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This is going to be a long ■ but I think it will be worth your time.

Background story: One of the hardest problem in copyright law is actually determining whether a work is in the public domain or not. Many countries have exceptions, sometimes really complex ones.

For example, in the French context, it is relevant to know whether the author fell during wartime on the French side. Many great minds at Europeana tried to come up with flow charts to answer the public domain question for many EU/EFTA countries. The result is gorgeous.

You can access a version of the flow charts online.

https://pro.europeana.eu/files/Europeana_Professional/IPR/IPR%20images/Public%20Domain%20Calculator%20Poster.

I used to have a DIN A0 poster hanging in my Parliament office in Berlin and it always spiked the interest of visitors coming by. **<https://t.co/V8m8ZV4JLS>**

Prompt: Write an html page with embedded javascript that will ask a user all the required information to determine if a work is in the public domain

The GPT output is awesome, yet there is a very funny aspect to it (which is openly stated in the comment below the HTML/js text): It didn't do the calculation part

// TODO: Implement the algorithm to calculate whether a work is in the public domain <https://t.co/gU3gOyXAwr>

Write an html page with embedded javascript that will ask a user all the required information to determine if a work is in the public domain

Here is an example of an HTML page with embedded JavaScript that will ask a user for all the necessary information to determine if a work is in the public domain:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Public Domain Calculator</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Public Domain Calculator</h1>
  <form>
    <label for="title">Title:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="title" name="title"><br>
    <label for="author">Author:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="author" name="author"><br>
    <label for="year">Year of Publication:</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="year" name="year"><br>
    <label for="type">Type of Work:</label><br>
    <select id="type" name="type">
      <option value="book">Book</option>
      <option value="article">Article</option>
      <option value="artwork">Artwork</option>
      <option value="song">Song</option>
      <option value="film">Film</option>
      <option value="other">Other</option>
    </select><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>

  <script>
    const form = document.querySelector('form');
    form.addEventListener('submit', event => {
      event.preventDefault();
      const title = form.elements['title'].value;
      const author = form.elements['author'].value;
      const year = form.elements['year'].value;
      const type = form.elements['type'].value;

      // Calculate whether the work is in the public domain
      // using the provided information
      const isPublicDomain = calculatePublicDomain(title, author,
year, type);

      // Show a message to the user indicating whether the work is
in the public domain
      alert(`The work "${title}" is${isPublicDomain ? '' : 'not'}
in the public domain.`);
    });

    function calculatePublicDomain(title, author, year, type) {
      // TODO: Implement the algorithm to calculate whether a work
is in the public domain
      // based on the provided information
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

The `calculatePublicDomain` function is where the actual calculation of whether a work is in the public domain would be implemented. There are many factors that can affect whether a work is in the public domain, such as the year it was published, the country it was published in, and the type of work it is. The exact details of how to determine whether a work is in the public domain can vary depending on the specific circumstances, so it is important to consult the relevant laws and regulations in your jurisdiction before implementing this function.

Try again

The resulting HTML is fully functional in the sense that it accepts input but no calculation is done whatsoever. <https://t.co/jTfluz8Vul>

Public Domain Calculator

Title:

Author:



Year of Publication:

Type of Work:
Book ▾

Submit

So I asked chatGPT to expand on that. It complied. In a second prompt, I asked it to account for different jurisdictions (which I misspelled but chatGPT didn't bother) <https://t.co/6Z5DpxPVD8>

 Thank you. Could you work a bit on the function calculatePublicDomain to make some progress here? 

 Sure, here is an example implementation of the `calculatePublicDomain` function: 

```
function calculatePublicDomain(title, author, year, type) {
  // Check if the work was published before 1923, which is the
  // cut-off date for works to be in the public domain in the United
  States
  if (year < 1923) {
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work is a book, article, or artwork and was published
  // before 1964 and the author has been dead for at least 70 years
  if ((type === 'book' || type === 'article' || type === 'artwork') &&
  year < 1964) {
    // TODO: Check if the author has been dead for at least 70 years
    // This would require additional information such as the author's
    date of death
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work is a song or film and was published before 1939
  if ((type === 'song' || type === 'film') && year < 1939) {
    return true;
  }

  // In all other cases, the work is not in the public domain
  return false;
}
```

This implementation uses some general rules that are based on the copyright laws in the United States, but it is important to note that these rules can vary depending on the jurisdiction and the specific circumstances. Therefore, this function should only be used as a starting point, and should be adjusted based on the specific laws and regulations that apply in your jurisdiction. For example, you might need to take into account the author's date of death to determine whether a work is in the public domain, or you might need to use a different cut-off date for works published before 1923. Additionally, this function only covers a few of the many different types of works that can be protected by copyright, so you may need to add additional cases for other types of works.



Awesome. Please expand this work to account for various jurisdictions.



Here is an example of an expanded implementation of the `calculatePublicDomain` function that takes into account the jurisdiction where the work was published:



```
function calculatePublicDomain(title, author, year, type, jurisdiction) {
  // Check if the work was published before 1923, which is the
  // cut-off date for works to be in the public domain in the United
  States
  if (year < 1923 && jurisdiction === 'US') {
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work is a book, article, or artwork and was published
  // before 1964 and the author has been dead for at least 70 years in
  the US
  if ((type === 'book' || type === 'article' || type === 'artwork') &&
  year < 1964 && jurisdiction === 'US') {
    // T000: Check if the author has been dead for at least 70 years
    // This would require additional information such as the author's
    date of death
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work is a song or film and was published before 1939
  in the US
  if ((type === 'song' || type === 'film') && year < 1939 &&
  jurisdiction === 'US') {
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work was published before 1950 in Canada
  if (year < 1950 && jurisdiction === 'CA') {
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work was published before 1945 in the UK
  if (year < 1945 && jurisdiction === 'UK') {
    return true;
  }

  // In all other cases, the work is not in the public domain
  return false;
}
```

This implementation includes additional cases for the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, but it is important to note that the specific rules for determining whether a work is in the public domain can vary depending on the jurisdiction. Therefore, this function should only be used as a starting point, and should be adjusted based on the specific laws and regulations that apply in the jurisdiction where the work was published. For example, you might need to take into account the author's date of death to determine whether a work is in the public domain, or you might need to use different cut-off dates for works published before 1923, 1950, or 1945 in different jurisdictions. Additionally, this function only covers a few of the many different types of works that can be protected by copyright, so you may need to add additional cases for other types of works and jurisdictions.

since the javascript function added another parameter, I asked chatGPT to make modifications to the other parts of the page to account for that change. Note that I didn't give a direct task but just made an observation.
<https://t.co/fdEkyHuQmE>

ah, I see that you added another parameter to the function. Does this change the other parts of the HTML page?

Yes, the `calculatePublicDomain` function now takes an additional parameter for the jurisdiction where the work was published, so this parameter needs to be passed to the function when it is called. Here is an example of how the HTML page could be updated to include this parameter:

```
Copy code

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Public Domain Calculator</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Public Domain Calculator</h1>
  <form>
    <label for="title">Title:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="title" name="title"><br>
    <label for="author">Author:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="author" name="author"><br>
    <label for="year">Year of Publication:</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="year" name="year"><br>
    <label for="type">Type of Work:</label><br>
    <select id="type" name="type">
      <option value="book">Book</options>
      <option value="article">Article</options>
      <option value="artwork">Artwork</options>
      <option value="song">Song</options>
      <option value="film">Film</options>
      <option value="other">Other</options>
    </select><br><br>
    <label for="jurisdiction">Jurisdiction:</label><br>
    <select id="jurisdiction" name="jurisdiction">
      <option value="US">United States</option>
      <option value="CA">Canada</option>
      <option value="UK">United Kingdom</option>
      <option value="other">Other</option>
    </select><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>

  <script>
    const form = document.querySelector('form');
    form.addEventListener('submit', event => {
      event.preventDefault();
      const title = form.elements['title'].value;
      const author = form.elements['author'].value;
      const year = form.elements['year'].value;
      const type = form.elements['type'].value;
      const jurisdiction = form.elements['jurisdiction'].value;

      // Calculate whether the work is in the public domain
      // using the provided information
      const isPublicDomain = calculatePublicDomain(title, author,
year, type, jurisdiction);

      // Show a message to the user indicating whether the work is
in the public domain
      alert(`The work "${title}" is${isPublicDomain ? '' : ' not'}
in the public domain.`);
    });

    function calculatePublicDomain(title, author, year, type,
jurisdiction) {
      // Check if the work was published before 1923, which is the
// cut-off date for works to be in the public domain in the
United States
      if (year < 1923 && jurisdiction === 'US') {
        return true;
      }

      // Check if the work is a book, article, or artwork and was
published
      // before 1964 and the author has been dead for at least 70
years in the US
      if ((
```

At this point, the HTML output became too long for one reply and chatGPT had no problem continuing when asked about this. <https://t.co/6Mhcjkj88w>

the last output just ended mid-sentence. Can you finish from there?

Sure, here is the rest of the sentence that was cut off in the previous response:

```
(type == 'book' || type == 'article' || type == 'artwork') && year < 1964 && jurisdiction == 'US') {  
  // TODO: Check if the author has been dead for at least 70 years  
  // This would require additional information such as the author's date of death  
  return true;  
}  
  
// Check if the work is a song or film and was published before 1939 in the US  
if ((type == 'song' || type == 'film') && year < 1939 && jurisdiction == 'US') {  
  return true;  
}  
  
// Check if the work was published before 1950 in Canada  
if (year < 1950 && jurisdiction == 'CA') {  
  return true;  
}  
  
// Check if the work was published before 1945 in the UK  
if (year < 1945 && jurisdiction == 'UK') {  
  return true;  
}  
  
// In all other cases, the work is not in the public domain  
return false;  
}
```

This implementation includes additional cases for the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, but it is important to note that the specific rules for determining whether a work is in the public domain can vary depending on the jurisdiction. Therefore, this function should only be used as a starting point, and should be adjusted based on the specific laws and regulations that apply in the jurisdiction where the work was published. For example, you might need to take into account the author's date of death to determine whether a work is in the public domain, or you might need to use different cut-off dates for works published before 1923, 1950, or 1945 in different jurisdictions. Additionally, this function only covers a few of the many different types of works that can be protected by copyright, so you may need to add additional cases for other types of works and jurisdictions.

a bit of praise, nothing to see here. <https://t.co/bOMvSM8wc4>

I really like the disclaimers that you provided. It is somehow reassuring to see that you openly state the limitations of your answer. Well done!

Thank you, I'm glad you found my disclaimers helpful. As a large language model trained by OpenAI, my goal is to provide accurate and helpful information to users, but I am not able to browse the web or access up-to-date information, so my responses are limited to the knowledge that I have been trained on. I always try to include relevant disclaimers and caveats to make it clear when my answers may be limited or out of date.

At this point, I asked chatGPT to polish up the interface a bit, because why not: <https://t.co/OtVtcnbHfh>



One question though: Could you make the html form a bit more elegant, yet maintain the functions and the simplicity?



Sure, here is an example of how the HTML page could be updated to use a more elegant form layout:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Public Domain Calculator</title>
  <style>
    form {
      display: flex;
      flex-direction: column;
    }
    label, select, input[type="submit"] {
      margin: 5px 0;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Public Domain Calculator</h1>
  <form>
    <label for="title">Title:</label>
    <input type="text" id="title" name="title">
    <label for="author">Author:</label>
    <input type="text" id="author" name="author">
    <label for="year">Year of Publication:</label>
    <input type="number" id="year" name="year">
    <label for="type">Type of Work:</label>
    <select id="type" name="type">
      <option value="book">Book</option>
      <option value="article">Article</option>
      <option value="artwork">Artwork</option>
      <option value="song">Song</option>
      <option value="film">Film</option>
      <option value="other">Other</option>
    </select>
    <label for="jurisdiction">Jurisdiction:</label>
    <select id="jurisdiction" name="jurisdiction">
      <option value="US">United States</option>
      <option value="CA">Canada</option>
      <option value="UK">United Kingdom</option>
      <option value="other">Other</option>
    </select>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>

  <script>
const form = document.querySelector('form');
form.addEventListener('submit', event => {
  event.preventDefault();
  const title = form.elements['title'].value;
  const author = form.elements['author'].value;
  const year = form.elements['year'].value;
  const type = form.elements['type'].value;
  const jurisdiction = form.elements['jurisdiction'].value;

  // Calculate whether the work is in the public domain
  // using the provided information
  const isPublicDomain = calculatePublicDomain(title, author,
year, type, jurisdiction);

  // Show a message to the user indicating whether the work is
in the public domain
  alert(`The work "${title}" is${isPublicDomain ? '' : ' not'}
in the public domain.`);
});

function calculatePublicDomain(title, author, year, type,
jurisdiction) {
  // Check if the work was published before 1923, which is the
// cut-off date for works to be in the public domain in the
United States
  if (year < 1923 && jurisdiction === 'US') {
    return true;
  }

  // Check if the work is a book, article, or artwork and was
published
  // before 1964 and the author has been dead for at least 70
years in the US
  if ((type === 'book
```


Sure, here is the rest of the response:



```
Copy code
((type == 'book' || type == 'article' || type == 'artwork') && year <
1964 && jurisdiction == 'US') {
  // TODO: Check if the author has been dead for at least 70 years
  // This would require additional information such as the author's
  date of death
  return true;
}

// Check if the work is a song or film and was published before 1939
in the US
if ((type == 'song' || type == 'film') && year < 1939 &&
jurisdiction == 'US') {
  return true;
}

// Check if the work was published before 1950 in Canada
if (year < 1950 && jurisdiction == 'CA') {
  return true;
}

// Check if the work was published before 1945 in the UK
if (year < 1945 && jurisdiction == 'UK') {
  return true;
}

// In all other cases, the work is not in the public domain
return false;
}
```

This implementation includes additional cases for the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, but it is important to note that the specific rules for determining whether a work is in the public domain can vary depending on the jurisdiction. Therefore, this function should only be used as a starting point, and should be adjusted based on the specific laws and regulations that apply in the jurisdiction where the work was published. For example, you might need to take into account the author's date of death to determine whether a work is in the public domain, or you might need to use different cut-off dates for works published before 1923, 1950, or 1945 in different jurisdictions. Additionally, this function only covers a few of the many different types of works that can be protected by copyright, so you may need to add additional cases for other types of works and jurisdictions.

and here we are.

I am repeating the disclaimers by chatGPT here: This is not a problem solved, by a long shot. You could never use this tool to make a determination on the PD status of a work. But it was nevertheless a - for lack of better words - magical experience. <https://t.co/kzYMKUqgXJ>

Public Domain Calculator

Title:

Author:

Year of Publication:

Type of Work:

Jurisdiction:

Submit

If the only thing that chatGPT does is to provide people to create semi-nonfunctional user Interfaces to test drive ideas, this whole thing would have been worth it. <https://t.co/aCRrSkBSwO>

Public Domain Calculator

Title:

Author:

Year of Publication:

Type of Work:

Jurisdiction:

The work "Ye olde random booketh " is in the public domain.

Public Domain Calculator

Title:

Author:

Year of Publication:

Type of Work:

Jurisdiction:

The work "Ye young random booketh " is not in the public domain.