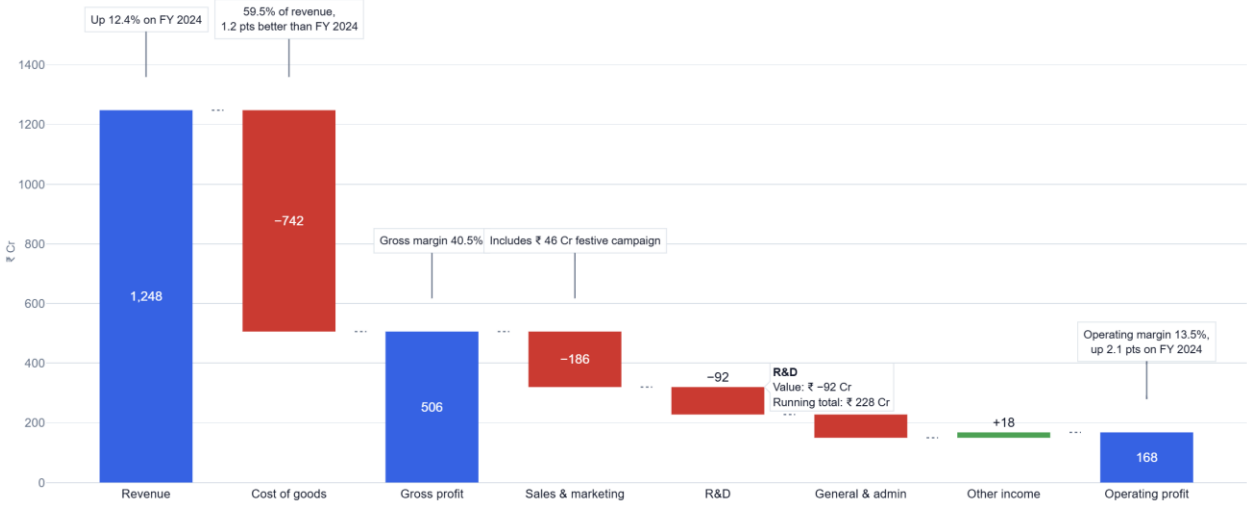
1x

2x

Notes

On

Off



Category	Value (₹ Cr)	Running Total (₹ Cr)
Revenue	1,248	1,248
Cost of goods	-742	506
Gross profit	506	506
Sales & marketing	-186	320
R&D	-92	228
General & admin	-92	136
Other income	+18	154
Operating profit	168	168

Revenue to operating profit, ₹ Cr, FY 2025. Bars build in sequence; hover any bar for its value and the running total.

Sample data · Built with Plotly.js

Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML animated waterfall chart using Plotly.js that bridges revenue to operating profit for FY 2025, in ₹ Crore.

Data (sample):

- Revenue: 1,248
- Cost of goods: -742
- Gross profit: 506 (subtotal)
- Sales & marketing: -186
- R&D: -92
- General & admin: -78
- Other income: +18
- Operating profit: 168 (total)

KPI strip at the top:

- Revenue, Gross profit, Operating profit and Operating margin (13.5%).
- Show the profit figures in green.

Controls on the top right:

- A Replay button.
- Speed toggle: 0.5x / 1x / 2x.
- Notes toggle: On / Off.

Chart:

- Plotly waterfall with dotted connector lines between bars.
- Colours: blue for revenue, subtotals and totals; red for costs; green for income.
- Value labels inside or on each bar.
- The y-axis is labelled ₹ Cr, with light gridlines.
- Bars build one at a time in sequence when the page loads and when Replay is clicked.
- Hovering a bar shows its name, value and running total.

Annotations (shown when Notes is On):

- Callout boxes with leader lines:

- Revenue up 12.4% on FY 2024.
- Cost of goods at 59.5% of revenue, 1.2 pts better than FY 2024.
- Gross margin 40.5%.
- Sales & marketing includes a ₹ 48 Cr festive campaign.
- Operating margin 13.5%, up 2.1 pts on FY 2024.

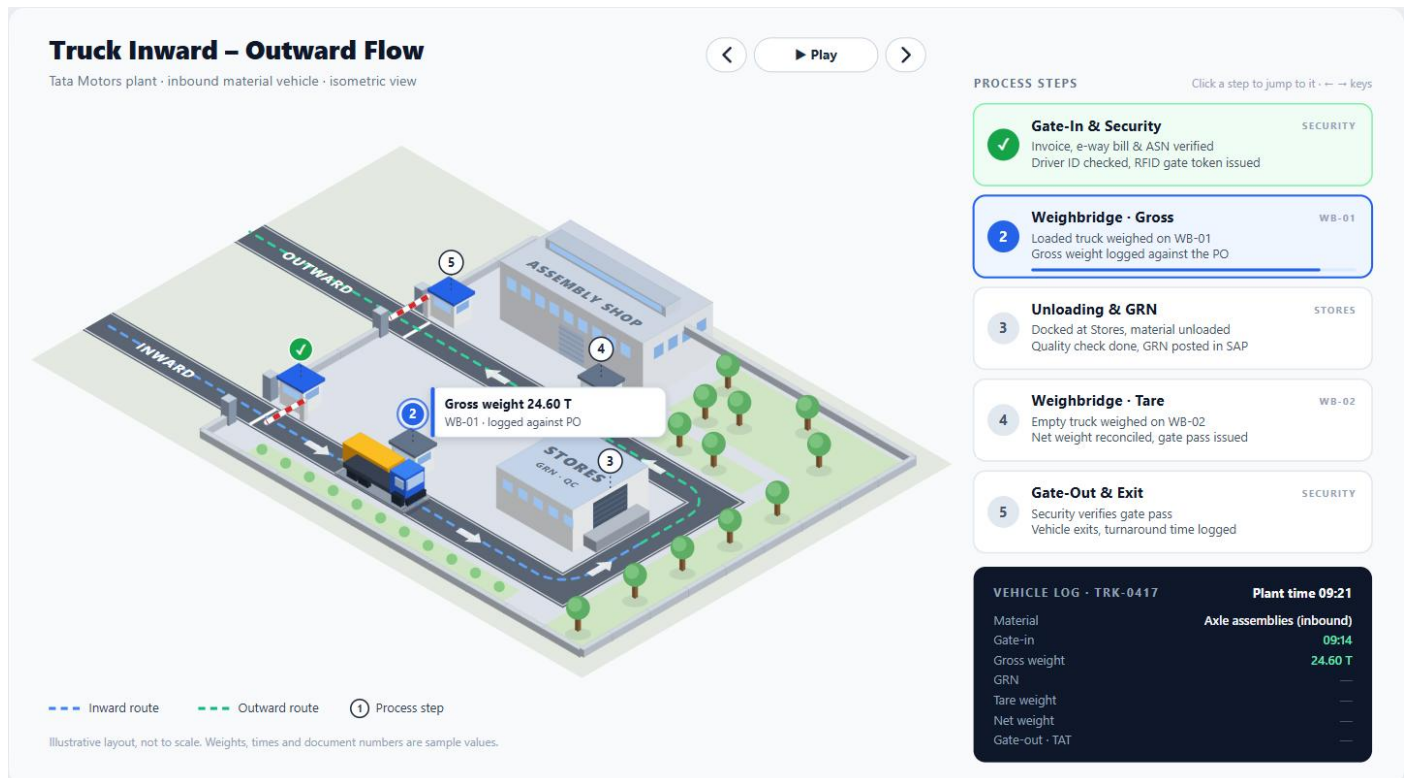
Footer: a caption on the left explaining the chart, and "Sample data · Built with Plotly.js" on the right.

Style: clean white card on a light grey background with a thin blue top border, a blue accent for the active buttons, sans-serif font, responsive width.

Article – SVG

<https://www.adobe.com/in/creativecloud/file-types/image/vector/svg-file.html>

The SVG file format is a popular tool for displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts and illustrations on websites. Plus, as a vector file, it can be scaled up or down without losing any of its resolution.



Prompt:

Create a detailed, animated isometric diagram of truck inward and outward movement at a Tata Motors plant, as a single self-contained HTML file with the scene drawn in SVG.

STYLE

- Isometric view, simple flat colours (blue, orange, grey, green on a light background).
- No company logo. Add a small note: "Illustrative layout, not to scale. Weights, times and document numbers are sample values."

SCENE

- Plant boundary wall, an inward road and an outward road, each with a security gate, cabin and animated boom barrier.
- Two weighbridges (WB-01 on the inward lane, WB-02 on the outward lane), each with a cabin.
- A Stores / GRN building with an unloading dock, an Assembly Shop, trees and greenery.
- Keep every stop visible: no building may hide the truck or a step marker.

- Moving dashed route lines: blue for inward, green for outward, with direction arrows.

ANIMATION (5 steps, about a 40-second loop) A loaded truck drives in, stops at each step, then exits:

1. Gate-In & Security: invoice, e-way bill, ASN and driver ID checked; barrier lifts.
2. Weighbridge (gross): WB-01 counts up to 24.60 T, logged against the PO.
3. Unloading & GRN: truck docks at Stores, cargo empties, crates appear on the dock, QC done, GRN posted.
4. Weighbridge (tare): WB-02 reads 9.80 T, net 14.80 T reconciled, gate pass issued.
5. Gate-Out & Exit: gate pass verified, barrier lifts, truck exits, turnaround time logged.

ON-SCREEN INFORMATION

- Numbered markers in the scene: they pulse when active and turn into a green tick when done.
- A callout beside the active step showing live status (e.g. "Unloading... 60%", "Gross weight 24.60 T").
- A side panel with 5 step cards (title, two-line description, progress bar) that highlight as the truck moves.
- A dark "Vehicle Log" panel with a plant clock that fills in material, gate-in time, gross weight, GRN number, tare weight, net weight, and gate-out time with TAT.
- A legend for the inward route, outward route and process step.

CONTROLS

- Pause / Play button.
- Previous / Next step buttons.
- Clicking a step card or scene marker replays the truck into that step, then holds there.
- Keyboard: ← → change step, 1–5 jump to a step, Space pauses or plays.

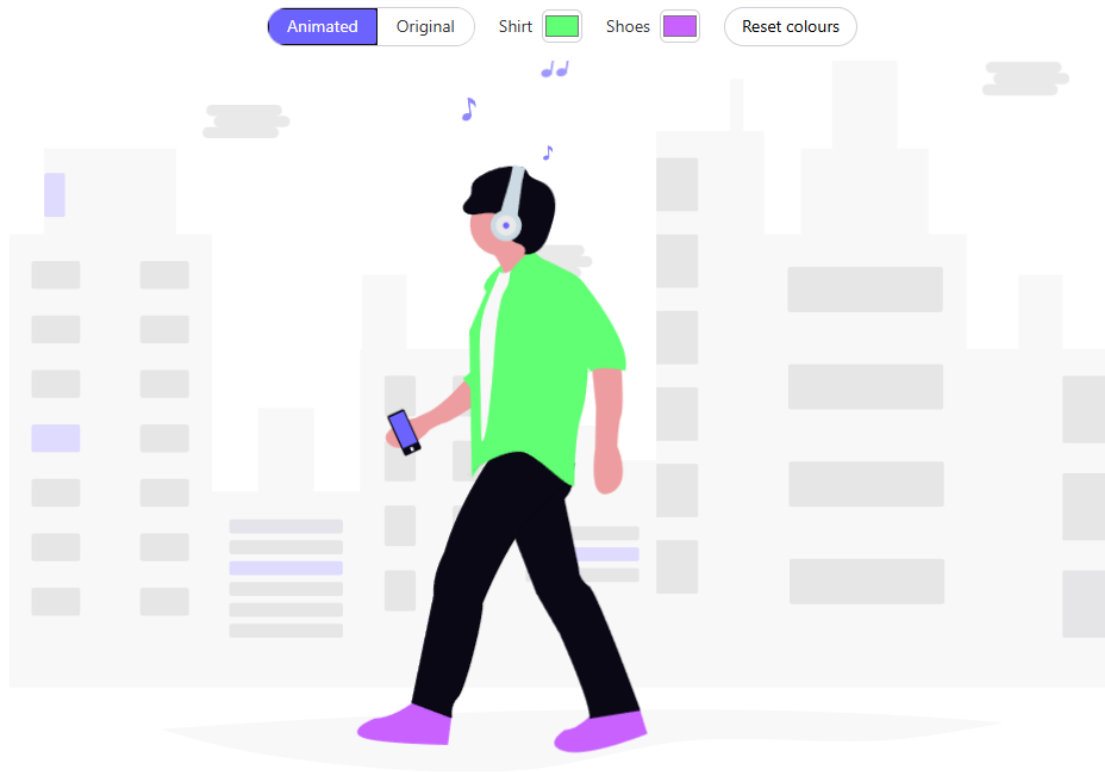
DOWNLOADS (inside the page, must work offline)

- "Download MP4 (1080p)" and "Download GIF" buttons under the scene, with a progress bar.
- Each renders the full loop in the browser and saves the file, leaving the control buttons out of the output.
- MP4: 1920 px wide, 30 fps, H.264 via the browser's WebCodecs encoder plus mp4-muxer. Fall back to a real-time MediaRecorder recording (WebM) where MP4 isn't supported, and say so.
- GIF: 1000 px wide, about 12 fps, loops forever, using gifenc with one shared palette.
- Embed both encoder libraries inside the HTML file (no CDN links), so it works without internet.

OUTPUT One .html file that runs as is in Chrome or Edge.

Article – Animate Static SVG

<https://undraw.co/illustrations>



Prompt:

I've attached an SVG illustration. Turn it into a single self-contained HTML file that animates it.

Rules:

- Keep the illustration exactly as it is: same shapes, colours, layout and proportions. Do not redraw, restyle or simplify anything.
- Only add motion. You may wrap existing elements in groups so they can move, but don't change their path data.
- Use only CSS and SVG animation (plus minimal vanilla JS if needed). No external libraries.

Animate it like this:

- Head: a gentle, steady nod, like someone listening to music. Hair and headphones move with the head.
- Upper body: a slow, subtle sway, pivoting at the hips. Legs stay still.

- Music player: the screen gently pulses in time with the nod.
- Music notes: add 3–4 small notes in the illustration's accent colour that float up from the headphones, drift sideways and fade out, staggered so they flow continuously.
- Clouds: drift slowly left and right, each at a different speed.
- Buildings: a few random windows softly light up in a pale tint of the accent colour, then fade back.

Make the motion smooth, loop seamlessly and stay subtle; it should feel calm, not busy.

Layout:

- Centre the illustration on a white page, scaling to fit any screen width, including mobile.
- Respect prefers-reduced-motion by turning the animation off for those users.

Article – Kanban

To do3

GovernanceHigh

Draft AI usage policy

DK3 subtasks · 1/9

Due 14 Oct

EnablementMedium

Prompt library for Finance

MJ2 subtasks · 1/6

Due 21 Oct

EngagementLow

Plan internal hackathon

KN2 subtasks · 1/6

Due 30 Oct

In progress3

RolloutHigh

Licence rollout, wave 2

AM3 subtasks · 7/10

Due 07 Oct

InsightsMedium

Readiness survey analysis

RG3 subtasks · 4/9

Due 10 Oct

PilotMedium

Sales email assistant pilot

DK2 subtasks · 4/6

Due 18 Oct

Review2

CommsLow

Monthly newsletter, issue 4

KN2 subtasks · 5/6

Due 25 Sep

InsightsHigh

Leadership dashboard

RG2 subtasks · 5/7

Due 28 Sep

Done2

EnablementMedium

Kick-off workshop

MJ2 subtasks · 6/6

Due 05 Sep

GovernanceHigh

Tool shortlist

DK2 subtasks · 6/6

Due 02 Sep

Click a card for task details, then click a subtask for its checklist and activity. Drag cards between columns to change status. Esc goes back.

Sample data

To do3

GovernanceHigh

Draft AI usage policy

DK3 subtasks · 1/9

Due 14 Oct

EnablementMedium

Prompt library for Finance

MJ2 subtasks · 1/6

Due 21 Oct

EngagementLow

Plan internal hackathon

KN2 subtasks · 1/6

Due 30 Oct

In progress3

RolloutHigh

Licence rollout, wave 2

AM3 subtasks · 7/10

Due 07 Oct

InsightsMedium

Readiness survey analysis

RG3 subtasks · 4/9

Due 10 Oct

PilotMedium

Sales email assistant pilot

DK2 subtasks · 4/6

Due 18 Oct

Review

Comms

Monthly newsletter, iss

KN2 subtasks · 5/6

Insights

Leadership dashboard

RG2 subtasks · 5/7

Board · Licence rollout, wave 2

Detail level 1

X

Rollout

Licence rollout, wave 2

Assign licences to the second group of 150 users and run their onboarding sessions.

Status

In progress

Owner

AMAsha Menon

Due

07 Oct 2026

Priority

High

PROGRESS

7 of 10 checklist items

70%

SUBTASKS

Click one for its checklist and activity

AM

Confirm user list

Asha Menon · 1 day · 3/3 done

Done

DK

Assign licences

Dev Kapoor · 1 day · 2/3 done

In progress

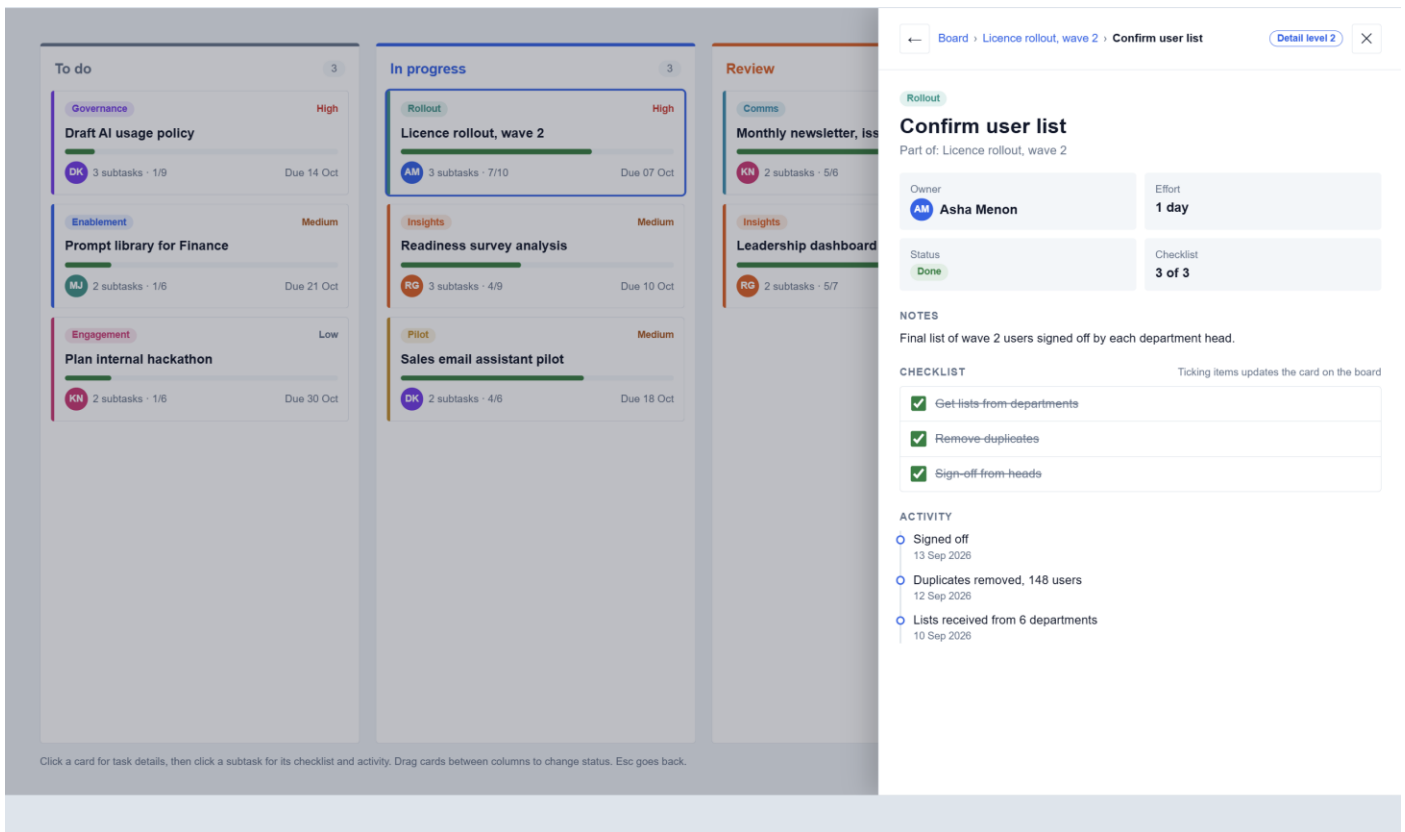
MJ

Run onboarding sessions

Meera Joshi · 4 days · 2/4 done

In progress

Click a card for task details, then click a subtask for its checklist and activity. Drag cards between columns to change status. Esc goes back.



Prompt:

Build a single self-contained HTML file: an interactive Kanban board for tracking a company's AI adoption programme. No external libraries, fonts or images. All CSS and JS inline.

LAYOUT

- Fixed 1600×900 (16:9) stage, scaled with a CSS transform to fit and centre in any window (recalculate on resize). Page background slightly darker than the stage.
- Add print CSS: @page 1600×900, no margins, no transform when printing, and keep background colours.
- Helvetica/Arial, 14px base. Flat, clean style: 4px corner radius, thin borders, minimal shadows.
- Define all colours as CSS variables on :root, with a full dark theme that applies under prefers-color-scheme: dark (unless data-theme="light") and also under :root[data-theme="dark"].

BOARD

- Four equal columns: To do (slate), In progress (blue), Review (orange), Done (green). Each column has a 4px top border in its colour, its name in that colour, and a pill showing how many cards it holds. The card list scrolls inside the column.
- Each card has:
 - a left border in its tag colour

- top row: a tag pill (tinted with the tag colour) and the priority (High red, Medium amber, Low grey)
- a bold title
- a thin green progress bar
- bottom row: the owner's initials avatar (a coloured circle), "N subtasks · done/total", and "Due DD Mon"
- Cards lift slightly on hover.
- Drag and drop moves a card between columns. While dragging, the target column gets a dashed outline and the dragged card fades. A dropped card goes to the bottom of its new column.
- Cards are keyboard-focusable; Enter or Space opens them.
- Footer: a one-line usage hint on the left, "Sample data" on the right.

DETAIL DRAWER (two levels)

- Clicking a card slides in a 600px drawer from the right over a dim scrim. The selected card gets a blue ring.
- Drawer header: a back arrow (shown only at level 2), breadcrumbs (Board › Task › Subtask, each clickable), a "Detail level 1/2" pill, and a close button.
- Level 1 (task):
 - tag, large title, description
 - 2×2 facts grid: a Status dropdown that moves the card between columns, Owner with avatar, Due date with 2026 appended, Priority
 - an overall progress bar with %, calculated from all checklist items across all subtasks
 - a list of subtask buttons, each showing avatar, title, "owner · effort · x/y done", a status badge (Not started / In progress / Done) and a chevron
- Level 2 (subtask):
 - tag, title, "Part of: [task]"
 - facts grid: Owner, Effort, Status badge, Checklist x of y
 - Notes
 - a checklist with ticked items struck through. Ticking or unticking an item updates the board card live and adds "Completed: ..." or "Reopened: ..." to the activity log.
 - an activity log, newest first, drawn as a vertical timeline with dots
- The drawer body animates sliding forward or back when changing level.
- Esc goes back one level and closes the drawer from level 1. Clicking the scrim closes it.
- Escape all text before inserting it into the HTML.

SAMPLE DATA

Five people, each with a distinct avatar colour: Asha Menon, Rohan Gupta, Meera Joshi, Dev Kapoor, Kavya Nair.

Tags and colours: Governance (purple), Enablement (blue), Engagement (pink), Rollout (teal), Insights (orange), Pilot (yellow), Comms (cyan).

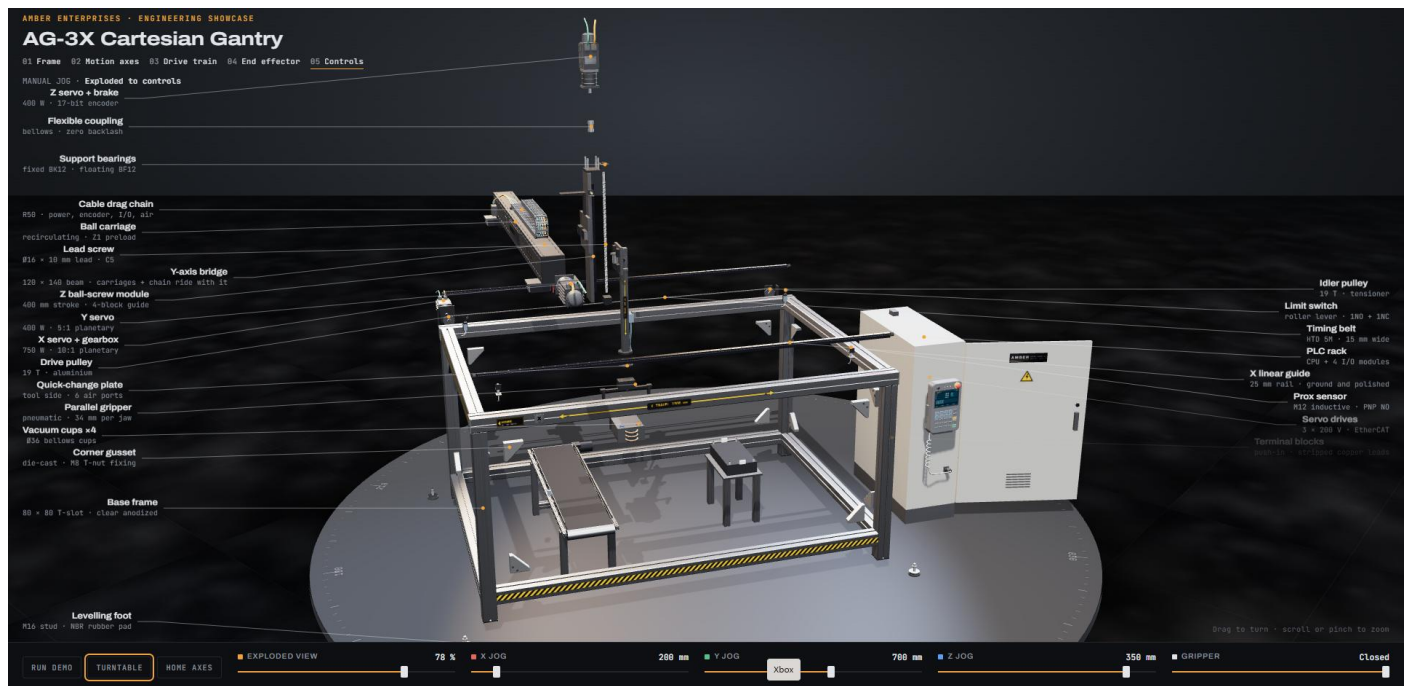
Ten tasks, each with a description and 2–3 subtasks. Each subtask has an owner, an effort estimate, notes, a 3–4 item checklist (some items already done) and dated activity entries from Aug–Sep.

- To do: Draft AI usage policy, Prompt library for Finance, Plan internal hackathon
- In progress: Licence rollout wave 2, Readiness survey analysis, Sales email assistant pilot
- Review: Monthly newsletter issue 4, Leadership dashboard
- Done: Kick-off workshop, Tool shortlist

Use realistic details, e.g. 148 users assigned licences, onboarding sessions with ~40 attendees, 386 clean survey responses, a pilot logging 146 drafts at 4.2/5 satisfaction.

Article – 3D Models

<https://get.webgl.org/>



Prompt:

Create an interactive 3D exploded view of an Amber Enterprises three-axis Cartesian gantry robot, presented at a three-quarter angle in a near-black industrial photography studio. Give it the precision and finish of a premium engineering showcase, with soft white strip reflections, subtle warm and cool rim highlights, a dark polished concrete floor with faint grid lines, and a softly backlit wall that separates the frame silhouette from the background. The gantry should rotate slowly on a turntable while its components separate along their own axes of motion.

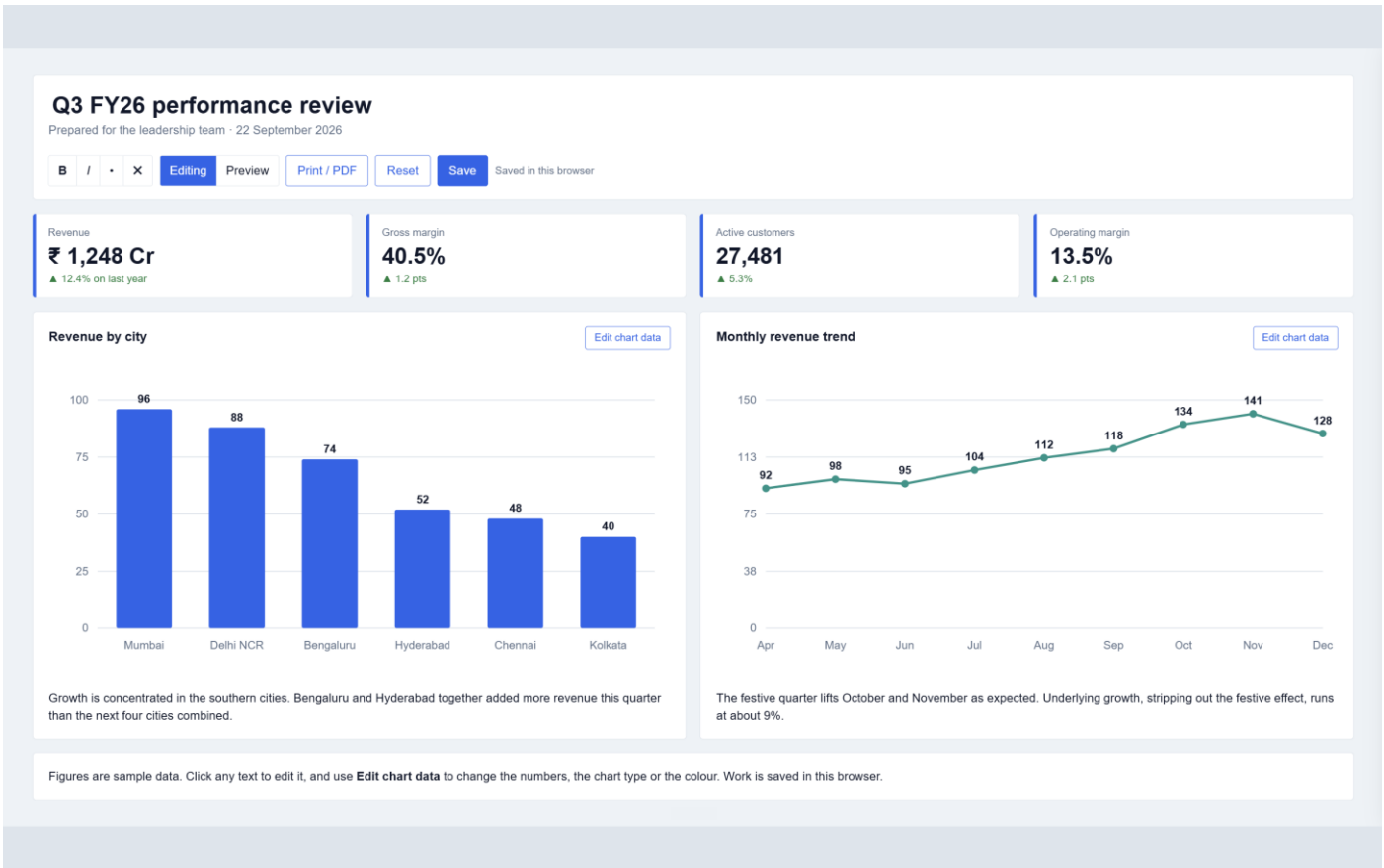
Show the gantry construction in a staged teardown: anodized aluminium base frame with T-slot extrusions and corner gussets, levelling feet with rubber pads, twin X-axis linear guide rails with recirculating ball carriages, toothed timing belt with idler and drive pulleys, Y-axis bridge beam, Z-axis vertical ball-screw module with lead screw, support bearings and flexible coupling, three servo motors with planetary gearboxes and encoder caps, cable drag chain carrying colour-coded wiring, inductive proximity sensors and limit switches, pneumatic end effector with parallel gripper and four vacuum suction cups, quick-change tool plate, and a control cabinet with PLC, servo drives, terminal blocks, and a green circuit board with gold contacts. Include a wired teach pendant with a red emergency-stop button and detailed screen and keypad on both faces. Keep the Y-axis bridge, its carriages, and its drag chain together as one moving assembly. Space the components so they remain clear of one another throughout disassembly and reassembly.

Make the materials convincing at close range: clear-anodized brushed aluminium, black powder-coated steel, ground and polished chrome rails, machined bearing blocks with fine tool marks, satin black motor housings with cooling fins, rubber timing belts with crisp tooth profiles, translucent blue pneumatic tubing, orange and grey cable insulation, copper conductors at stripped ends, and yellow-

black hazard striping on the frame edges. Give each ball screw and rail a distinct specular highlight so thin parts remain readable against the dark background. Engraved axis labels (X, Y, Z), the AMBER nameplate on the bridge beam, motor rating plates, travel-limit markings, and a millimetre scale along the X rail should remain crisp. Add direction-of-travel arrows, a home-position marker, and an orange caution label near the gripper.

Provide separate sliders for exploded-view amount, X/Y/Z jog position, and gripper open/close, plus an automatic demonstration that smoothly runs a pick-and-place cycle (lifting a copper heat-exchanger coil from an infeed conveyor and placing it on a fixture), then disassembles and reassembles the machine. Use staggered movement to reveal the frame, motion axes, drive train, end effector, and controls in sequence. Fade in fine leader-line labels as the gantry opens, and reposition them smoothly so they do not overlap. Keep the composition calm and legible, with realistic metal reflections, soft contact shadows, and controlled highlights throughout.

Article – Editable Report



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML "editable report" that fits a fixed 1600×900 (16:9) stage, scaled to fit any browser window and centred. No external libraries; plain HTML, CSS and vanilla JS only.

LAYOUT (top to bottom, inside the stage)

1. Title card: an editable report title (H1) and an editable subtitle line (period, audience, date). On the right, a toolbar:

- Formatting group: Bold, Italic, Bulleted list, Clear formatting (use `execCommand`; keep the text selection when clicking)
- Mode toggle: Editing / Preview
- Buttons: Print / PDF, Reset (confirm first, then restore sample data), Save (solid accent)
- A small status label ("Saved in this browser", "Editing...", "Sample report", "Loaded your last version")

2. KPI strip: 4 cards in a row, each with an editable label, big value and a small green "change" line, with a coloured left border.

3. Two chart cards side by side. Each has an editable chart title, an "Edit chart data" button (visible only in Editing mode), the chart, and an editable commentary paragraph below.

4. Footnote card: editable text for key points, method note or source.

EDITING

- All text is contenteditable in Editing mode, with dashed hover outline and accent outline on focus; placeholders shown via `data-ph` when empty.
- Preview mode turns editing off, hides edit buttons and closes the drawer.
- Paste as plain text only.
- Autosave the whole state (text, KPIs, charts) to `localStorage` with a ~700 ms debounce, save immediately on Save and on page unload. Wrap all storage calls in `try/catch`.

CHARTS (hand-drawn SVG, viewBox 660×300)

- Types: Column, Bar (horizontal), Line, Area, Donut.
- Gridlines with 4 steps and a "nice" rounded max; value labels on bars/points; category labels on the x-axis.
- Donut: centre total, legend on the right with values, slices as tints of the chosen colour.
- Clicking a chart (or its button) in Editing mode opens a right-side drawer (430px, slides in, with a scrim; closes on `×`, scrim click or `Escape`) containing:

- Chart type selector (5 buttons)
- Colour swatches (6: blue #2563eb, teal #0d9488, orange #ea580c, violet #7c3aed, pink #db2777, slate #334155)
- Data rows: label + numeric value + delete button, and an "+ Add row" button
- Every change redraws the chart live and saves.

STYLE

- Clean corporate look: Helvetica/Arial, 14px, tabular numbers, white cards with 1px light borders and 4px radius on a soft blue-grey page, blue accent #2563eb.
- Colours as CSS variables on :root, with a full dark theme under prefers-color-scheme (guarded by :root:not([data-theme="light"])) and again under :root[data-theme="dark"].
- Print stylesheet: drop the scaling, hide toolbar/drawer/edit buttons, remove edit outlines, white background, keep colours (print-color-adjust: exact).

SAMPLE DATA (Indian context, ₹ Crore)

- Title: "Q3 FY26 performance review"; subtitle "Prepared for the leadership team · [date]"
- KPIs: Revenue ₹1,248 Cr (▲ 12.4% on last year), Gross margin 40.5% (▲ 1.2 pts), Active customers 27,481 (▲ 5.3%), Operating margin 13.5% (▲ 2.1 pts)
- Chart 1, column, "Revenue by city": Mumbai 96, Delhi NCR 88, Bengaluru 74, Hyderabad 52, Chennai 48, Kolkata 40, with a one-line commentary
- Chart 2, line, "Monthly revenue trend": Apr 92, May 98, Jun 95, Jul 104, Aug 112, Sep 118, Oct 134, Nov 141, Dec 128, with commentary on the festive-season lift
- Footnote explaining that figures are sample data and how to edit.

Escape all user-entered labels before injecting into SVG. Deliver as one self-contained .html file.

Simplified Prompt:

Build a single HTML file: an editable one-page business report.

Layout: fixed 1600 x 900 (16:9) canvas that scales to fit the window. Clean white cards on a light grey-blue background, blue accent, Helvetica, supports dark mode.

Sections:

1. Title bar: editable title and subtitle, plus a toolbar with Bold, Italic, Bullets, Clear formatting, an Editing / Preview toggle, Print / PDF, Reset and Save buttons, and a small save-status label.
2. Four KPI cards (label, big value, green change line), all editable. Sample: Revenue ₹1,248 Cr, Gross margin 40.5%, Active customers 27,481, Operating margin 13.5%.
3. Two charts side by side, each with an editable title and commentary below. Sample: "Revenue by city" (6 Indian cities, column chart) and "Monthly revenue trend" (Apr to Dec, line chart).
4. Editable footnote card.

Editing:

- Click any text to edit it; paste as plain text only.
- An "Edit chart data" button opens a side drawer where I can switch chart type (Column, Bar, Line, Area, Donut), pick a colour from 6 swatches, and edit, add or delete label/value rows. The chart redraws live.
- Preview mode hides all editing controls.
- Auto-save to localStorage; Reset restores the sample report.
- Print hides the toolbar and drawer.

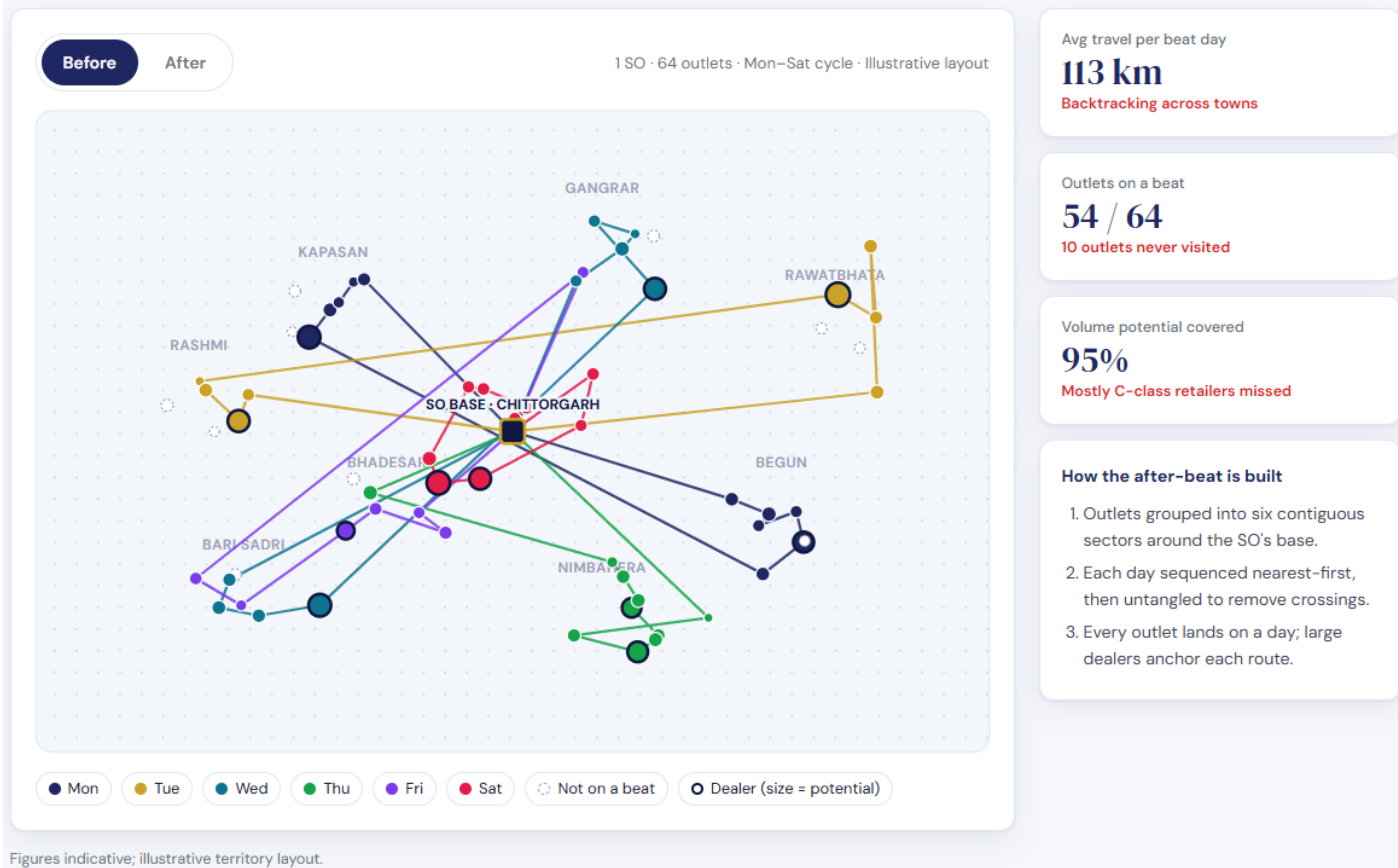
Draw charts as inline SVG. No external libraries.

Article – Before vs After

THE SOLUTION

Territory-clustered beats, sequenced to cut backtracking

One SO territory, one six-day cycle. Toggle to compare the inherited beat with the data-built one. Hover an outlet for detail; hover a day to isolate its route.



Avg travel per beat day

113 km

Backtracking across towns

Outlets on a beat

54 / 64

10 outlets never visited

Volume potential covered

95%

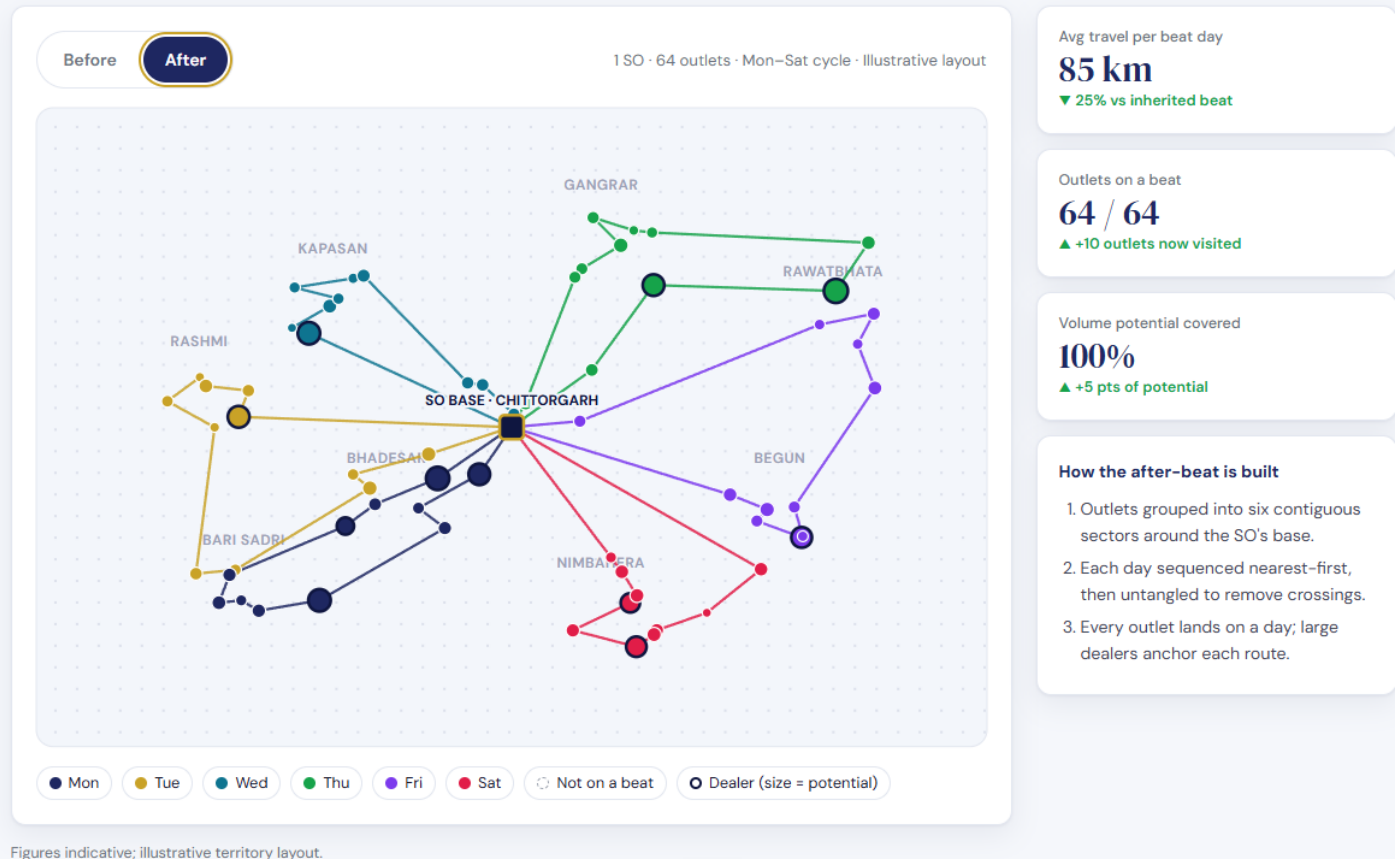
Mostly C-class retailers missed

How the after-beat is built

1. Outlets grouped into six contiguous sectors around the SO's base.
2. Each day sequenced nearest-first, then untangled to remove crossings.
3. Every outlet lands on a day; large dealers anchor each route.

Territory-clustered beats, sequenced to cut backtracking

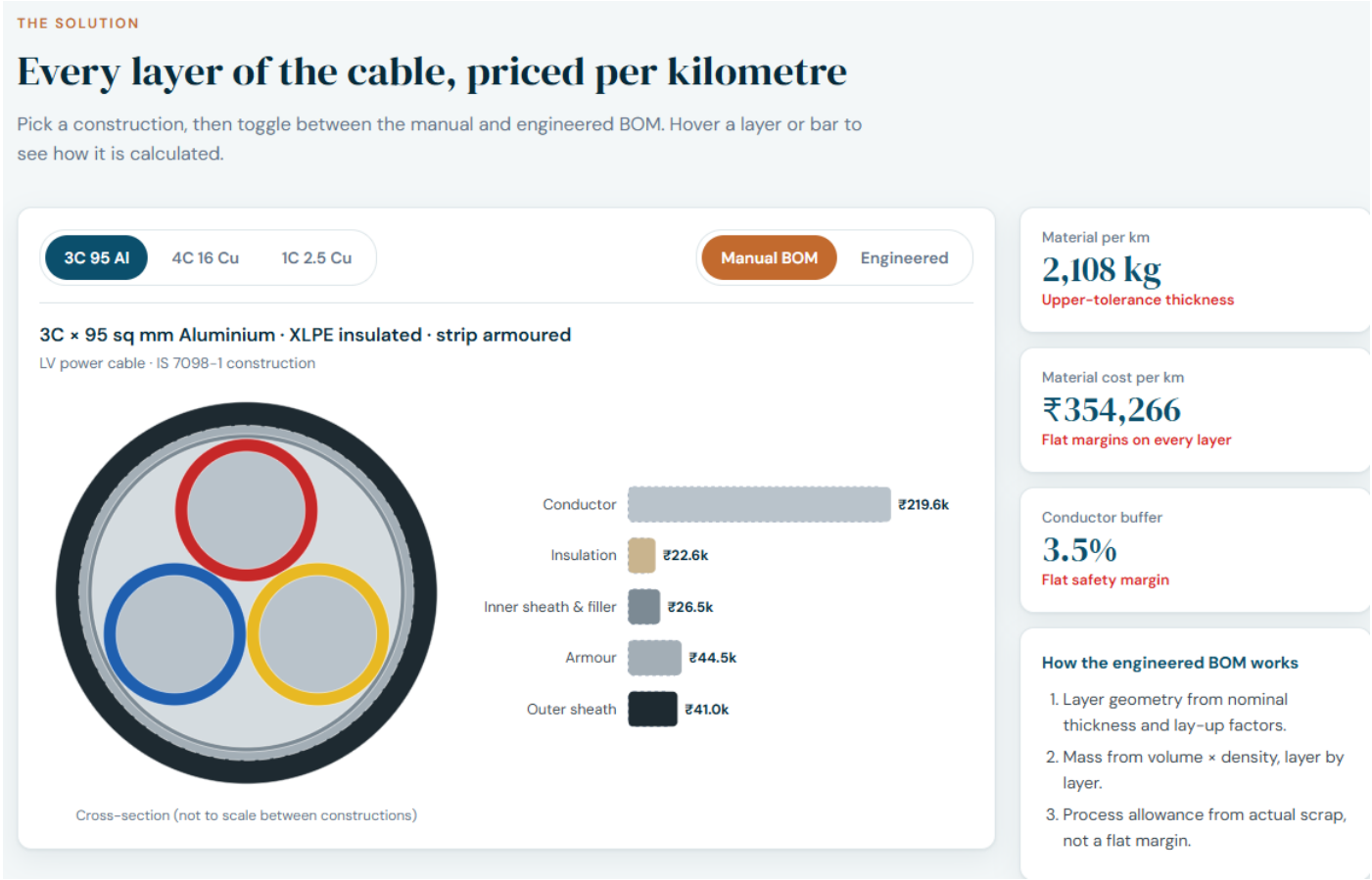
One SO territory, one six-day cycle. Toggle to compare the inherited beat with the data-built one. Hover an outlet for detail; hover a day to isolate its route.



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML page with D3 showing a sales officer's territory map for a cement company: about 64 outlets (dealers and retailers, sized by potential) clustered around 9 towns, with routes from a central base. Add a Before/After toggle. Before shows messy inherited routes that skip some outlets. After groups the outlets into 6 day-wise sectors (Mon–Sat), each with an optimised route. Beside the map, show stat cards for average km per day, outlets covered and potential covered, all updating with the toggle. Add hover tooltips and a day legend that isolates each day's route. Style: navy and gold, DM Serif Display and DM Sans.

Article – Interactive Simulation for Visuals



Prompt:

Build a single-file interactive HTML page that shows a cable's engineered Bill of Materials (BOM).

Content:

- Section header: eyebrow "The Solution", title "Every layer of the cable, priced per kilometre", one-line instruction underneath.
- Three cable constructions to toggle between: 3C 95 sq mm Aluminium XLPE strip armoured, 4C 16 sq mm Copper PVC wire armoured, and 1C 2.5 sq mm Copper FR-PVC house wire.
- A second toggle: Manual BOM vs Engineered BOM.

Visuals:

- Left: an SVG cross-section of the cable, with concentric layers (conductor, insulation, inner sheath, armour, outer sheath) and colour-coded cores.

- Right: horizontal bars showing ₹/km cost per layer, with a dashed ghost bar for the other BOM mode so the difference is visible.
- Side cards: Material per km (kg), Material cost per km (₹), Conductor buffer (%), plus a short "How the engineered BOM works" list.

Logic:

- Calculate each layer's mass from geometry × density, using simple illustrative material prices.
- Manual BOM: upper-tolerance thickness and flat buffers (3.5% on the conductor).
- Engineered BOM: nominal thickness and lower allowances (1% on the conductor).
- In Engineered mode, show the savings in green.
- Hover tooltips on layers and bars show kg/km, ₹/km, how the layer is calculated, and the allowance.
- Animate transitions with D3.

Style: clean consulting look, DM Serif Display + DM Sans, deep teal primary (#0B4F6C), copper accent (#C26A2E), white cards on a light grey-blue background, responsive down to mobile. Add a footnote that the figures are indicative.

Article – Dynamic Dashboard connected to Google Sheets

Prompt:

Create code for google sheets

Sheet url is:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1wJMXo8_jN1BHdFBzTqi5bcNhosShjP9FPzsRUndbbWc/edit?gid=846480193#gid=846480193

It should make an html dashboard showing:

Column chart for manager wise average rating, KPIs for Sum of Sales, Average Rating and Average Sales

User

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Region	Item	Sales	Manager	Date	Rating
2	East	Laptop	\$12000	Sarah Lee	01/10/2025	4.5
3	West	Smartphone	\$8500	John Doe	02/10/2025	4.2
4	Central	Tablet	\$5500	Alex Kim	03/10/2025	3.9
5	South	Monitor	\$3200	Maria Garcia	04/10/2025	4.8
6	East	Keyboard	\$800	Sarah Lee	05/10/2025	4

create code for google sheets

sheet url is:

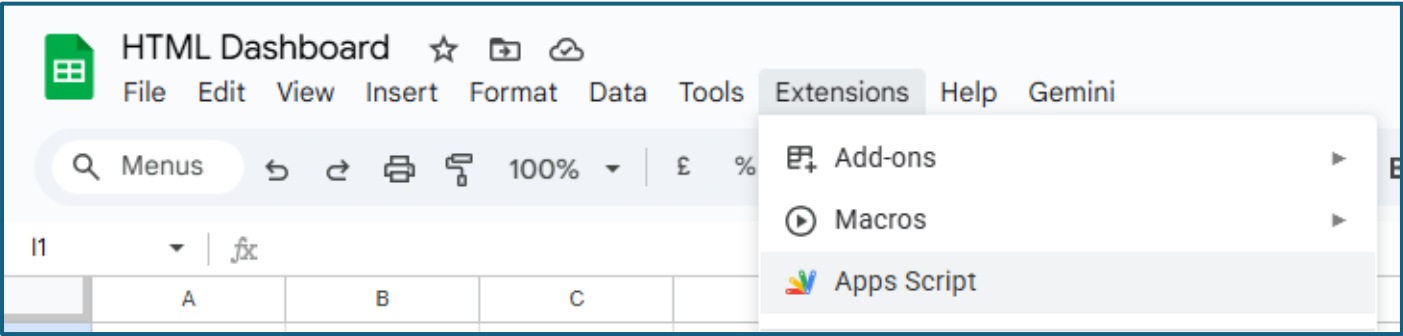
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1wJMXo8_jN1BHdFBzTqi5bcNhosShjP9FPzsRUndbbWc/edit?gid=846480193#gid=846480193

it should make an html dashboard showing:

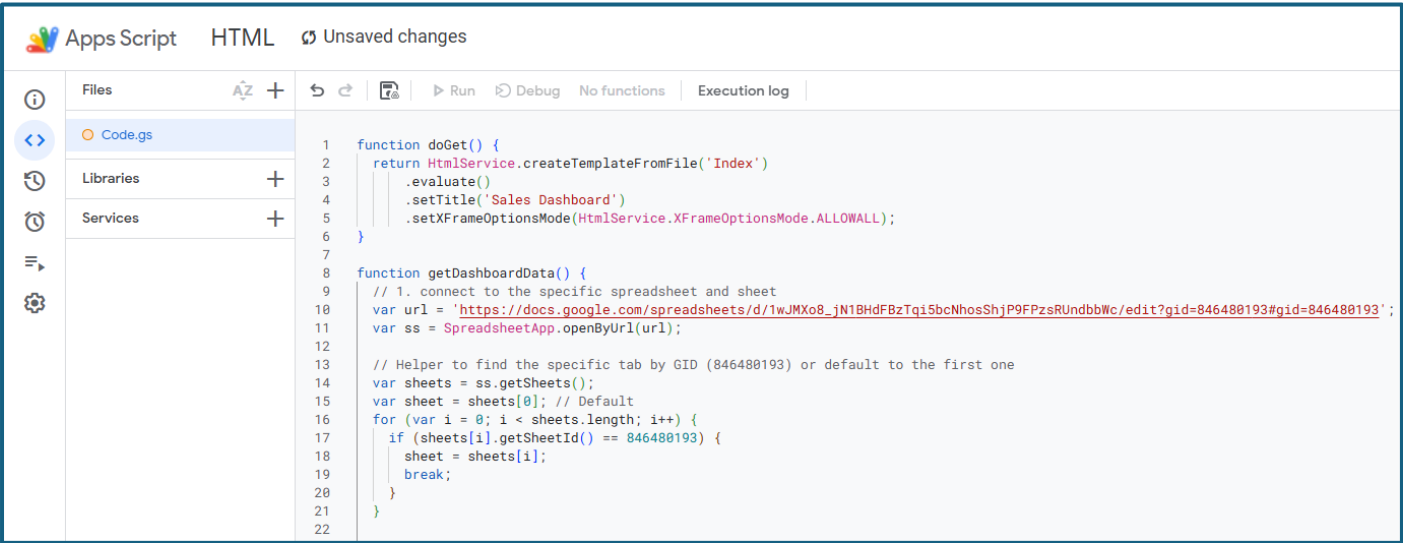
column chart for manager wise average rating

KPIs for Sum of Sales, Average Rating and Average Sales

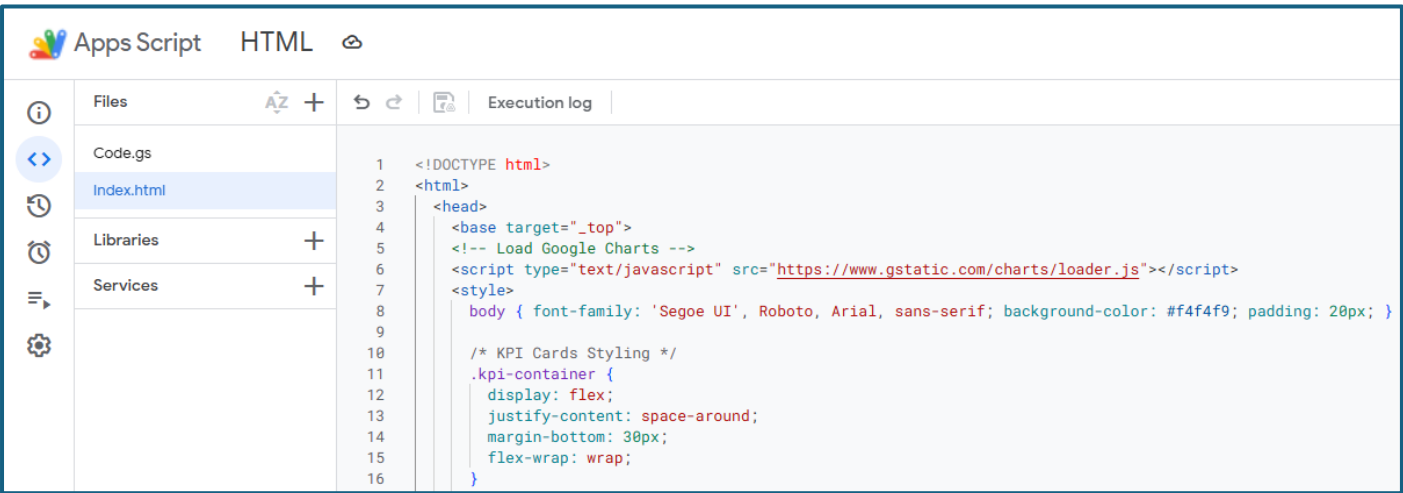
Extensions > Apps Script



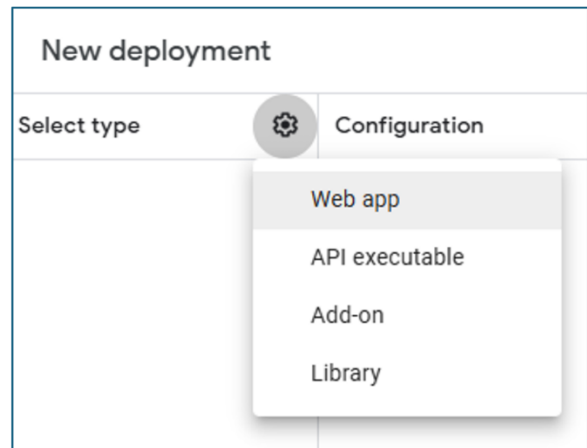
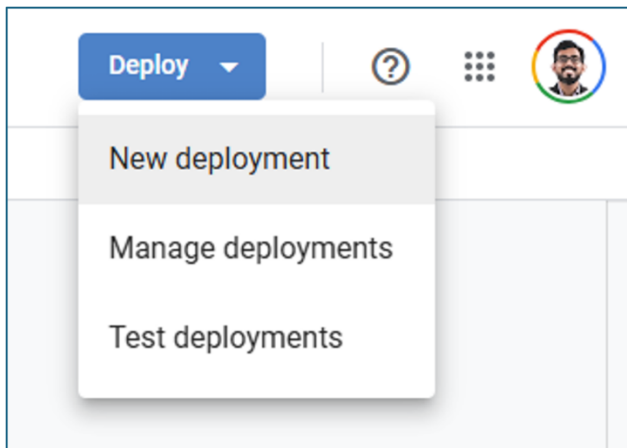
Code.gs



Index.html



Deploy > New deployment > Web app



New deployment

New deployment

Select type

Web app

Configuration

Description

New description

HTML Dashboard

Web app

Execute as

Me (havish.madhvapaty@gmail.com)

The web app will be authorised to run using your account data.

Who has access

Only myself

This can also be used as a library. [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Deploy

New deployment

Deployment successfully updated.

Version 1 on 11 Jan 2026, 20:02

Deployment ID

AKfycbzYMYuBUYbB2AV9FxtPk-3l2gdJ3ubW8wZup5QjOmm_4plvrHvhLRtXwIAAQqABXLyljQ

Copy

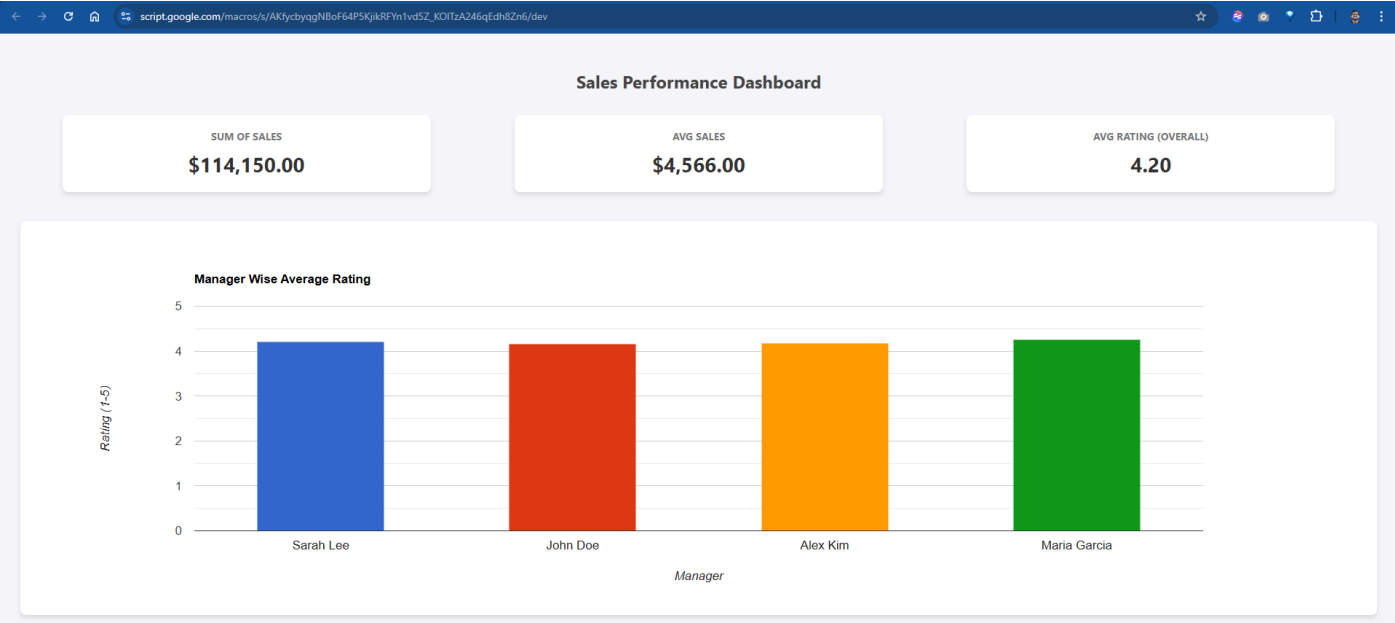
Web app

URL

https://script.google.com/macros/s/AKfycbzYMYuBUYbB2AV9FxtPk-3l2gdJ3ubW8wZup5QjOmm_4plvrHvhLRtXwIAAQq...

Copy

Final Dashboard



https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1wJMXo8_jN1BHdFBzTqi5bcNhosShjP9FPzsRUndbbWc/edit?gid=846480193#gid=846480193

https://script.google.com/macros/s/AKfycbyqgNBoF64P5KjikRFYn1vd5Z_KOITzA246qEdh8Zn6/dev

Part — Content and Interaction

Article – Interact

Ten ways a page can be interactive

Every demo below works. Nothing is loaded from the internet. Press `?` for the shortcuts, `/` to jump to the search box.

01 **Tabs** JavaScript

One panel visible at a time. Click a tab, or focus one and use the arrow keys.

Overview Numbers Notes

Tabs save space when the content splits cleanly into a few views that are rarely needed at once.

02 **Accordion** No JavaScript

Built on the native `<details>` element. The browser handles opening and closing.

What it is -

Sections that expand one at a time, with no script at all.

When to use it +

What to watch +

03 **Split pane** JavaScript

Drag the divider to resize. Double-click it to go back to an even split.

Left

Drag the grey bar. The two widths always add up to the full width, so nothing overflows.

Right

Pointer events make this work with a mouse, a trackpad and touch, all from the same code.

Split: 50 / 50

04 **Keyboard shortcuts** JavaScript

Press any key to see it captured. `/` focuses search, `?` opens the shortcut sheet, `Esc` closes things.

Press `/` from anywhere to land here

Last key: `Cmd+Shift+Shift`

05 **Modal and drawer** JavaScript

A dialog takes over the page; a drawer slides in beside it. Both close on `Esc` or a click outside.

Open modal

Open drawer

06 **Tooltip and popover** Mostly CSS

A tooltip appears on hover and explains. A popover needs a click and stays until dismissed.

Gross margin was 38.2% this quarter.

How is this calculated?

07 **Drag and drop** JavaScript

08 **Live filter and sort** JavaScript

Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML showcase page titled "Ten ways a page can be interactive". Plain HTML, CSS and vanilla JS only: no frameworks, no libraries, nothing loaded from the internet. Every demo must actually work.

PAGE

- Centred container, max-width ~1180px. Header with H1, a muted intro line ("Every demo below works. Nothing is loaded from the internet.") and kbd hints for `?` and `/`.

- A 2-column grid of cards (1 column under 860px). Each card has: a muted number (01–10), an H2, a pill tag on the right ("JavaScript" in accent colour, or "No JavaScript" / "Mostly CSS" in muted grey), a one-line muted note explaining how to use it, and a soft grey demo box.

- Footer noting that 02 and 06 need little or no script and the rest are a few lines each.

THE TEN DEMOS

01 Tabs: three tabs (Overview, Numbers, Notes) with `role="tablist"`, `aria-selected`, one panel visible at a time, Left/Right arrow keys move between tabs.

02 Accordion: native `<details name="acc">` with three sections, only one open at a time; custom +/- marker; a small JS fallback for browsers that don't support the name attribute.

03 Split pane: two panes with a draggable divider using pointer events (mouse, trackpad, touch), clamped 15–85%, double-click resets to 50/50, arrow keys nudge it when focused, live "Split: 50 / 50" readout.

04 Keyboard shortcuts: a search box; "/" focuses it from anywhere (with a toast), "?" toggles a shortcut-sheet overlay, Esc closes any open overlay; show the last key pressed (with Ctrl/Cmd/Shift prefixes). Ignore shortcuts while typing in inputs.

05 Modal and drawer: "Open modal" uses the native `<dialog>` with `showModal` (backdrop click closes); "Open drawer" slides a 320px panel in from the right with a scrim. Both close on Esc or a click outside.

06 Tooltip and popover: a CSS-only hover/focus tooltip on "38.2%" explaining gross margin; a click-to-open popover button ("How is this calculated?") that closes on any outside click.

07 Drag and drop: a 4-item task list (Collect requirements, Draft the model, Review with finance, Publish the dashboard) reorderable with native drag-and-drop, a blue top edge showing the drop position, and a live "Order: 1. ... · 2. ..." readout.

08 Live filter and sort: a table of Indian cities (City, Region, Units, Revenue): Mumbai/West/18,240/96, Delhi NCR/North/16,980/88, Bengaluru/South/14,120/74, Hyderabad/South/10,450/52, Chennai/South/9,380/48, Kolkata/East/7,920/40, Pune/West/7,140/36. Type-to-filter on city or region, click headers to sort (click again to reverse) with ↑/↓ arrows and `aria-sort`, an empty-state row, and a "X of 7 rows, sorted by ..." line. Default sort: revenue descending.

09 Inline edit: label/value pairs (Owner: Asha Menon, Target: 1,600 Cr, Review date: 24 October). Click a value to turn it into an input; Enter or blur saves (with a toast), Esc cancels; empty input reverts.

10 Form validation: work email and password fields with live messages (green/red), a 5-step password strength meter that changes colour, and a submit button disabled until both are valid (email regex; password ≥8 chars plus enough variety). On submit, prevent sending and show "Submitted, nothing left this page." plus a toast.

SHARED

- A bottom-centre toast that fades in and out.
- Escape all user text before inserting into HTML.

STYLE

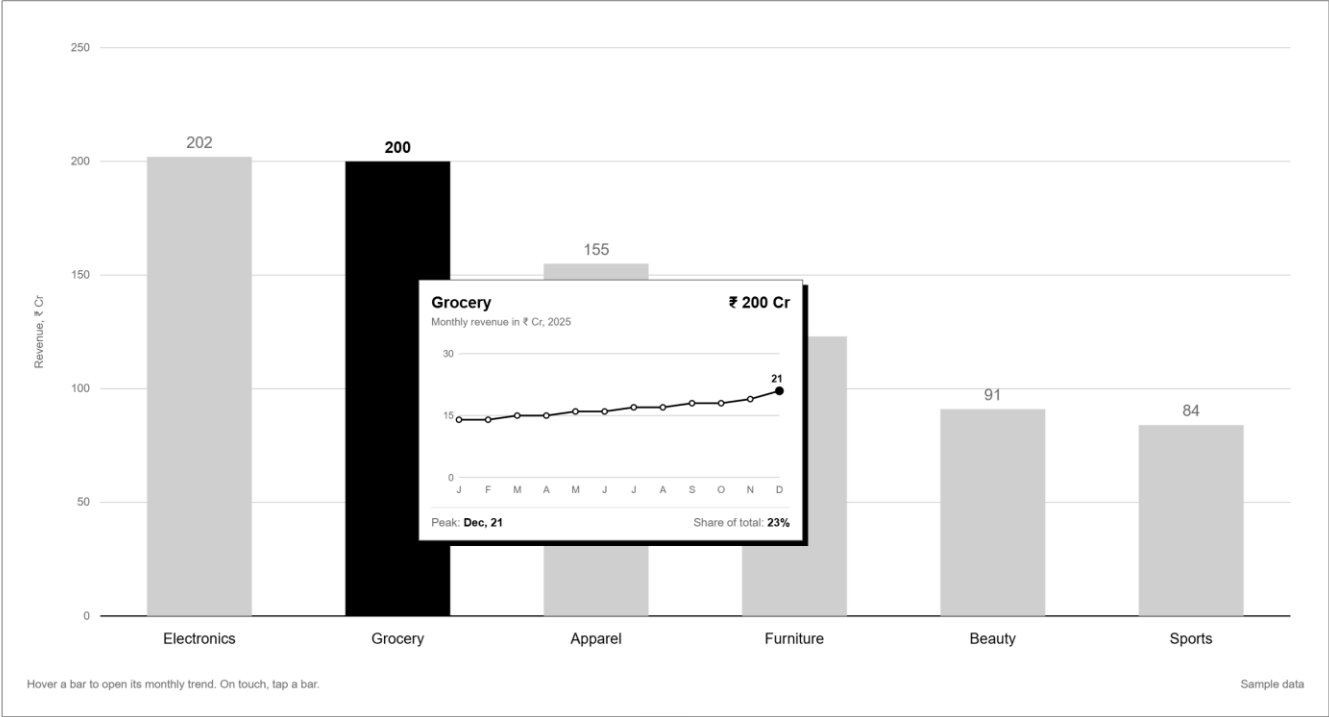
- Clean, neutral: Helvetica/Arial 15px, white cards, 1px light borders, 4–6px radius, accent blue #1a56db, green for success, red for errors, styled `<kbd>` keys, tabular numbers in the table.
- Colours as CSS variables on `:root`, with a full dark theme under `prefers-color-scheme` (guarded by `:root:not([data-theme="light"])`) and again under `:root[data-theme="dark"]`.
- Visible `:focus-visible` outlines everywhere; good keyboard support throughout.

Deliver as one self-contained .html file.

Simplified Prompt:

1. Tabs (with arrow-key support)
2. Accordion (native `<details>`, one open at a time)
3. Resizable split pane (drag the divider)
4. Keyboard shortcuts (`/` focuses search, `?` opens a shortcut list, Esc closes things)
5. Modal and slide-in side drawer
6. Hover tooltip and click popover
7. Drag-and-drop list to reorder tasks
8. Table of Indian cities with live filter and click-to-sort columns
9. Click-to-edit fields (Enter saves, Esc cancels)
10. Signup form with live validation and a password strength meter

Article – Tooltip



Prompt:

Build a single HTML file: a column chart where hovering a bar shows a tooltip containing a second, smaller chart (a drill-through tooltip).

Look and layout

- Fixed 1600 x 900 (16:9) canvas that scales to fit any window, centred.
- Black and white only: black bars, thin black borders, light grey gridlines, Helvetica. Supports dark mode (colours invert).
- One full-size card holding the chart, with a small footer: "Hover a bar to open its monthly trend. On touch, tap a bar." on the left and "Sample data" on the right.

Data (sample, ₹ Cr, 2025)

- Six categories: Electronics, Furniture, Apparel, Grocery, Beauty, Sports.
- Each has 12 monthly values (Jan to Dec) with a festive bump in Oct to Dec.
- Each bar's total = sum of its 12 months. Sort bars highest to lowest.

Main chart

- Vertical column chart drawn as inline SVG.
- Y axis in steps of 50, labelled "Revenue, ₹ Cr".
- Category name under each bar, total in bold above each bar.
- When a bar is active, it stays black and the others fade to light grey.

Tooltip

- Opens next to the cursor and follows it; flips left if it would run off the right edge.
- White box, black border, solid black offset shadow.
- Top line: category name on the left, "₹ [total] Cr" on the right.
- Subtitle: "Monthly revenue in ₹ Cr, 2025".
- Small line chart of the 12 months with dots, month initials below, 3 gridlines.
- Peak month gets a filled dot with its value labelled above.
- Footer: "Peak: [Month], [value]" and "Share of total: [x]%".

Interaction

- Mouse: hover to show, move away to hide.
- Touch: tap a bar to pin the tooltip, tap elsewhere to close.
- Keyboard: bars are tabbable; focusing one opens its tooltip.

No external libraries.

Simplified Prompt:

Build a single HTML file: a column chart of revenue by category (Electronics, Furniture, Apparel, Grocery, Beauty, Sports, sample ₹ Cr data). Hovering a bar shows a tooltip with a small line chart of that category's 12-month trend, the peak month and its share of total. Fixed 16:9 canvas that scales to fit, black and white style, dark mode, no external libraries.

Article – MCQs

Results Score, breakdown, and every question with its explanation

Question pool What goes into the paper

TOPICS

Strategy Adoption Risk Technique **Sample**

DIFFICULTY

Easy Medium **Hard**

Turn on adaptive below and the quiz picks the level for you, question by question.

QUESTION TYPES

Single answer Multi select True or false Numeric

HOW MANY QUESTIONS

10

4 questions match this selection, out of 36 in the bank. The quiz will use all 4.

PASTE YOUR OWN QUESTIONS

Strategy | 2 | Which metric best shows adoption has taken hold? | Weekly active users ; Licences issued ; Prompts run ; Training attendance | 1 | Weekly use is the habit measure; the others are inputs.

Add pasted questions Show the format

Rules How it is marked and paced

FEEDBACK

Instant feedback Exam mode

You see right or wrong, and the reason, straight after each question. You cannot go back.

MARK SCHEME

+1 / 0 +4 / -1 +1 / -0.5

TIMING

No timer Per question Whole quiz

Questions are untimed. Good for learning, poor for exam practice.

Shuffle the questions

Shuffle the options

Adaptive difficulty

Ask for confidence

Partial credit on multi-select

Allow flag and revisit

What each setting does

Instant vs exam — whether the answer is revealed as you go or held until the end

Mark scheme — negative marking changes guessing behaviour more than any other setting

Per question vs whole quiz — a per-question clock auto-advances; a whole-quiz clock lets you budget your own time

Shuffle — options and questions are reordered so the answer is never in the same place twice

Adaptive — get it right and the next one is harder, get it wrong and it eases off

Confidence — flags the answers you were sure about and still got wrong

Partial credit — a multi-select scores proportionally rather than all or nothing

Flag and revisit — mark a question to come back to, and jump around from the palette

Start the quiz Quick practice Exam simulation

Questions 4 of 4 answered

1 2 3 4

Answered Flagged

Not seen

Finish and see results

Question 4 of 4 **Hard** Sample Multi select Choose all that apply

Which of these are prime numbers? Choose all that apply.

1 9

2 17

3 2

4 21

Partly correct, +0.5 marks

2 and 17 have no divisors other than 1 and themselves. 9 = 3 × 3 and 21 = 3 × 7.

See results Flag for review Keys 1–6 pick an option. Enter submits

Confidence

Sure Not sure

A confident wrong answer is the one worth studying.

Live

Answered 4 of 4

Correct so far 2

Marks 2.5 / 4

Difficulty now Fixed

Elapsed 25s

Prompt:

Build a single HTML page that works as a multiple-choice quiz engine, using only HTML, CSS and plain JavaScript (no libraries, nothing loaded from the internet). It has three screens:

1. SETUP

- Choose topics, difficulty (Easy / Medium / Hard), question types (single answer, multi-select, true/false, numeric) and number of questions; show how many questions match.
- Rules: instant feedback or exam mode, mark scheme (+1/0, +4/-1, +1/-0.5), timer (none, per question, or whole quiz).
- On/off switches: shuffle questions, shuffle options, adaptive difficulty, ask for confidence (Sure / Not sure), partial credit on multi-select, flag and revisit.
- Two presets: "Quick practice" and "Exam simulation".
- A box to paste extra questions in a simple one-line-per-question format.

2. QUIZ

- Left: numbered question palette showing answered, flagged and current.
- Centre: question with difficulty/topic/type tags, options as large clickable buttons (keys 1–6 to pick, Enter to submit), an explanation after answering in instant mode, and Previous / Next / Skip / Flag buttons.
- Right: countdown timer with a progress bar, confidence buttons, and a live score panel.

3. RESULTS

- Score ring and percentage, marks, time taken.
- Accuracy bars by topic, difficulty and question type, plus a warning for answers marked "Sure" that were wrong.
- Full review of every question with your answer, correct answer and explanation; filter to wrong only.
- Buttons: Retry the wrong ones, New quiz, Download CSV, Copy summary.

Keep the question bank as a plain editable list at the top of the script. Fill it with about 20 questions on "GenAI for leaders" (strategy, adoption, risk, prompting technique) and a few easy general-knowledge sample questions, including one that reads a small bar chart.

Clean, minimal look with a blue accent, green/red for right/wrong, dark mode support, works on mobile. Deliver as one .html file.

Article – Maps

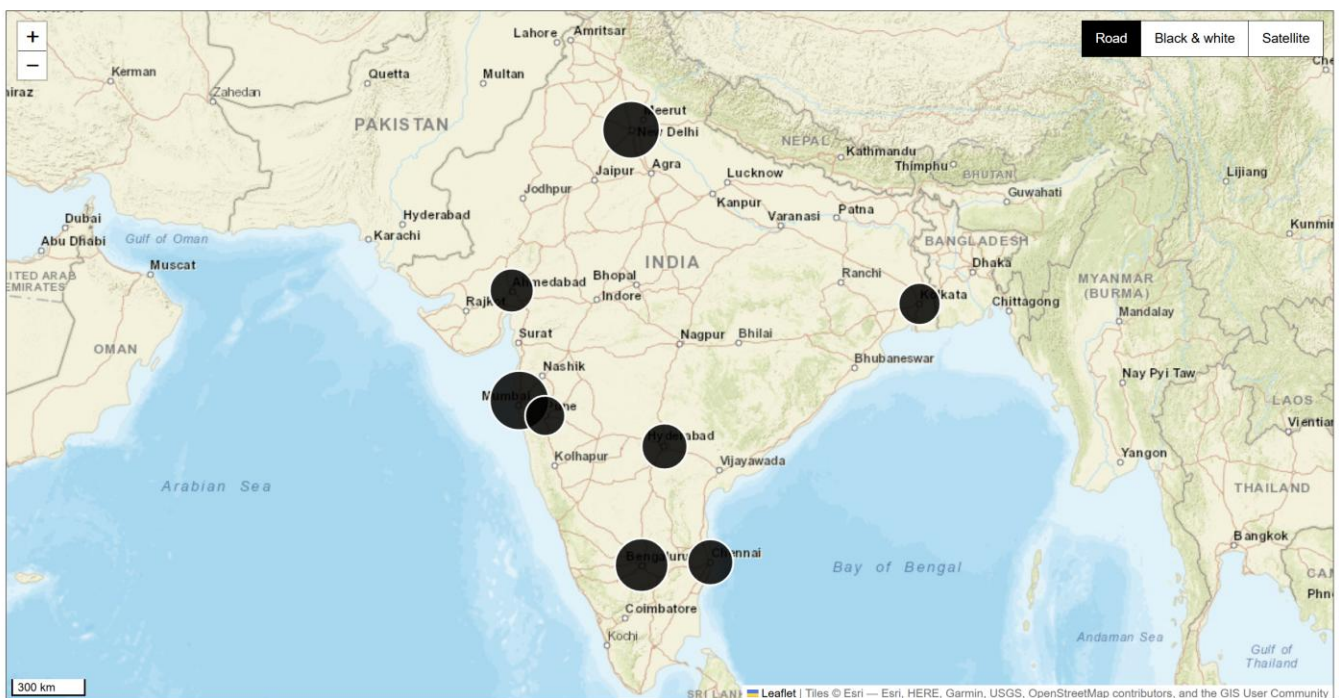
<https://leafletjs.com/>

Prompt:

Build a single HTML page with an interactive map of India using Leaflet (load it from cdnjs), fitted to a 16:9 frame that scales to any window.

- Plot 8 cities as circles sized by revenue (₹ Cr, sample data): Mumbai 96, Delhi NCR 88, Bengaluru 74, Hyderabad 52, Chennai 48, Ahmedabad 44, Kolkata 40, Pune 36.
- Hovering a circle shows a tooltip with the city name and "₹ X Cr".
- Add a switch on the map for three map types: Road, Black & white (default), and Satellite with place labels. Use free Esri tiles, no API key.
- Zoom buttons, a metric scale bar, and auto-zoom to fit all cities.
- A short footer line: "Hover a circle to see revenue by city. Circle size shows revenue." and "Sample data" on the right.
- Show a friendly message if the map fails to load.

Style: stark black-and-white look (black circles, square tooltip with a hard shadow, black-bordered controls), with dark mode support. Deliver as one .html file.



Hover a circle to see revenue by city. Circle size shows revenue. Use the switch on the map to change the map type.

Sample data

Article – Globe

Prompt:

Build a single HTML page with an animated dotted globe showing where Havish M Consulting (HMC) works. Plain HTML, CSS and JavaScript on a <canvas>; no 3D libraries. Font: DM Sans from Google Fonts. Transparent background so it can be embedded anywhere.

- Draw the Earth as a globe made of small blue dots for land, with a soft white-to-light-blue shading and a faint glow around the edge.
- Mark four locations with pulsing pins and a small label: India (the hub), UAE, United Kingdom, United States. Draw curved arcs from India to the other three, with a small dot travelling along each arc.
- The globe slowly spins on its own and tours each country in turn. It can be dragged to rotate, and clicking a pin focuses that country.
- Below the globe, a row of pill buttons for the four countries; the active one is filled navy.
- Clicking India zooms smoothly into India, shows a more detailed dot map, and reveals a second row of pills for 15 states (Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Odisha, West Bengal, Meghalaya). States pop in one by one, auto-cycle with a highlight, and can be hovered or clicked. A "Back to world view" button zooms back out.
- Respect reduced-motion settings, keep it sharp on high-resolution screens, and resize to fit its container.

Colours: HMC blues (#1a5fa8 main, #0f3460 deep navy, #d2e3f5 light).

Deliver as one .html file.



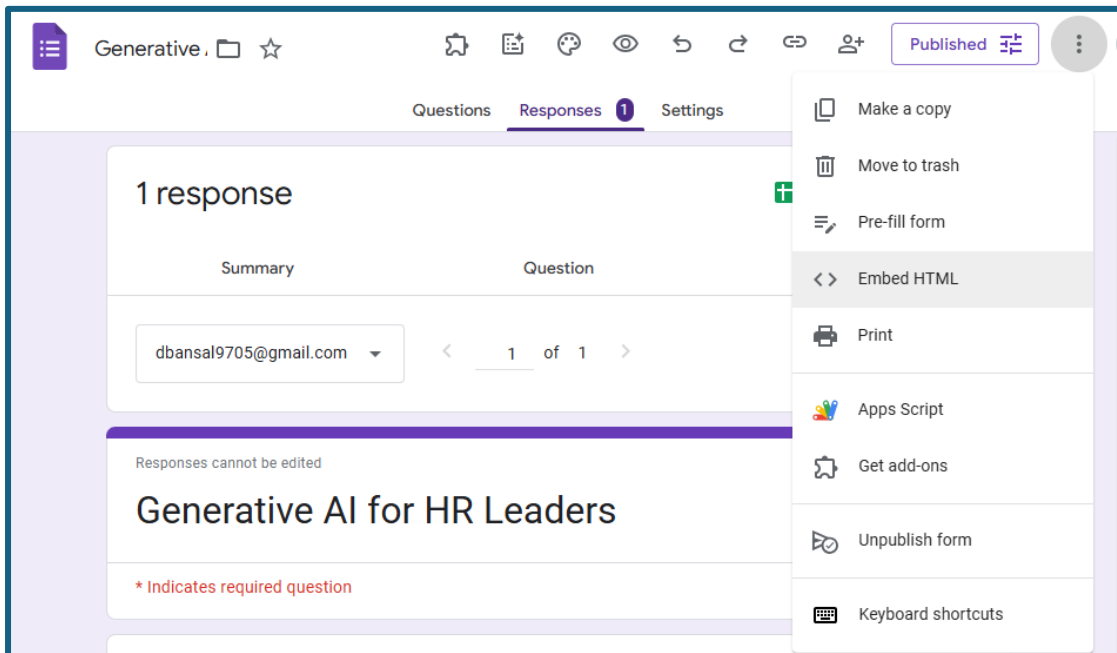
India UAE United Kingdom United States

Article – Embed HTML

Prompt:

Embed this in an HTML page

```
<iframe src="https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdH0WfZzrbAXCh8xuR7JVz-2NaJk9K4OZRaoY63xqrH3XDyKQ/viewform?embedded=true" width="640" height="1229"
frameborder="0" marginheight="0" marginwidth="0">Loading...</iframe>
```



Generative .

Questions Responses 1 Settings

1 response

Summary Question

dbansal9705@gmail.com 1 of 1

Responses cannot be edited

Generative AI for HR Leaders

* Indicates required question

Make a copy

Move to trash

Pre-fill form

Embed HTML

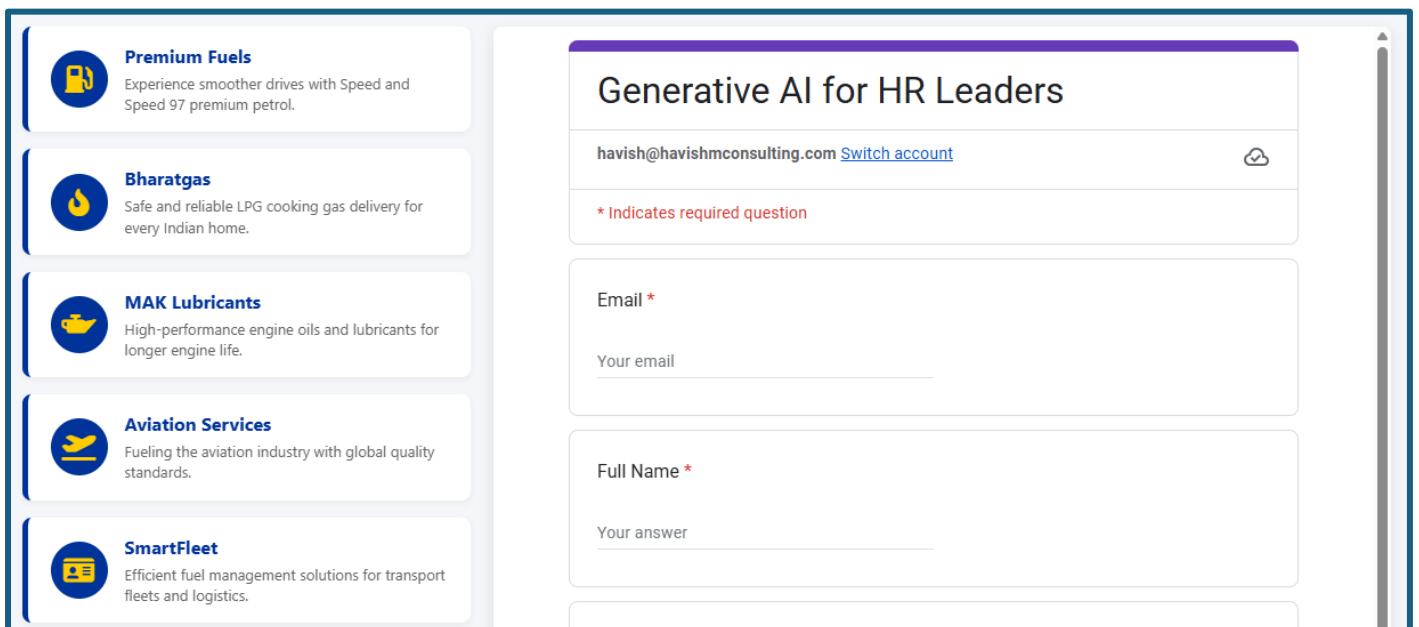
Print

Apps Script

Get add-ons

Unpublish form

Keyboard shortcuts



Premium Fuels

Experience smoother drives with Speed and Speed 97 premium petrol.

Bharatgas

Safe and reliable LPG cooking gas delivery for every Indian home.

MAK Lubricants

High-performance engine oils and lubricants for longer engine life.

Aviation Services

Fueling the aviation industry with global quality standards.

SmartFleet

Efficient fuel management solutions for transport fleets and logistics.

Generative AI for HR Leaders

havish@havishmconsulting.com [Switch account](#)

* Indicates required question

Email *

Your email

Full Name *

Your answer

Article – Bookmarks

Prompt:

Build a single HTML sales dashboard for FY 2025–26 (Apr 2025 to Mar 2026) that shows off Power BI-style bookmarks and a timeline slicer. Plain HTML, CSS and JavaScript only; no libraries.

DATA

Generate realistic sample data in the script: 4 regions (North, South, East, West) × 4 categories (Beverages, Snacks, Dairy, Personal care) × 3 channels (Modern trade, General trade, Ecommerce) × 12 months, with sales in ₹ Cr and units. Add some seasonality, faster growth in West, and a mid-year dip in East.

LAYOUT (top to bottom)

1. Bookmarks card: clickable pill chips for saved views, plus a text box and "Save current view" button. Include four built-in bookmarks: "Full year, everything", "West · H2", "Festive quarter" (Sep–Dec), "Ecommerce · Q4". User-saved bookmarks get a small × to delete. Show the active bookmark highlighted and a line describing what it shows; if filters are changed by hand, say so and prompt to save.
2. Filters card: dropdowns for Region, Category and Channel, a "Clear filters" button, and a draggable two-handle timeline slider across the 12 months (snaps to months, arrow keys work, shows the selected range and month count).
3. Four KPI cards: Net sales, Units sold, Average realisation per unit, Best month.
4. Two charts side by side: monthly sales column chart (for the selected months) and a horizontal bar chart by category.
5. Region table: net sales, units, average realisation and share, with a total row.

Everything updates instantly when filters, the timeline or a bookmark change. Show a small toast for actions like "Saved" or "Filters cleared".

Clean card-based look with rounded corners, a blue accent, Indian number formatting, dark mode support, and a layout that stacks on mobile. Deliver as one .html file.

BOOKMARKS

Full year, everything

West · H2

Festive quarter

Ecommerce · Q4

CEO x

Name this view

Save current view

Showing "CEO" — South · Snacks · Modern trade · Jun 2025 – Oct 2025

FILTERS

REGION

South

CATEGORY

Snacks

CHANNEL

Modern trade

Clear filters

Jun 2025 – Oct 2025

5 months



NET SALES

₹10.6 Cr

5 months in view

UNITS SOLD

0.3 Cr

Snacks

AVG REALISATION

₹40.0

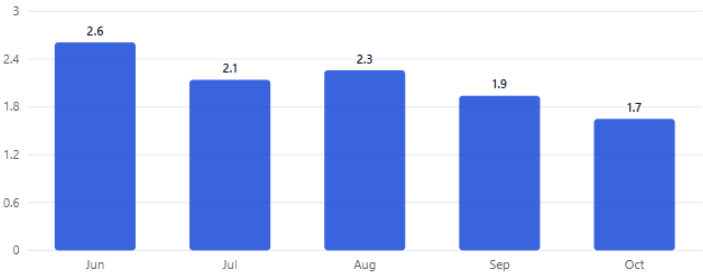
per unit

BEST MONTH

Jun 2025

₹2.6 Cr

MONTHLY SALES



BY CATEGORY

Snacks 11

REGION DETAIL

REGION

NET SALES

UNITS

AVG REALISATION

SHARE

Article – PDF Reader and Editor

Prompt:

Build a single HTML page called "PDF reader and editor" that works entirely in the browser. Nothing is uploaded. Use pdf.js to show pages and pdf-lib to edit them, with both libraries embedded in the file so it works offline.

TOP BAR

- An "Open a PDF" button, an "Undo" button, a "Save PDF" button, and a line that shows the file name and page count.
- Two tabs: Read and Edit pages.

READ TAB

- A strip of page thumbnails on the left. Click one to jump to that page.
- The current page shown large in the middle, kept sharp on high-resolution screens.
- A bottom bar with First, Previous, a page-number box ("of N"), Next and Last. Then zoom – and +, the zoom %, Fit width and Fit page.
- Left/Right arrow keys and PageUp/PageDown move between pages.

EDIT PAGES TAB

- A grid of page thumbnails. Click a card or its checkbox to select it. Add Select all and Select none, plus a "3 selected" count.
- Drag a card to reorder pages, or use the ← → buttons on each card.
- Delete selected pages, Extract selected pages (downloads them as a new PDF), and Merge another PDF (adds its pages at the end).
- Undo reverses any edit. Save PDF downloads the edited file.

EXTRAS

- A "Working..." overlay during slow steps.
- A small toast for feedback, such as "Opened report.pdf, 12 pages" or "Page 3 is now page 5".
- Friendly messages for password-protected or broken files.
- An empty state that says "Nothing open yet. The file is read inside this browser and never uploaded."

Keep the look clean and minimal, with a blue accent and a red Delete button. Support dark mode.
Deliver as one .html file.

PDF reader and editorIMK CHRO.pdf - 20 pages - 32.66 MB

Open a PDFUndoSave PDF

ReadEdit pages

Select allSelect nonenone selected

Delete selected pagesExtract selected pagesMerge another PDF



1 ☐ select



2 ☐ select



3 ☐ select



4 ☐ select



5 ☐ select



6 ☐ select



7 ☐ select



8 ☐ select



9 ☐ select



10 ☐ select



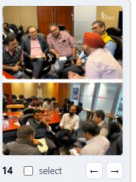
11 ☐ select



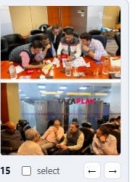
12 ☐ select



13 ☐ select



14 ☐ select



15 ☐ select



16 ☐ select



17 ☐ select



18 ☐ select



19 ☐ select



20 ☐ select

Part — Charts & Data Visualization

Article – Combine and Split

EXCEL UTILITY

Combine & Split Excel Files

// no server · runs entirely in your browser · supports .xlsx .xls .csv

⊕ Combine Files

🔗 Split File

UPLOAD FILES



[Click to browse](#) or drag & drop files here
Supports .xlsx · .xls · .csv – multiple files allowed

OPTIONS

SHEET FROM EACH FILE

First sheet only



OUTPUT FILENAME

combined_output

OUTPUT FORMAT

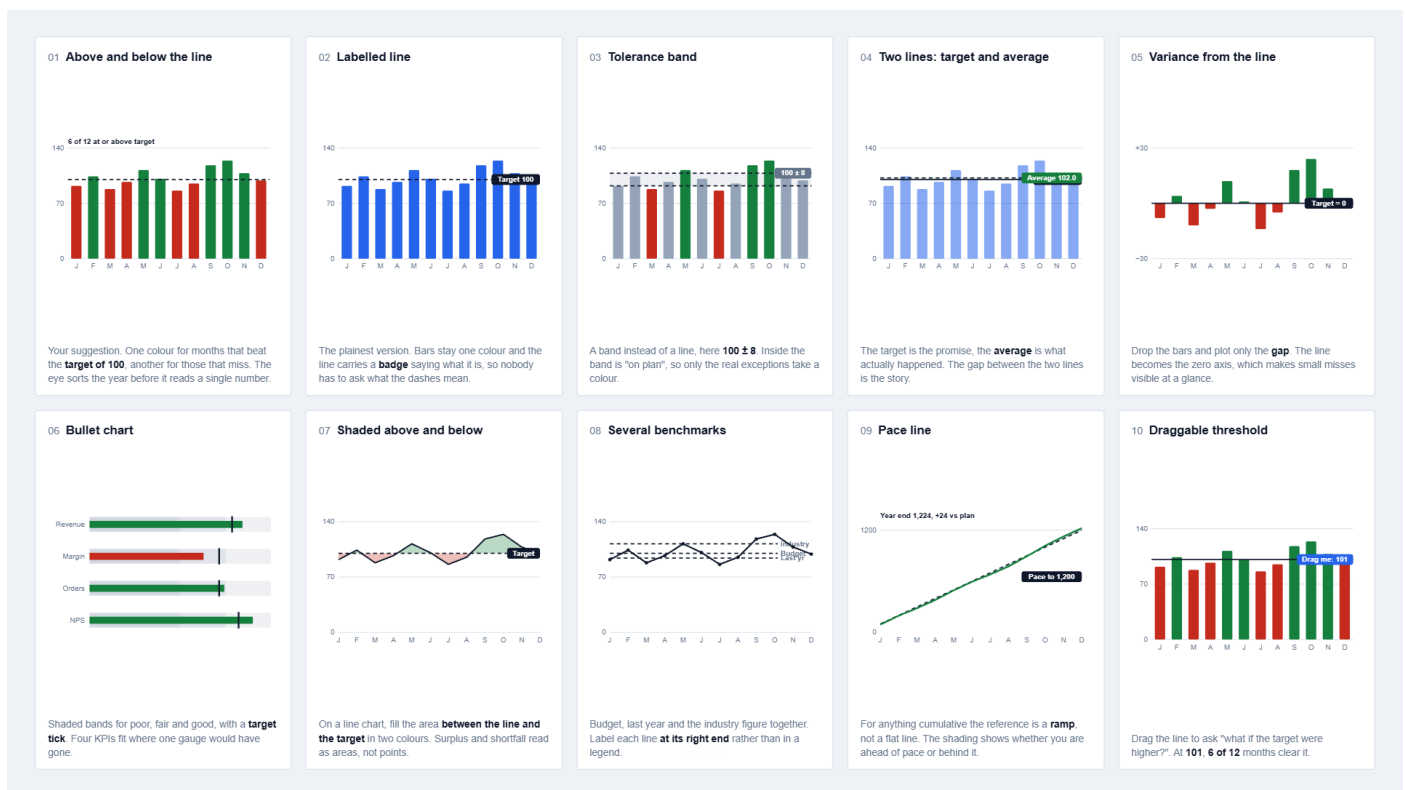
Excel (.xlsx)



- ☒ Keep header row from first file only (remove duplicates)
- ☐ Add "Source File" column to track origin

⊕ COMBINE & DOWNLOAD

Article – Reference Lines



Prompt:

1. Above and below the line

Build a 12-month column chart with a dashed target line at 100, colouring bars green when they meet or beat it and red when they miss.

Add a small heading that counts how many months were at or above target.

2. Labelled line

Build a 12-month column chart in a single colour with a dashed target line at 100.

Put a small "Target 100" badge on the right end of the line so it explains itself without a legend.

3. Tolerance band

Build a 12-month column chart with a shaded band from 92 to 108 around a target of 100, labelled "100 ± 8".

Colour bars grey inside the band, green above it and red below it, so only real exceptions stand out.

4. Target and average

Build a 12-month column chart with two reference lines: a solid target line at 100 and a dashed line at the actual average, each with its own labelled badge.

Shade the gap between the two lines to show how far actual performance landed from the promise.

5. Variance from the line

Build a 12-month chart of each month's gap from a target of 100 (actual minus target), with the target as the zero axis.

Draw bars up in green for months above target and down in red for months below, on a ± 30 scale.

6. Bullet chart

Build bullet charts for 4 KPIs (Revenue, Margin, Orders, NPS), each with shaded poor/fair/good bands, an actual-value bar and a target tick.

Colour each bar green if it meets its target and red if it doesn't.

7. Shaded above and below

Build a 12-month line chart with a dashed target line at 100.

Fill the area between the line and the target green where it is above and red where it is below, so surplus and shortfall read as areas.

8. Several benchmarks

Build a 12-month line chart with three dashed reference lines: Budget (100), Last year (94) and Industry (112), each in its own colour.

Label each line at its right end instead of using a legend.

9. Pace line

Build a cumulative year-to-date line chart against a dashed straight-line "Pace to 1,200" ramp from zero to the annual goal.

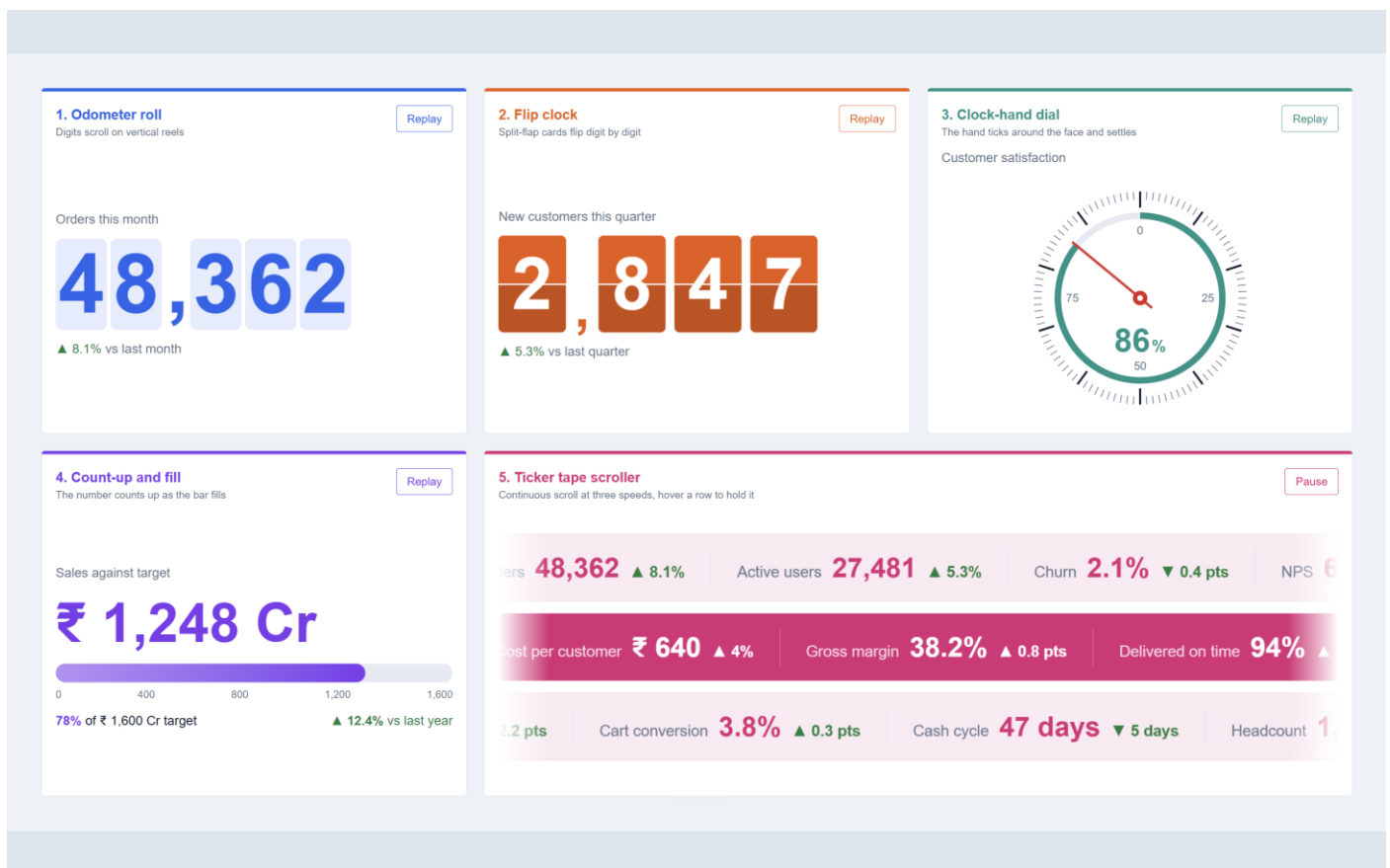
Shade the gap between actual and pace, and show a heading with the year-end total and how far it is over or under plan.

10. Draggable threshold

Build a 12-month column chart with a target line the user can drag up and down.

Recolour bars green or red live as the line moves, and update a note saying "At X, N of 12 months clear it".

Article – Animated KPIs



Prompt:

1. Odometer roll

Build a KPI card showing "Orders this month: 48,362" where each digit rolls up on its own vertical reel, like a car odometer, with each reel settling a little later than the one before.

Add "▲ 8.1% vs last month" below it and a Replay button.

2. Flip clock

Build a KPI card showing "New customers this quarter: 2,847" as split-flap cards that flip digit by digit until they land on the final number, like an airport departures board.

Add "▲ 5.3% vs last quarter" below it and a Replay button.

3. Clock-hand dial

Build a "Customer satisfaction" dial with 100 tick marks, where a red hand sweeps round to 86% while a coloured arc fills behind it, then wobbles slightly as it settles.

Show the percentage in the centre of the dial and add a Replay button.

4. Count-up and fill

Build a "Sales against target" card where ₹ 1,248 Cr counts up from zero while a progress bar fills to 78% of a ₹ 1,600 Cr target.

Show the % of target and "▲ 12.4% vs last year" counting up in step, and add a Replay button.

5. Ticker tape scroller

Build a wide card with three rows of KPIs (label, value, green or red change) scrolling continuously like a stock ticker, each row at a different speed and the middle row running the other way.

Hovering a row pauses it, and a Pause/Play button controls all three rows.

Article – Heatmap



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML heatmap of monthly revenue (₹ Cr, 2025) for 15 Indian cities by 12 months. It sits on a 16:9 page that scales to fit any window. Use plain HTML, CSS and JavaScript, no libraries.

LEFT CONTROL PANEL

- Show cities: All / Top N / Bottom N, with a slider for N.
- Rank by: total of the shown months, or any single month.
- Colour: 6 swatches (blue, teal, orange, purple, pink, grey). The heatmap uses light-to-dark shades of the chosen colour.
- A two-handle slider to hide values outside a range. Hidden cells show a diagonal hatch pattern.
- A switch to show or hide the numbers in the cells.
- Clickable chips to hide individual cities or months, each set with a "Show all" link.
- A Reset all button.

RIGHT: THE HEATMAP

- Each row has a rank (#1, #2...) and a city name, then one coloured cell per month, then a Total column with a small bar.
- The column being ranked by is highlighted.
- A summary line at the top, such as "Showing top 5 of 15 cities, ranked by total, across 12 months. 3 cells hidden by value."
- A colour legend with min and max values plus a "Hidden" swatch. The colour scale refits to the cells on screen.
- Hovering a cell shows a tooltip with the city, month, ₹ value, and whether it is above or below that city's monthly average.
- Show a friendly empty message if every city or every month is hidden.

DATA AND STYLE

- Sample data from a fixed seed so it's the same every time, with a festive-season lift in Oct to Dec. Use Mumbai, Delhi NCR, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Pune, Surat, Jaipur, Lucknow, Vadodara, Indore, Kochi and Chandigarh.
- Clean white cards, Helvetica, an accent colour that follows the chosen swatch, dark mode support, and print-ready. Deliver as one .html file.

Simplified Prompt:

Build a single-file 16:9 HTML heatmap of monthly revenue for 15 Indian cities × 12 months, with a total column and hover tooltips.

Add a side panel for Top/Bottom N, rank by month or total, colour choice, a value-range filter, a numbers on/off switch, chips to hide cities or months, and Reset all.

Article – Zoomable Table

What's inside the model

Click a stage to zoom in; click the root to zoom out

AG-3X · 26 parts	Frame · 3	Base frame 80 × 80 T-slot · clear anodized
		Corner gusset die-cast · M8 T-nut fixing
		Levelling foot M16 stud · NBR rubber pad
	Motion axes · 7	Y-axis bridge 120 × 140 beam
		X linear guide 25 mm rail · ground and polished
		Ball carriage recirculating · Z1 preload
		Cable drag chain R50 · power, encoder, I/O, air
		Z ball-screw module 400 mm stroke · 4-block guide
		Prox sensor M12 inductive · PNP NO
		Limit switch roller lever · INO + INC
	Drive train · 9	X servo + gearbox 750 W · 10:1 planetary
		Y servo 400 W · 5:1 planetary
		Z servo + brake 400 W · 17-bit encoder
		Timing belt HTD 5M · 15 mm wide
		Drive pulley 19 T · aluminium
		Idler pulley 19 T · tensioner
		Flexible coupling bellows · zero backlash
		Lead screw Ø16 × 10 mm lead · C5
		Support bearings fixed BK12 · floating BF12
	End effector · 3	Quick-change plate tool side · 6 air ports
		Parallel gripper pneumatic · 34 mm per jaw
		Vacuum cups ×4 Ø36 bellows cups
	Controls · 4	PLC rack CPU + 4 I/O modules
		Servo drives 3 × 200 V · EtherCAT
		Terminal blocks push-in
		Control PCB I/O board

AG-3X at a glance

Stroke X × Y × Z	1900 × 1200 × 400 mm
Payload	12 kg
Repeatability	±0.02 mm
X drive	750 W servo, 10:1
Y drive	400 W servo, 5:1
Z drive	400 W, brake
Linear guides	25 mm rails
Frame	80 × 80 T-slot
Drives bus	EtherCAT
End effector	Gripper + 4 vacuum cups

Specifications as labelled in the model.

What's inside the model

Click a stage to zoom in; click the root to zoom out

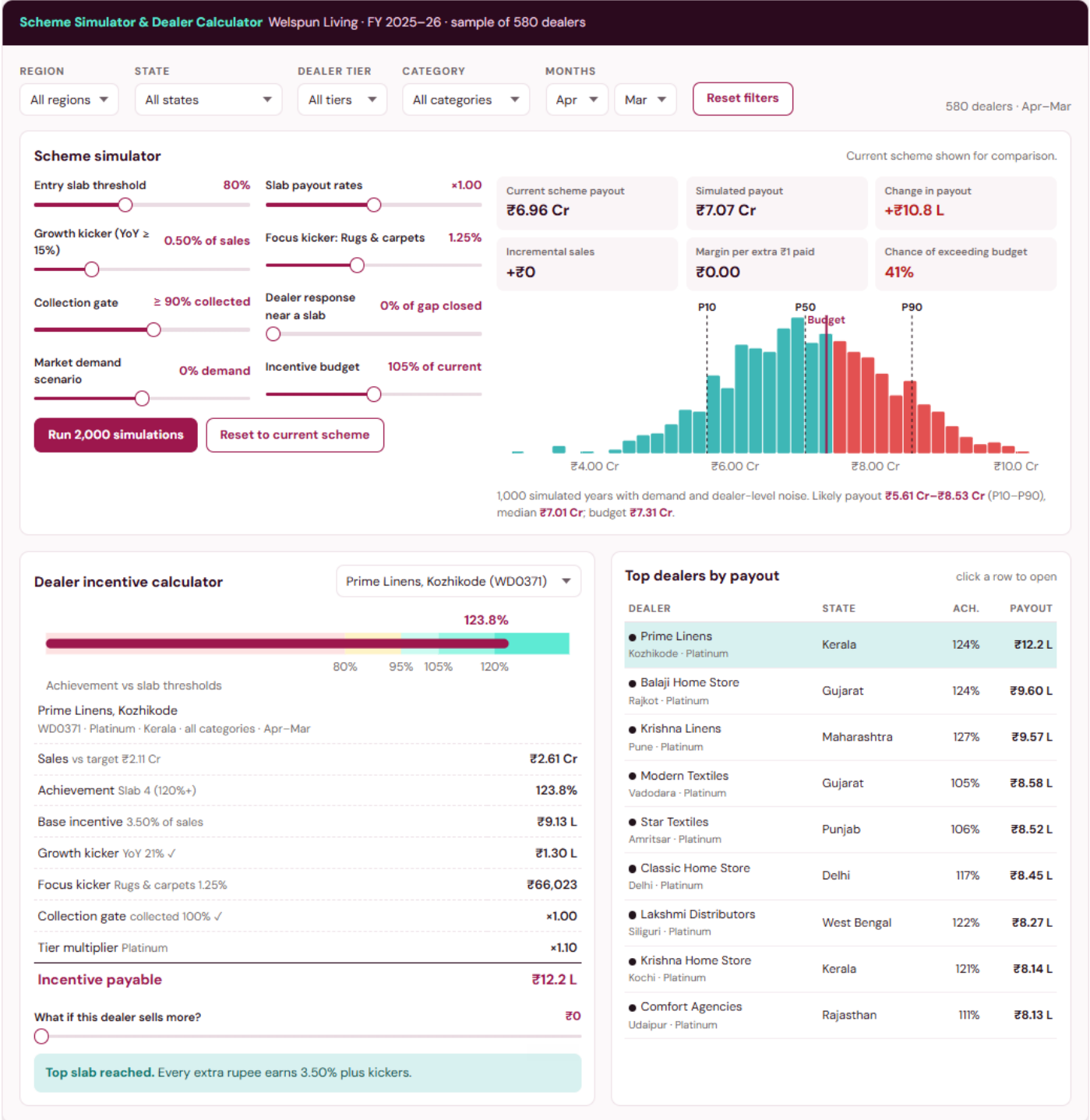
	Motion axes · 7	Y-axis bridge 120 × 140 beam
		X linear guide 25 mm rail · ground and polished
		Ball carriage recirculating · Z1 preload
		Cable drag chain R50 · power, encoder, I/O, air
		Z ball-screw module 400 mm stroke · 4-block guide
		Prox sensor M12 inductive · PNP NO
		Limit switch roller lever · INO + INC
Motion axes 7 labelled parts · click to zoom out		

AG-3X at a glance

Stroke X × Y × Z	1900 × 1200 × 400 mm
Payload	12 kg
Repeatability	±0.02 mm
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Frame	80 × 80 T-slot
Drives bus	EtherCAT
End effector	Gripper + 4 vacuum cups

Specifications as labelled in the model.

Article – Interactive Simulation for Charts



DATA (synthetic, deterministic)

- Use a seeded random generator (mulberry32, seed 2610) so numbers are identical on every load.
- Create ~580 dealers across Indian states, grouped into 6 regions (North, West, South, East, Central, North East). Weight dealer counts by state size (e.g. Maharashtra 60, UP 50, Tamil Nadu 45 ... Sikkim 1), each with 2–4 real cities.
- Each dealer has: code (WD0001...), name ("Shree Furnishings, Pune" style), state, region, city, tier (Platinum 14% / Gold 36% / Silver 50%), annual target in ₹ lakh (Platinum 90–220, Gold 30–85, Silver 8–30), monthly target split by FY seasonality (Apr–Mar, festive peak Oct–Nov), monthly actuals = target × dealer performance (~0.55–1.45) with noise, a category mix across Bath linen / Bed linen / Rugs & carpets / Flooring, YoY growth %, and collection % (~72–100%).

SCHEME ENGINE

- Achievement = sales ÷ target for the selected months and category.
- Slabs: 80% / 95% / 105% / 120% paying 1% / 2% / 3% / 3.5% of sales; nothing below entry slab.
- Growth kicker: +0.5% of sales if YoY growth ≥ 15%.
- Focus kicker: +1% on Rugs & carpets sales.
- Collection gate: if collections < 90%, payout halved.
- Tier multiplier: Platinum ×1.1, Gold ×1.0, Silver ×0.9.
- Keep a frozen "current scheme" and an editable "simulated scheme" so every number can be compared.

LAYOUT

1. Filter row: Region, State (filtered by region), Tier, Category, From/To month, Reset. Show "N dealers · Apr–Mar" on the right.

2. Scheme simulator panel (two columns):

- Left: 8 sliders with live value labels — entry slab threshold (70–94%), slab rate multiplier (×0.5–1.5), growth kicker (0–2%), focus kicker (0–3%), collection gate (80–98%), dealer response near a slab (0–100% of gap closed when within 7 pts of next slab), market demand scenario (–15% to +15%), incentive budget (70–140% of current). Buttons: "Run 2,000 simulations", "Reset to current scheme".

- Right: 6 output tiles — current payout, simulated payout, change (red if up, green if down), incremental sales, margin per extra ₹1 paid (assume 30% margin on incremental sales), chance of exceeding budget.

- Below tiles: Monte Carlo histogram (D3) of total payout across simulated years with demand shock and dealer-level noise; bars teal below budget, red above; dashed markers for P10/P50/P90, solid marker for Budget; labels must not overlap. One-line summary underneath.

- Re-run 1,000 simulations automatically (debounced) when any slider moves.

3. Bottom row (two columns):

- Dealer incentive calculator: dealer dropdown; a horizontal gauge showing achievement against coloured slab bands; a line-by-line breakdown table (sales vs target, achievement + slab, base incentive, growth kicker, focus kicker, collection gate, tier multiplier, incentive payable); a "What if this dealer sells more?" slider; a teal callout: "₹X more sales takes [dealer] to the next slab, lifting payout to ₹Y (+₹Z)".
- Top dealers by payout: table of top 9 (name with tier dot, city, state, achievement, payout); clicking a row opens that dealer in the calculator and highlights the row.

FORMATTING

- Values are stored in ₹ lakh. Display adaptively: $\geq ₹100$ L as "₹x.xx Cr", $\geq ₹1$ L as "₹x.x L", below that as full rupees with Indian digit grouping. Never show "₹0.0 Cr" for small filtered views.
- Tabular numbers everywhere.

DESIGN

- DM Serif Display for headings, DM Sans for UI (Google Fonts). D3 v7 from cdnjs.
- Palette: primary #9D174D, deep #2B0A1E, accent teal #0EA5A4, background #FAF6F8, text #22141C, muted #6E5F67, lines #EFE3E9.
- Dark header bar with title, white cards with soft shadow, 10–12px radius, custom-styled range sliders filled in primary colour.
- Responsive: two-column panels stack below 1000px; sliders single-column and tiles 2-up on mobile. Respect prefers-reduced-motion.
- Footer note: "Illustrative sample; names, figures and scheme values are synthetic. © Havish M Consulting".

Everything in one HTML file, no build step.

4 Eligibility against policy

The shaded area is every loan and tenure the applicant qualifies for. Drag the dot, or use the sliders.

Loan amount ₹18.5 L

Tenure 24 yrs

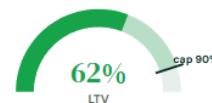
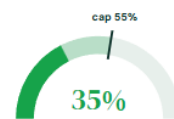
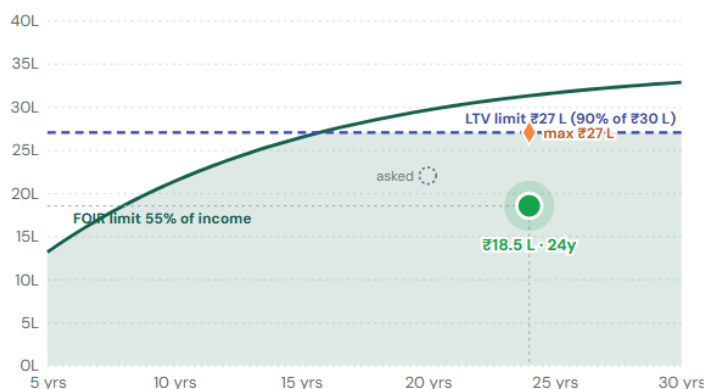
Interest rate 9.50%

Proposed EMI

₹16,331

Existing obligations ₹3,200/mo · income

₹56,000/mo



CO-PILOT VIEW

Within policy

FOIR 35% and LTV 62% are inside the limits. Headroom up to ₹27 L at 24 years.

Prompt:

Build a single self-contained HTML page: an interactive "Eligibility against policy" panel for an affordable home-loan credit co-pilot (PNB Housing Finance). It shows every loan amount and tenure an applicant qualifies for, and checks a proposed loan against credit policy.

APPLICANTS (illustrative, switchable via a segmented control top-right)

- Priya S. · Salaried · IT support executive, Pune · income ₹56,000/mo · obligations ₹3,200/mo · FOIR cap 55% · property value ₹30 L · asked ₹22 L, 20 yrs, 9.50%
- Ramesh K. · Self-employed · Kirana store owner, Indore · income ₹32,712/mo · obligations ₹2,500/mo · FOIR cap 50% · property ₹25 L · asked ₹18 L, 20 yrs, 10.25%
- Imran A. · Self-employed · Cab driver-owner, Lucknow · income ₹31,271/mo · obligations ₹14,500/mo (vehicle loan with 5 EMIs left) · FOIR cap 50% · property ₹19 L · asked ₹12 L, 20 yrs, 10.75%

Show a one-line summary of the selected applicant under the header. Switching applicant resets the sliders to their ask.

POLICY MATHS

- $EMI = \text{loan} \times r / (1 - (1+r)^{-n})$, $r = \text{annual rate}/1200$, $n = \text{years} \times 12$.
- $FOIR = (EMI + \text{existing obligations}) \div \text{income}$; must be $\leq$ the profile's cap.
- LTV cap by loan size: 90% up to ₹30 L, 80% up to ₹75 L, 75% above. $LTV = \text{loan} \div \text{property value}$.
- Max loan by FOIR at tenure $t = (FOIR \text{ cap} \times \text{income} - \text{obligations}) \div EMI \text{ factor}(t)$. Max eligible = $\min(FOIR \text{ max}, LTV \text{ max})$.
- Toggle (only for applicants with a loan closing within 6 EMIs): "Exclude loans closing within 6 EMIs (with closure proof)" sets obligations to 0.

LAYOUT (three columns)

1. Left: sliders for loan amount (₹3–40 L, step 0.5), tenure (5–30 yrs), interest rate (8–13%, step 0.05), each with a live value; the exclusion checkbox; an EMI box showing proposed EMI large, plus obligations and income.

2. Centre: D3 eligibility frontier chart. X = tenure (5–30 yrs), Y = loan (0–40 L).

- Shaded area = all eligible loan/tenure combinations.
- Solid green curve = FOIR limit, labelled "FOIR limit 55% of income".
- Dashed indigo horizontal line = LTV limit, labelled "LTV limit ₹27 L (90% of ₹30 L)".
- Dashed grey ring marking the applicant's original ask, labelled "asked".
- A draggable dot for the current proposal (green if within policy, red if not) with a halo, a label like "₹17 L · 23y", and dotted guide lines to both axes. Dragging or clicking anywhere on the chart snaps loan to ₹0.5 L and tenure to whole years, and updates the sliders.
- An orange diamond at the current tenure showing "max ₹X L"; hide it when the dot is already at the max.

3. Right: two semicircle gauges (FOIR and LTV) showing the value in a big serif number, a light-green arc up to the cap, a tick and "cap 55%" label at the cap, and an animated value arc that turns red above the cap. Below them, a verdict card:

- Within policy (green gradient): "FOIR 33% and LTV 57% are inside the limits. Headroom up to ₹27 L at 23 years."
- Outside policy (orange gradient): headline "Reduce to ₹X L" (or "Not eligible as filed"), reasons listed, plus a suggestion such as "Or keep ₹17 L with a 25-year tenure", or "Excluding the closing vehicle loan may help".

FORMATTING

- ₹ amounts in lakh as "₹17 L" / "₹4.25 L"; EMI and income in full rupees with Indian digit grouping.

DESIGN

- DM Serif Display for numbers and headlines, DM Sans for UI (Google Fonts). D3 v7 from cdnjs.
- Palette: primary #12614F, deep #072B24, accent #F0883E, indigo #3B4BA8, background #F4F8F6, text #10231E, muted #5A6E68, lines #DCE7E2.
- White card with soft shadow and 12px radius; header "④ Eligibility against policy" with a one-line explanation underneath.
- Responsive: the chart goes full-width above the controls below 1060px; everything stacks on mobile, and the chart scrolls horizontally rather than squashing. Respect prefers-reduced-motion.

- Footnote: "Applicants and policy limits are illustrative and do not represent any real customer. © Havish M Consulting".

Everything in one HTML file, no build step.

Article – Drill

Bharat Petroleum Revenue Analysis

Interactive drill-down financial dashboard



Drill



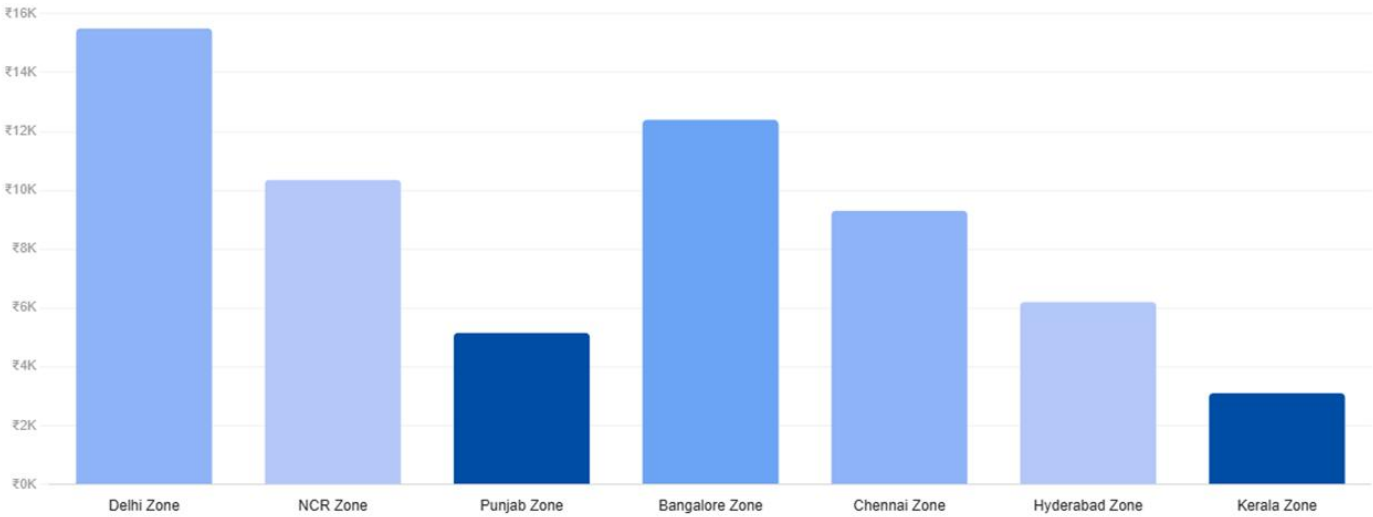
Up



Expand

Business Segments > Retail > Fuel Stations

Fuel Stations (Expanded Level 1)



Expanded to depth level 1 (1 more levels visible)

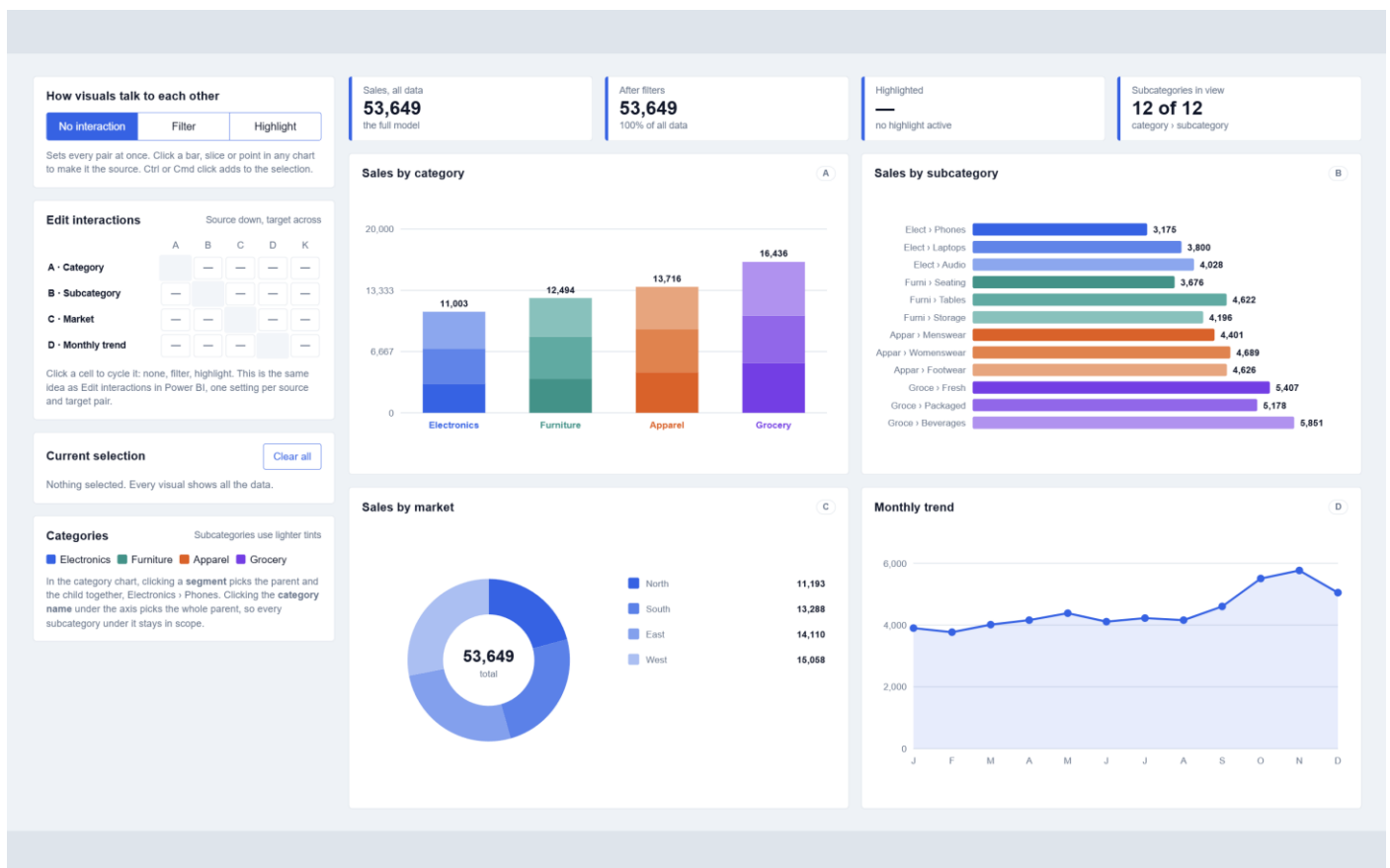
LEVEL SUMMARY

TOTAL REVENUE	AVERAGE REVENUE	TOP SEGMENT	ITEMS COUNT
₹62,000	₹8,857.143	Delhi Zone	7

Prompt:

Create an interactive HTML + JavaScript column chart that supports drill-down (click a bar to expand into sub-categories) and drill-up (Back button). Include expand/collapse controls to show/hide deeper levels, with animated transitions and breadcrumb navigation.

Article – Filter and Highlight



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML page (16:9, scales to fit any window) that demonstrates Power BI-style cross-filtering and cross-highlighting between charts. Use plain HTML, CSS and JavaScript, no libraries.

DATA

- Sample sales data from a fixed seed with 4 categories, each with 3 subcategories: Electronics (Phones, Laptops, Audio), Furniture (Seating, Tables, Storage), Apparel (Menswear, Womenswear, Footwear) and Grocery (Fresh, Packaged, Beverages).
- Cover 4 markets (North, South, East, West) and 12 months, with a festive-season lift.

RIGHT SIDE: THE REPORT

- 4 KPI cards: Sales (all data), After filters, Highlighted (% of what's shown), and Subcategories in view.
- 4 charts in a 2x2 grid, labelled A to D:
 - A. Sales by category as stacked columns, with each segment a lighter tint of its category's colour.
 - B. Sales by subcategory as horizontal bars grouped under their parent.

C. Sales by market as a donut with a legend.

D. Monthly trend as a line chart.

- Clicking any bar, segment, slice or point selects it. Ctrl/Cmd-click adds to the selection, and clicking empty space clears it.
- When a chart is the source of a selection, outline it and tag it "source".

LEFT SIDE: CONTROLS

- A switch to set every interaction at once: No interaction / Filter / Highlight.
- An "Edit interactions" grid (source charts down, target charts and KPIs across). Click a cell to cycle it through none, filter (F) and highlight (H).
- A "Current selection" panel listing what's selected in each chart as chips, with a Clear all button.
- A category colour legend and a short note explaining that clicking a segment selects parent and child, while clicking the category name selects the whole parent.

BEHAVIOUR

- Filter removes non-matching data from the target.
- Highlight keeps the full totals faint and draws the matching part solid on top: the lower part of a column, the left part of a bar, the inner band of a donut slice, or a second line.
- Hover tooltips show the name, the value, and the highlighted amount and %.

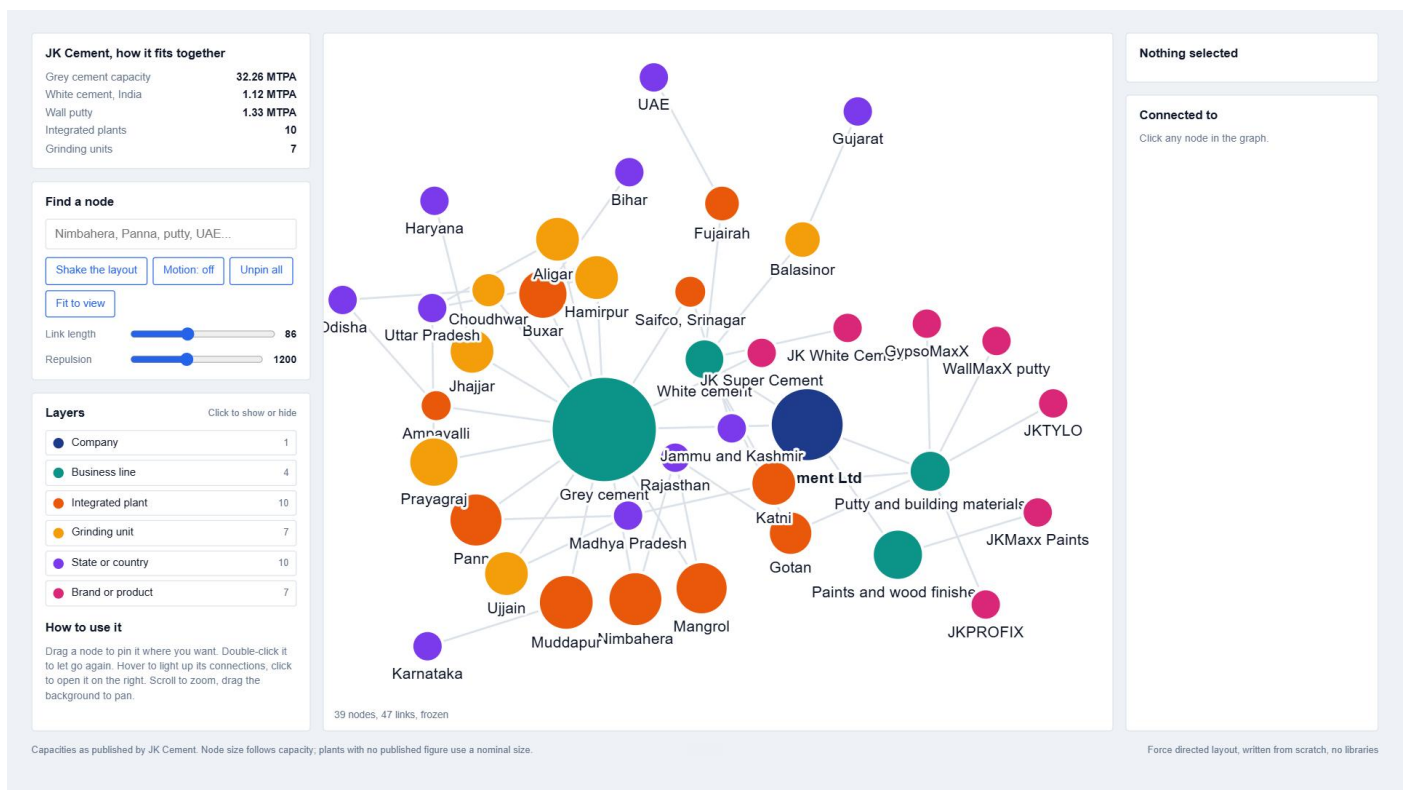
Clean white cards, blue accent, dark mode support. Deliver as one .html file.

Simplified Prompt:

Build a single-file 16:9 HTML report with 4 KPI cards and 4 linked charts (category stacked columns, subcategory bars, market donut, monthly line). Clicking any element filters or highlights the others, Power BI style.

Add a side panel with a None/Filter/Highlight switch, an "Edit interactions" grid to set each source-target pair, and a current-selection list with Clear all.

Article – Force Directed Graph



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML force-directed network graph of how JK Cement fits together. Fit it to a 16:9 page that scales to any window. Write the force layout from scratch in plain JavaScript and SVG, with no libraries.

THE NETWORK (about 40 nodes in 6 colour-coded layers)

- Company: JK Cement Ltd at the centre.
- Business lines: Grey cement (32.26 MTPA), White cement (1.12 MTPA), Putty and building materials (1.33 MTPA), Paints and wood finishes.
- Integrated plants: Nimbahera, Mangrol, Muddapur, Panna, Buxar, Ampavalli, Saifco (Srinagar), Gotan, Katni, Fujairah.
- Grinding units: Jhajjar, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Prayagraj, Ujjain, Balasinor, Choudhwar.
- States or countries: link each plant to its state, or to the UAE for Fujairah.
- Brands: JK Super Cement, JK White Cement, WallMaxX, GypsoMaxX, JKTYLO, JKPROFIX, JKMaxx Paints.
- Node size follows capacity in MTPA. Nodes without a published figure get a nominal size.

LAYOUT (3 columns)

- Left panel:
 - Key company specs.
 - A search box that jumps to a matching node.
 - Buttons: Shake the layout, Motion on/off, Unpin all, Fit to view.
 - Sliders for link length and repulsion.
 - A layer legend where clicking a layer shows or hides it, with node counts.
 - Short how-to-use notes.
- Centre: the graph.
 - Hovering a node lights up its connections, dims the rest and shows a tooltip.
 - Dragging a node pins it, and double-clicking releases it.
 - Scroll to zoom and drag the background to pan.
 - A small status line shows the node and link count and whether the layout is settling or settled.
- Right panel: details for the selected node (layer, capacity, connections, note) and a clickable list of connected nodes for hopping around the network.

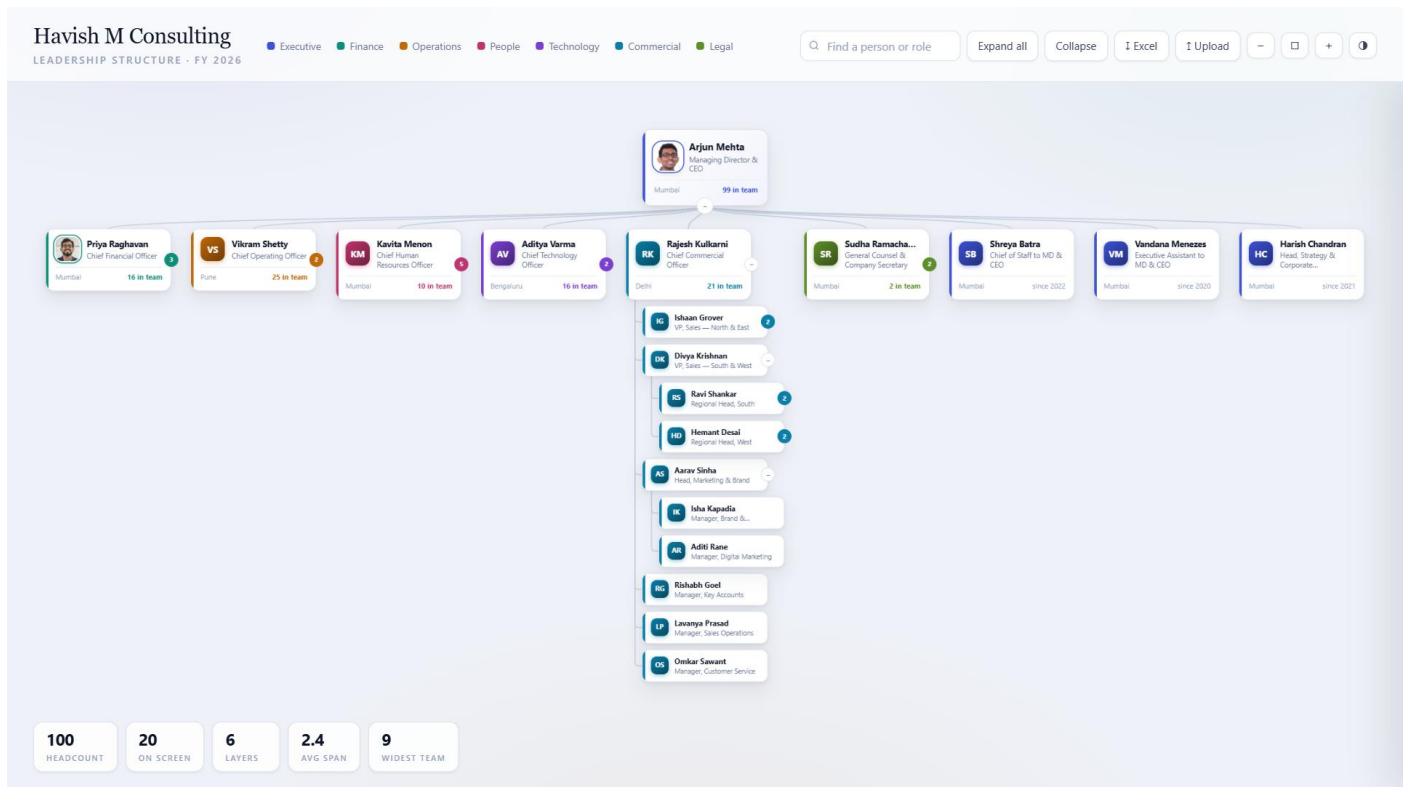
Clean white cards, a distinct colour per layer, dark mode support, and a footer noting the capacities are as published. Deliver as one .html file.

Simplified Prompt:

Build a single-file 16:9 HTML force-directed graph (no libraries) of JK Cement: company, business lines, plants, grinding units, states and brands as colour-coded nodes sized by capacity.

Add drag-to-pin, hover highlighting, zoom and pan, search, layer toggles, link-length and repulsion sliders, and a detail panel listing each node's connections.

Article – Org Chart



Prompt:

Build a single-file HTML interactive organisation chart for "Meridian Industries · Leadership structure · FY 2026". Fit it to a 16:9 page that scales to any window, using HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

THE ORG (sample data, about 35 people, Indian names)

- The CEO sits at the top. Five CXOs report to the CEO (CFO, COO, CHRO, CTO, CCO), each with VPs and Heads below them.
- Each person has a name, role, department, location, year joined and manager.
- There are 6 colour-coded departments: Executive, Finance, Operations, People, Technology, Commercial.

LAYOUT

- The top two levels run across the page as cards connected by elbow lines. Everyone below stacks as an indented list under their manager, so a wide org stays readable on one screen.
- Each card shows an initials avatar (or a photo), name, role, a department colour strip and a count of people below them. Click a card's toggle to expand or collapse its team, with smooth animation.

- The header has the title, a department legend (click a department to fade it out), a search box that finds a person or role and flies to them, Expand all, Collapse, zoom – / fit / +, and a light/dark theme toggle.
- Drag to pan and scroll to zoom. Hovering a card highlights its reporting line up to the CEO.
- Clicking a card opens a side panel with the person's details (role, department, location, since, reports to, team size) and a clickable list of their direct reports.
- A small stats box shows headcount, levels and spans, and a hint line reads "Click a card for detail · drag to pan · scroll to zoom".

EXCEL ROUND-TRIP

- "↓ Excel" downloads everyone as an editable spreadsheet with ID, Name, Role, Department, Reports To, Location, Since and Photo columns.
- "↑ Upload" rebuilds the chart from the user's own Excel or CSV. Match column headers loosely (e.g. "Manager" or "Reports to"). Check for missing managers, loops or multiple top people, and show a clear dialog listing any problems. Add new departments automatically.
- Use SheetJS (embedded or from cdnjs) to read and write the files.

Clean white cards, soft shadows, a toast for feedback, and dark mode. Deliver as one .html file.

Part — Media and Export

Article – Adding Images

Four Ways to Put an Image in an HTML Page

An HTML page can show an image in four main ways. The right choice depends on whether the page must travel as a single file. When you hand Claude your logo or a photo and ask for a web page, it picks one of these methods. Knowing them helps you ask for the right one, and explains why a page breaks when you move it.

1. Keep the image in a folder and reference it

The image sits as a normal file next to the HTML page, and the page points to it by name.

html

```

```

This is how most websites work. The HTML stays small and the image is easy to swap. The catch is that the page and the folder must always travel together. If you email only the HTML file, the image disappears and you get a broken-image icon.

2. Embed the image as code inside the HTML

The image file is converted into a long string of text, called base64, and placed directly inside the HTML.

html

```

```

The browser turns that text back into the exact same picture, pixel for pixel. The image now lives inside the page, so one file carries everything. It works offline and survives email. This is what Claude usually does when you attach a logo. The cost is that the file grows by about a third, so this suits logos and a few small images, not a photo gallery.

3. Link to an image URL

The image is hosted somewhere online, and the page loads it from that web address.

html

```

```

The HTML stays tiny, and the image can be shared across many pages. But the page needs internet, and if the link moves or is deleted, the image breaks. Many share links, such as Google Drive links, open a viewer page instead of the raw image, so they often fail here.

4. Inline SVG for logos and icons

Some images are not made of pixels but of drawing instructions, like “a navy circle here, a line there.” This format is called SVG, and most logos exist in it. Its code can be pasted straight into the HTML.

html

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 100 100"><circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" fill="#1E2761"/></svg>
```

An SVG stays sharp at any size, is usually very small, and its colours can be changed with code. If your designer can give you an SVG version of your logo, this is the best option.

Which one to choose

Method	Single file?	Works offline?	File size	Best for
Folder reference	No	Yes	Small	Websites and projects with many images
Embedded (base64)	Yes	Yes	About 33% larger	Reports and pages you email or share as one file
Image URL	Yes	No	Small	Images already hosted online
Inline SVG	Yes	Yes	Very small	Logos, icons and simple graphics

A simple rule: if the page must travel as one file, embed the image or use SVG. If it lives on a website, use a folder or a URL.

When you don’t need an image at all

Simple shapes, badges and charts can be drawn with code instead, and standard icons can come from free icon libraries. Never ask AI to redraw your real logo this way, because it can only approximate it. AI looks at your image to understand it, but the exact copy comes from moving the original file, not from redrawing it.

Four ways to put an image in an HTML page.

When you hand Claude a logo or photo, it picks one of these. The right choice depends on whether the page must travel as one file.



METHOD 1

Folder reference

```

```

Good Small HTML; the image is easy to swap.

Watch Page and folder must travel together. Email the HTML alone and the image breaks.



METHOD 2

CLAUDE'S DEFAULT

Embedded (base64)

```

```

Good One file carries everything; works offline and survives email.

Watch File grows by about a third. Suits logos, not a photo gallery.



METHOD 3

Image URL

```

```

Good Tiny HTML; one image shared across many pages.

Watch Needs internet. Drive share links open a viewer, not the image.



METHOD 4

BEST FOR LOGOS

Inline SVG

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 100 100"><circle .../></svg>
```

Good Sharp at any size, very small, recolour with code.

Watch Needs an SVG version of your logo from your designer.

When you attach a logo, Claude usually embeds it.

One file carries everything, so the page still works after you email or move it.

Must the page travel as one file?

Embed the image or use SVG.

If the page lives on a website, **use a folder or a URL instead.**



YES

It travels as one file

Reports, pages you email or share

Embedded (base64)

Inline SVG



NO

It lives on a website

Projects with many pages and images

Folder reference

Image URL

HOW THE FOUR METHODS COMPARE

Method	Single file?	Offline?	File size	Best for
Folder reference	No	Yes	Small	Websites with many images
Embedded (base64)	Yes	Yes	About 33% larger	Pages you email or share
Image URL	Yes	No	Small	Images already hosted online
Inline SVG	Yes	Yes	Very small	Logos, icons, simple graphics



When you don't need an image at all

Draw simple shapes, badges and charts with code, and take standard icons from free icon libraries.

Never ask AI to redraw your real logo. It can only approximate it. The exact copy comes from moving the original file.

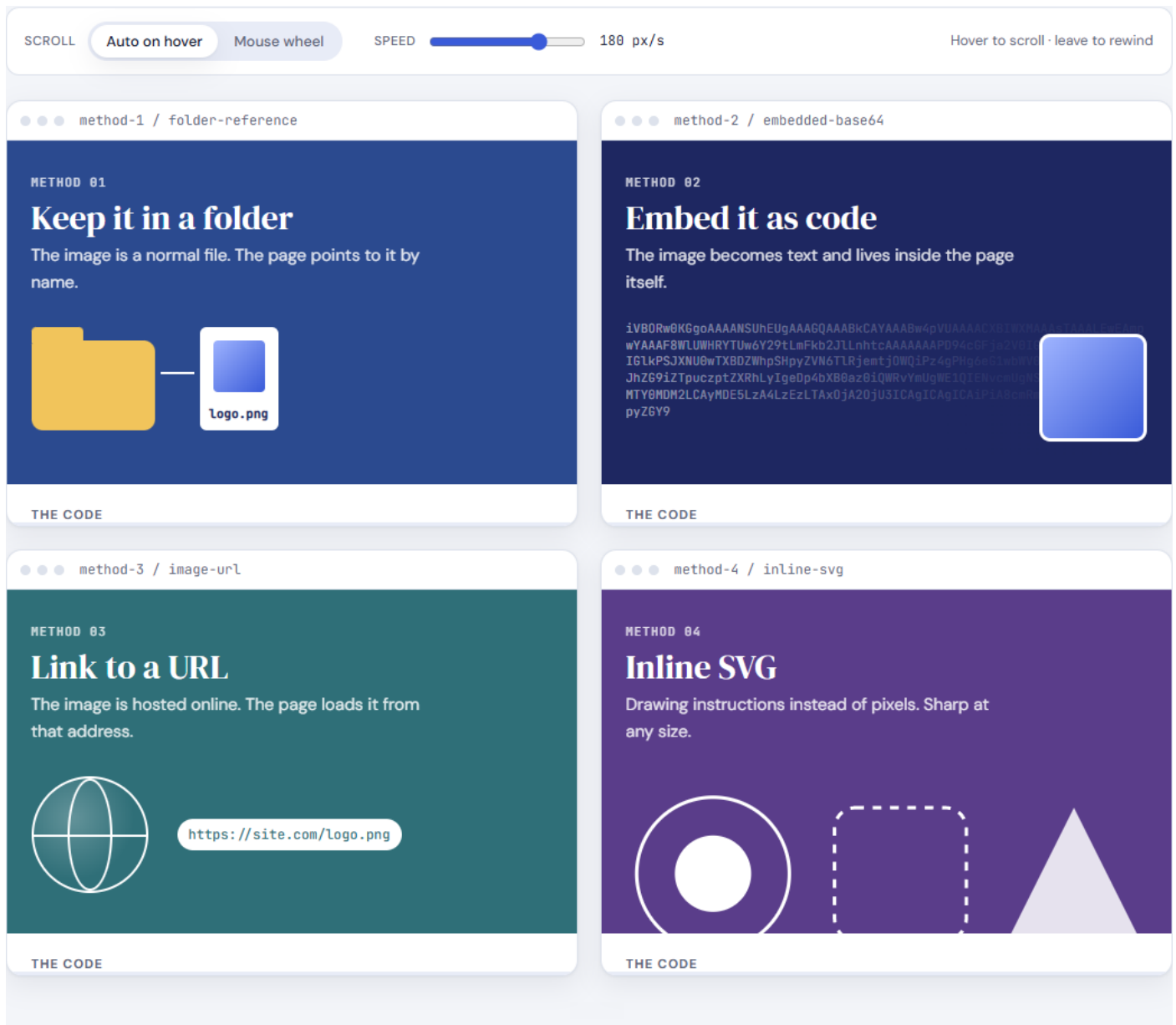
Source: HMC ONE

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HMC ONE

AI STRATEGY. **BUILT TO SCALE.**

Article – Hover vs Mouse Wheel Scroll



Prompt:

Build a single, self-contained HTML page: an interactive gallery of scrollable preview cards.

CONTENT

- Topic: [TOPIC, e.g. "4 ways to put an image in HTML"]
- Number of cards: [3–6]
- Each card is a tall mini-page about one item: [LIST THE ITEMS]

- Each mini-page has: a coloured hero (label, title, one-line summary, a small CSS/SVG illustration), then 3–4 short sections such as [e.g. code snippet / 3 quick facts / pros & cons / "best for"].
- Keep content limited and uncluttered: short sentences, plenty of white space, no filler.
- If I don't give content, write it yourself from the topic.

LAYOUT

- Title and one-line intro at the top.
- A control bar below it.
- Cards in a responsive grid (2 columns on desktop, 1 on mobile).
- Each card looks like a small browser window (three dots + a fake address) with a fixed-height frame (~340px) and a thin progress bar at the bottom showing how far it has scrolled.

INTERACTIONS

1. Hover to scroll: hovering a card scrolls its content downward smoothly; moving the mouse away rewinds it to the top.
2. Each card scrolls independently of the others.
3. Click to peek: clicking a card zooms it up from its position into a large centred pop-up (FLIP-style animation), with a dimmed backdrop. The pop-up content is larger and scrolls with the mouse wheel. Close with ×, Esc, or a backdrop click (it shrinks back into the card).
4. Speed slider: sets auto-scroll speed in px/second (range 20–240, default 80), with the live value shown.
5. Mode toggle: "Auto on hover" vs "Mouse wheel". In wheel mode, cards scroll manually and the slider is disabled. Show a small hint that changes with the mode.

STYLE

- [BRAND / COLOURS / FONTS, or "choose a clean, professional look"]
- Distinct hero colour per card, consistent everything else.
- Works in light and dark mode, keyboard accessible (Enter opens a card, visible focus), respects reduced motion.
- No external libraries; plain HTML, CSS and JavaScript in one file.

Article – Export Options

Most people who build something with AI stop one step too early. They get a working page — a dashboard, a tracker, a calculator — and then send a screenshot of it to their colleague. The page is good. The screenshot is not. It cannot be sorted, filtered, filed or forwarded, and the moment the underlying numbers change it becomes a lie.

The gap is not a technical one. A single HTML file, with nothing behind it, can hand the user an Excel workbook, a Word document, a PDF, a PowerPoint deck or a zip of all four. Very few people building with AI ask for this, because they do not know it is possible. It is worth knowing, because the export button is usually what turns a demo into a tool people actually use.

Why exports decide whether your tool survives

Every business tool sits inside a workflow that already exists. The finance analyst still has to paste the numbers into the month-end pack. The consultant still has to attach something to the email. The team lead still has to file the report.

If your page cannot produce the artefact that workflow expects, one of two things happens. Either the user retypes the output by hand, which they will resent and eventually stop doing, or they abandon the tool and go back to the spreadsheet. Neither failure looks like a technical failure. It looks like "we tried that AI thing and it did not stick".

An export button is therefore not a nice finishing touch. It is the join between your tool and the organisation around it.

The two tiers of export

Everything a browser can produce falls into one of two tiers, and the difference matters when you are specifying what you want.

Tier one needs nothing at all. Plain browser code can write a file and hand it to the user. This covers CSV, TSV, JSON, Markdown, HTML, images in PNG, JPEG or SVG, and a rich clipboard copy that pastes into Word or Excel with its formatting intact. It also covers PDF, through the browser's own print dialog and its Save as PDF option, which produces the sharpest text of any method available.

Exhibit: Formats a browser can produce on its own

Format	What it gives you	Worth knowing
CSV	The data, ready for any other system	Add a byte order mark or Excel mangles ₹ and accented names
TSV	Tab-separated data	Pastes into a spreadsheet cleanly

JSON	Structured data for another tool or script	For handing to a developer, not to a colleague
Markdown	A table for notes, wikis and documentation	Plain text, survives anywhere
HTML	A standalone page anyone can open	No software needed at the other end
Excel (.xls)	A formatted sheet, via an HTML table saved with an Excel file type	Excel shows a one-time format warning. Fine internally, not for clients
Word (.doc)	Headings and tables, via the same trick	Same warning, same rule
Selectable-text PDF	The browser's print dialog, Save as PDF	Sharpest text of any method, and free
SVG	A chart as true vector	Opens in Illustrator, Figma and PowerPoint, stays sharp at any size
PNG / JPEG	A chart as an image	Render at 2x so it holds up on a high-resolution screen
Clipboard, rich text	A table that pastes into Word or Excel with formatting intact	The most-used export in practice, and the most overlooked
Clipboard, image	A chart that pastes straight into a slide	Saves the save-then-insert round trip
.ics / .vcf	Calendar invite, contact card	Same technique, different text format

There are two useful tricks in this tier. A table written as HTML but saved with an Excel file type opens in Excel as a formatted sheet, and the same trick with a Word file type opens in Word with headings and tables intact. Both show a one-time warning that the file format does not match the extension. For a quick internal deliverable that warning is a fair trade. For anything going to a client, it is not.

Tier two needs a library. A genuine .xlsx with multiple sheets and no warning, a genuine .docx, a PDF you lay out yourself, an editable PowerPoint deck, a zip bundle of several files at once. These need a code library, typically half a megabyte to a megabyte each.

Exhibit: Formats that need a library embedded in the file

Format	Library	Approximate size	What it adds over the free version
Excel (.xlsx)	SheetJS	900 KB	A genuine workbook, multiple sheets, no warning dialog

Excel with full styling	ExcelJS	1 MB	Colours, borders, column widths, frozen panes
Word (.docx)	docx.js	700 KB	A genuine Word document with proper headings, tables and page breaks
PDF, vector	jsPDF with AutoTable	400 KB	You control the layout, text stays selectable, long tables split across pages
PDF, screenshot	html2canvas with jsPDF	600 KB	Pixel-identical to the screen, but the text becomes an image
PowerPoint (.pptx)	PptxGenJS	500 KB	Editable slides with real tables, not pictures of tables
Zip bundle	JSZip	100 KB	One download instead of five

The important point is that the library can be embedded inside the HTML file itself. Ask for that explicitly, because the default behaviour is to load libraries from the internet, and the day someone opens your file on a locked-down corporate laptop or on a plane, the page breaks. A self-contained file is larger and completely reliable. In a business setting, take the trade.

Which format for which job

The instinct is to offer every format. Resist it. Each format carries an implicit instruction about what the recipient should do next, and offering all of them signals that you did not think about it.

Exhibit: Matching the format to the situation

The situation	The format	Because
The data is going into another system or model	CSV	The most useful format on the list, and the most commonly forgotten
The recipient will re-sort, extend or recut the numbers	Excel	Put the summary on its own sheet
The deliverable is an argument, and someone will edit the wording	Word	Structure matters more than the data
The content is final and should not change	Selectable-text PDF	The default for anything leaving the organisation
The material will be presented	PowerPoint	An editable table beats a picture of a table
One chart needs to travel into someone else's deck	SVG, or PNG at 2x	The vector version stays sharp when resized

The recipient needs several of the above	Zip	One click instead of five
The output is going into an email	Rich-text clipboard copy	The most common action of all, and the biggest time saver

Two limits worth being clear about

The first is deliberate: everything described here happens on the user's own machine. No data is uploaded, nothing passes through a server. When the content is client data or salary figures or anything under an NDA, that is not a limitation, it is the main argument in favour of the approach.

The second is real: a browser file cannot save to a shared drive, post to a team channel or send an email on its own. Those require credentials, a connection and a system to connect to. The honest workaround is to export the file and let the person put it where it belongs. If a tool genuinely needs to write into a live system, it has outgrown a single HTML file, and that is a different conversation.

How to ask for it

The pattern is short, and it works whichever AI tool you use:

Add an export bar to this page. Excel with the data on one sheet and the summary on another, a PDF with the chart and the table, and a CSV. Embed the libraries in the file so it works with no internet. Show the filename after each download.

Three things in that instruction do the work. Naming the formats, rather than asking for exports in general. Saying what goes into each one, so the Excel file is not just the screen dumped into a grid. And requiring that it works offline, which is the single request most people leave out and most often regret.

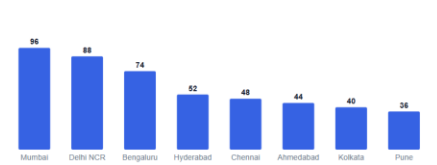
The takeaway

The value of a tool is not the analysis it performs. It is the artefact somebody else can act on. A page that produces a clean Excel file and a clean PDF will be used long after a more sophisticated page that only produces a view on screen.

Build the export before you polish the interface. It is the part that determines whether the work leaves your laptop.

Q3 FY26 revenue by city

₹ Cr · sample data



CITY	REGION	UNITS	REVENUE	MARGIN %	GROWTH %
Mumbai	West	18,240	96	38.2	+12.4
Delhi NCR	North	16,980	88	36.5	+9.8
Bengaluru	South	14,120	74	41	+18.6
Hyderabad	South	10,450	52	39.4	+15.2
Chennai	South	9,380	48	35.1	+6.4
Ahmedabad	West	8,610	44	34.8	+11.1
Kolkata	East	7,920	40	32.6	-2.3
Pune	West	7,140	36	37.9	+8.7
Total		92,840	478		

No library needed

Plain JavaScript

- CSV

CSV file

Comma separated, with a BOM so Excel reads ₹ correctly
- TSV

Tab separated

Pastes straight into a spreadsheet
- JSON

JSON data

For feeding another tool or script
- MD

Markdown table

For notes, wikis and README files
- HTML

HTML file

A standalone page anyone can open
- XLS

Excel, legacy trick

HTML table with an Excel MIME type. Excel warns once on open
- DOC

Word, legacy trick

Same idea for Word. Keeps headings and tables
- PDF

PDF via print dialog

Choose Save as PDF. Sharpest text, no library
- SVG

Chart as SVG

True vector, opens in Illustrator or PowerPoint
- PNG

Chart as PNG

Rendered at 2x through a canvas
- JPEG

Chart as JPEG

Smaller file, no transparency
- COPY

Copy table as rich text

Paste into Word or Excel with formatting intact
- COPY

Copy chart as image

Paste straight into a slide

Library embedded in this file

Still works offline

- XLSX

NEW! Excel! No library

SheetJS - two sheets, no warning dialog
- DOCX

Real Word document

docx.js - headings and a proper table
- PDF

PDF, vector

jsPDF and autoTable - text stays selectable
- PDF

PDF, screenshot of the page

html2canvas - pixel perfect, text becomes an image
- PPTX

PowerPoint deck

PptxGenJS - editable table plus the chart
- ZIP

Everything in one zip

JSZip - CSV, JSON, chart PNG and the PDF

Exports from this session

2 files

revenue.pdf	13.4 KB
revenue.pptx	176.4 KB

Article – Record Video

Record and edit video, entirely in the browser

Nothing is uploaded. The recording never leaves this machine.

Edit an existing file

1. Record

Choose a source, then press Start

No camera or screen connected yet.
Pick a source on the right and press Connect.

Start recording

Pause

Stop

Capture a still

Idle

Source

Camera

Screen

Screen + camera

CAMERA

Camera 1

MICROPHONE

Microphone 1

RESOLUTION

720p

FRAME RATE

30

COUNTDOWN

3 seconds

STOP AFTER

No limit

Mirror the camera

Record microphone

MICROPHONE LEVEL

Connect

Disconnect

Microphone

off

Recording as

video/mp4

2. Edit

Record something, or load a file, to start editing

Adjustments

Applied when you export

SPEED

0.5x

1x

1.5x

2x

CROP

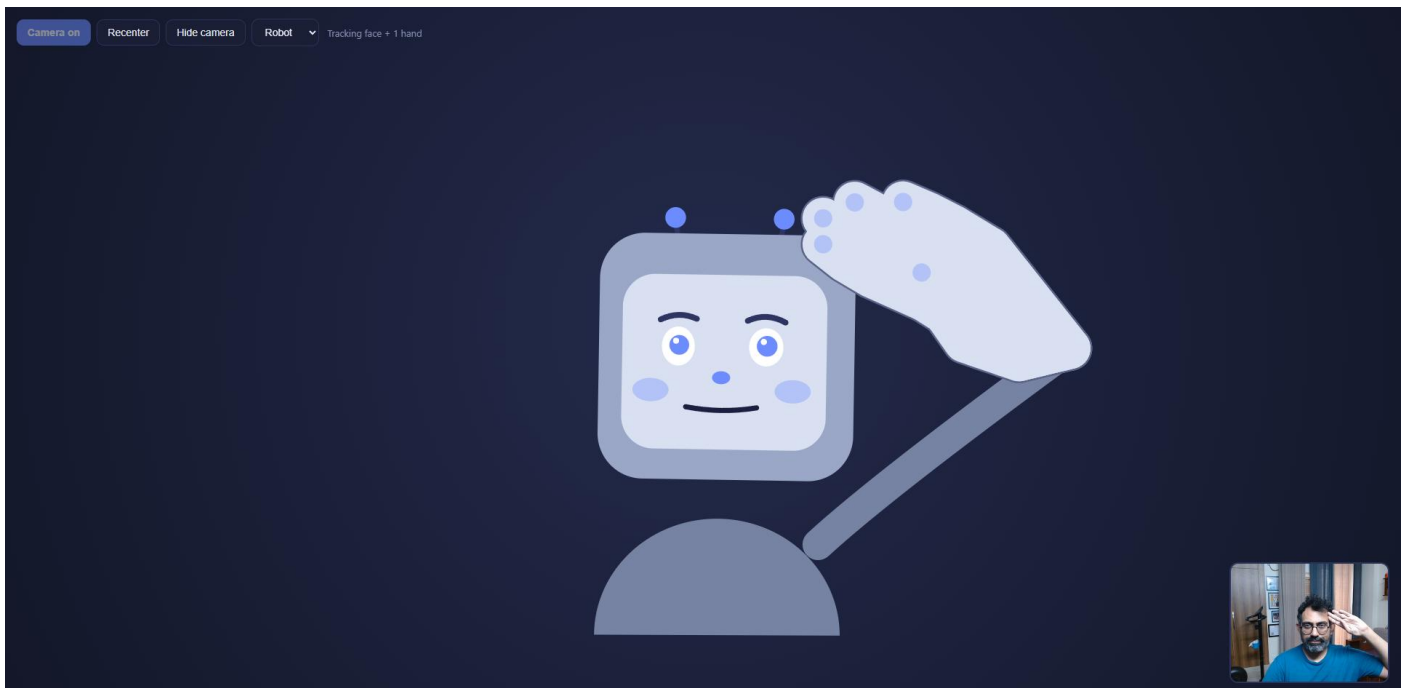
Aspect

16:9

Source

0:16

Article – Facial Avatar



Article – Browser Cache

What the Browser Keeps: Cache and Storage in a Single HTML File

There is a moment that happens to almost everyone who starts building with AI. You change something in your file, save it, refresh the browser, and nothing changes. The old version is still on screen. You change it again. Still nothing. After ten minutes of this you conclude the AI broke something.

It did not. The browser is showing you a copy it kept from earlier. Understanding what the browser keeps, and why, is one of those small pieces of knowledge that saves hours of confusion and quietly makes your tools better.

There are two separate things at work, and they get confused constantly. The first is the cache, which is how the browser stores the file itself. The second is storage, which is how your page remembers what the user did. Different mechanisms, different rules, different problems.

Part one: the cache, or why your changes do not appear

When a browser loads anything — a page, an image, a code library — it keeps a copy on disk. The next time that same thing is needed it uses the copy rather than fetching it again. This is why the second visit to a website feels instant.

The rule is that the browser decides how long to trust its copy, based on instructions from the server. For a file you are editing on your own machine, that logic still applies, and it is usually the reason your edits seem to vanish.

The fix takes two seconds once you know it: a hard refresh. **Ctrl+Shift+R** on Windows, **Cmd+Shift+R** on a Mac. That tells the browser to discard what it has and fetch everything again. If you are going to be iterating on a file for an hour, open the developer tools with F12 and tick "Disable cache" in the Network tab, which keeps the browser honest for as long as the tools are open.

Worth knowing: this is also why a page that loads a library from the internet works fine all week and then breaks on a plane. The library was never in your file. It was in the browser's cache, and the cache expired.

Part two: storage, or how your page remembers things

The cache is about the file. Storage is about the contents — the numbers someone typed, the tab they had open, the draft they had not finished. A single HTML file has four places to keep them, and choosing the wrong one is the most common mistake in this area.

Exhibit: The four places a page can keep data

Where	Survives a reload	Survives closing the tab	Shared between tabs	Rough limit	Use it for
A variable in the code	No	No	No	Whatever memory allows	Anything you are happy to lose
sessionStorage	Yes	No	No	About 5 MB	One sitting's work: the open tab, a filter, a step in a form
localStorage	Yes	Yes	Yes	About 5 MB	Preferences, drafts, the last version of a report
IndexedDB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hundreds of MB	Large datasets, files, images, anything past a few MB

Two of these deserve a comment.

localStorage is the default choice and the one you will use ninety per cent of the time. It holds text, it is simple, and it survives a browser restart. Its limit is around five megabytes, which is far more than it sounds — a few thousand rows of a table fit comfortably.

IndexedDB is what you move to when you outgrow that: a year of daily records, uploaded images, a cached dataset. It is more work to use, which is why it is worth naming explicitly when you ask for it, rather than hoping it appears.

The boundary nobody explains

Storage is tied to the origin, which means roughly the website address the page came from. Data saved by a page on one address cannot be read by a page on another. This has three consequences that surprise people:

- Data does not travel with the file. If you email your report tool to a colleague, they receive the tool, not your saved work. Their browser starts empty.
- The same file in two places is two different stores. Open it from your Downloads folder, then open it from a shared drive, and the second copy will not see what the first one saved.
- Clearing browsing data clears it. If the user tidies up their browser, or opens the page in a private window, everything the page remembered is gone.

None of this makes storage a bad idea. It makes it the wrong place for anything that matters. The rule is simple: **storage is a convenience, not a record**. Anything the user would be upset to lose must be

exportable to a file. This is why the save button and the export button are two different things and you need both.

What this means in practice

Exhibit: Matching the mechanism to the need

What you want	Use	Why
Remember the user's preferences and filters	localStorage	Small, simple, survives a restart
Keep a draft while they work	localStorage, saved as they type	Costs almost nothing, prevents the worst outcome
Remember which tab or step they were on	sessionStorage	Should not follow them into tomorrow
Hold a large dataset the page loaded	IndexedDB	Past five megabytes, localStorage fails
Hold anything the user cannot afford to lose	An exported file	Storage is not a record and never was
Make your page work offline for good	Embed the libraries in the file	The cache is not a guarantee, only a convenience

How to ask for it

The instruction is short:

Save the user's edits to localStorage as they type, and reload them when the page opens. Add a Reset button. Tell the user plainly that the data is saved in this browser only and add an export to file.

The last clause is the one people leave out, and it is the one that prevents the complaint that always follows: *I lost everything*.

The takeaway

The cache is the browser being efficient with the file. Storage is your page being useful with the data. Both are working exactly as designed, and both look like bugs the first time they surprise you.

Two habits cover almost every case. Hard refresh while you build, so you are always looking at what you actually wrote. And treat anything the browser remembers as a courtesy to the user, never as the place their work lives.

Variable in the code

The simplest store, and the one people use by accident

Survives a reload

No

Survives closing the tab

No

Shared between tabs

No

Rough limit

Memory

0

page loads recorded here

Empty. Nothing survived, or nothing was saved yet.

Type something to save

Save

Read

Clear

sessionStorage

One sitting's work, in this tab only

Survives a reload

Yes

Survives closing the tab

No

Shared between tabs

No

Rough limit

~5 MB

0

page loads recorded here

Empty. Nothing survived, or nothing was saved yet.

Type something to save

Save

Read

Clear

localStorage

The default choice for preferences and drafts

Survives a reload

Yes

Survives closing the tab

Yes

Shared between tabs

Yes

Rough limit

~5 MB

7

page loads recorded here

hello

saved 23/09/2026, 23:04:43

74 B of text

Type something to save

Save

Read

Clear

IndexedDB

For datasets and files too big for the rest

Survives a reload

Yes

Survives closing the tab

Yes

Shared between tabs

Yes

Rough limit

Hundreds of MB

7

page loads recorded here

hello

saved 23/09/2026, 23:04:45

74 B of text

Type something to save

Save

Read

Clear

What happened

Newest first

23:10:31

This origin may store up to about 10240.00 MB in total, with 5.1 KB used.

23:10:31

IndexedDB: survived, 7 loads recorded.

23:10:31

localStorage: survived, 7 loads recorded.

23:10:31

Page opened. Opened as a local file.

Two habits worth keeping

- While you build: hard refresh with `Ctrl + Shift + R`, or `Cmd + Shift + R` on a Mac, so you see the file you actually saved.
- When you ship: treat everything above as a convenience. Storage belongs to this browser on this machine, it does not travel with the file, and a private window or a cleared history wipes it. Anything the user cannot afford to lose needs an export to a file.

Part — Branding and Visual Style

Article – Brand Colors

<https://coolors.co/>

coolors

 Wegic Modern, dynamic and visually stunning websites created from a simple business description. [Try Now](#)

Tools

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Sign in

Sign up

The super fast
color palettes
generator!

AND MUCH MORE

Create perfect palettes for your designs or get inspired by thousands of beautiful color schemes.

Start the Generator

Explore 10M+ Palettes



TRUSTED BY 8+ MILLION CREATIVE MINDS AND TOP COMPANIES

 slack

 VISA

 EA

 DREAMWORKS

 Apple

 UBISOFT

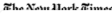
 Disney

 airbnb

 Dropbox

 Microsoft

 NETFLIX

 The New York Times

 CNN

 BBC

 Bluehost

Blog, website, or online store, we've got a plan that fits perfectly.
[Claim Offer](#)

Article – Color Picker

Image

Upload imageSample imagePick from screen

#4E4E4E · Dark grey · click to select



Grouped colours

Groups6Regroup

#BFB4AC21.4% of the image · orange

#1A191A20.1% of the image · Dark grey

#9D8D8618.8% of the image · orange

#E7E0DD15.1% of the image · Light orange

#48383413.0% of the image · Deep red

#83655411.6% of the image · orange

Selected colour

Save colour

#B7B6B6Light grey

HEX, click to copy#B7B6B6

RGB, click to copyrgb(183, 182, 182)

HSL, click to copyhsl(0, 1%, 72%)

CSS variable, click to copy--brand: #b7b6b6;

H0°

S1%

L72%

Tints and shades

Click any swatch to select it

Base

Comp

Analog -30

Analog +30

Triad 120

Triad 240

Split 150

Harmonies

Built from the selected colour

Base

Comp

Analog -30

Analog +30

Triad 120

Triad 240

Split 150

Contrast

WCAG ratio against white and black

2.02:1on white · text Fails · large Fails

10.38:1on black · text AAA · large AAA

Saved colours

Clear

Export

Copy hex listCopy CSS variablesDownload JSONDownload palette PNG

Part — Vibe Coding Platforms

<https://replit.com>

<https://lovable.dev>

<https://bolt.new>

<https://app.emergent.sh>

Gallery



IIM KOZHIKODE



NUS BUSINESS SCHOOL - SINGAPORE



SP JAIN DUBAI



MASTERS' UNION



BHARAT PETROLEUM – KOCHI REFINERY



NUVOCO CEMENT



JINDAL INDIA



BAHRI MAZROEI TRADING COMPANY – DUBAI



LANDMARK GROUP – DUBAI



AMBER ENTERPRISES



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