

ELLYPUNK

Classic Training

WEEKLY DIGEST

7-13 September 2026



This week

7-13 September 2026

Available archived editions, in their original date order.

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This week

7-13 September 2026

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ELLY EXPLAINS: WHAT IS DOCKER?



WHY CARE?



Your app needs code, libraries and settings. Docker packages those pieces so the app runs **consistently** from laptop to test to server.

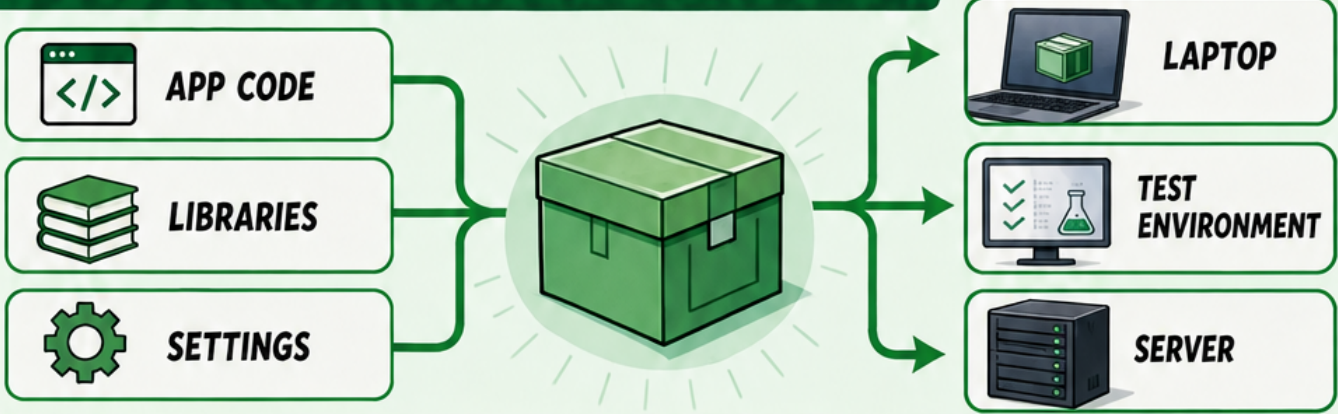
LUNCHBOX ANALOGY



Think lunchbox, not magic box: it carries the app's ingredients together.

 The analogy stops there — a container is really an **isolated process**.

PACKAGE ONCE. RUN CONSISTENTLY.



PACKAGE ONCE. RUN CONSISTENTLY.

IMAGE → CONTAINER

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DOCKERFILE

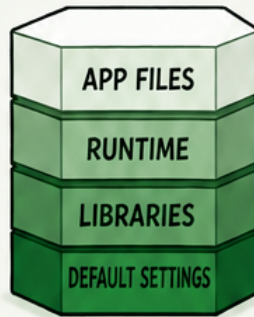
Optional recipe:
steps for
building an image.



BUILD

IMAGE

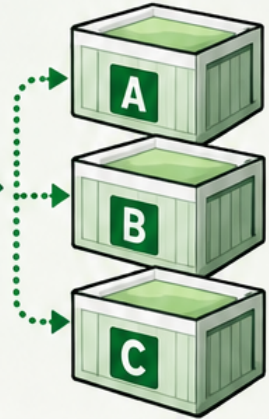
Read-only package:
app files + runtime +
libraries + default
settings.



RUN

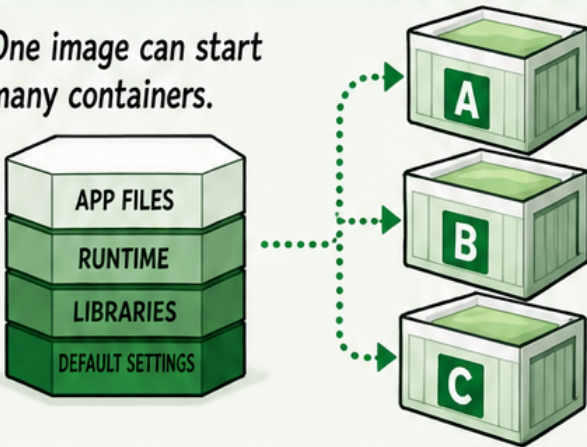
CONTAINER

A runnable instance of
that image: an isolated
process with its own
writable layer.



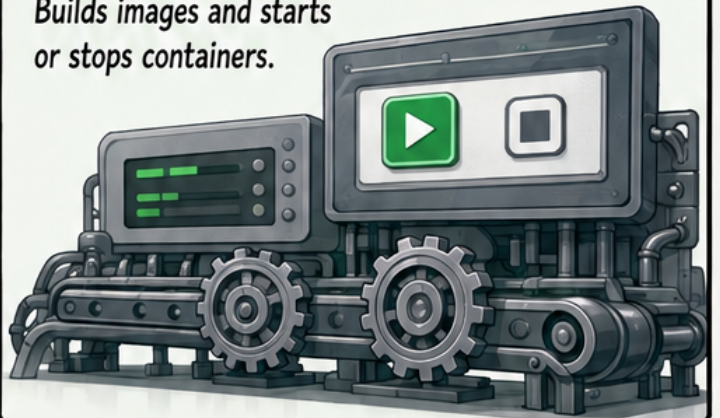
ONE IMAGE, MANY CONTAINERS

One image can start
many containers.



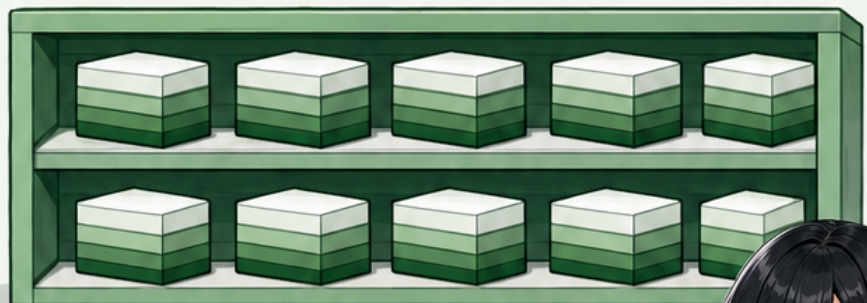
DOCKER ENGINE

Builds images and starts
or stops containers.



REGISTRY

Stores and
shares images.



**RECIPE → PACKAGE →
RUNNING INSTANCE.**



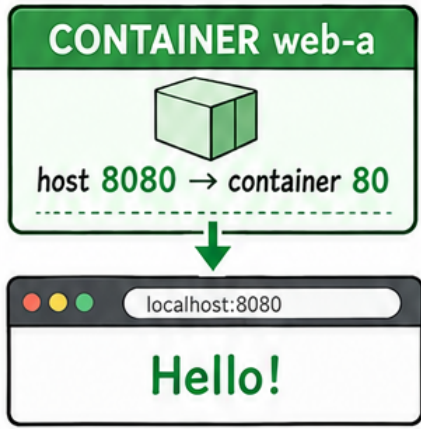
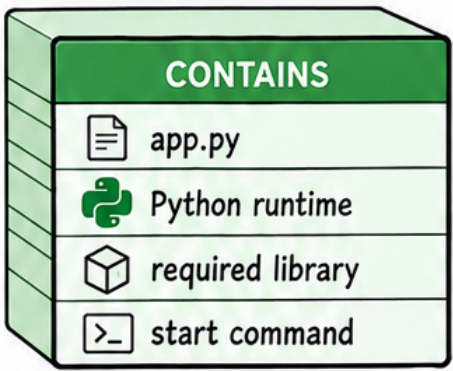
A TINY WORKED EXAMPLE



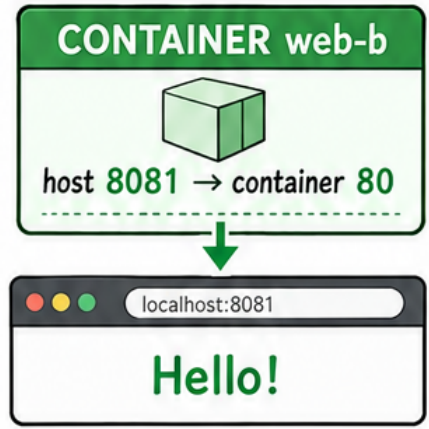
GOAL

Share a small web app without asking everyone to install its exact Python and libraries.

IMAGE: hello-web:1.0



RUN THE SAME IMAGE TWICE

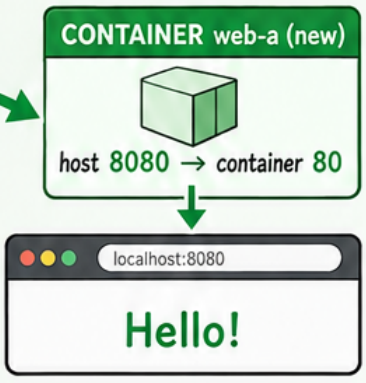


✓ **SAME PACKAGED IMAGE. TWO INDEPENDENT RUNNING INSTANCES.**

- Delete web-a?
The image remains.
- Start a replacement from the same image.

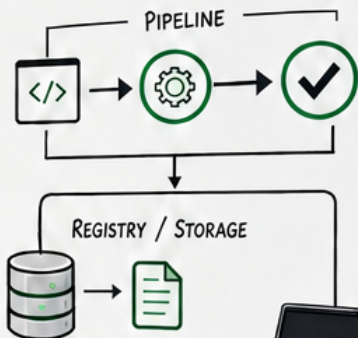


IMAGE: hello-web:1.0



WHAT DO PEOPLE USE DOCKER FOR?

Docker helps package and run apps consistently.



CONSISTENT DEV & TEST



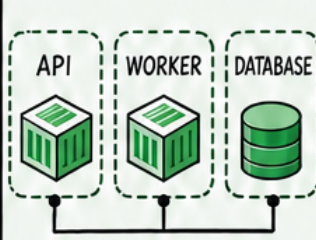
Share the same app dependencies.

CI/CD



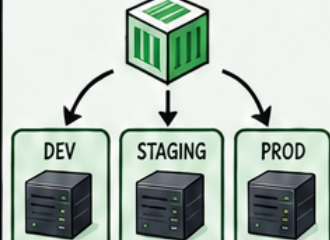
Build and test a versioned image.

SERVICES



Run an API, worker or database separately.

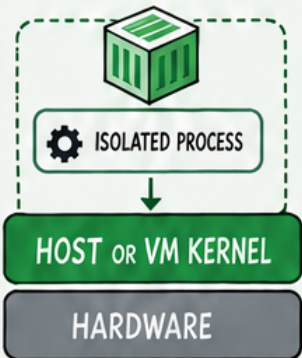
DEPLOYMENT



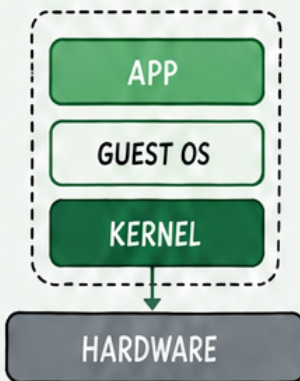
Move the same image through environments.

CONTAINER ≠ VM

A container is usually an isolated process sharing its host — or VM — kernel.

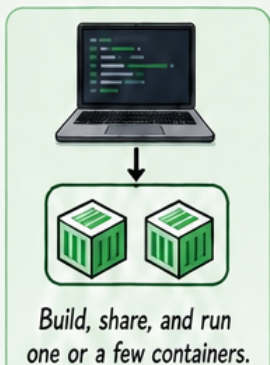


A VM includes a guest OS and kernel.

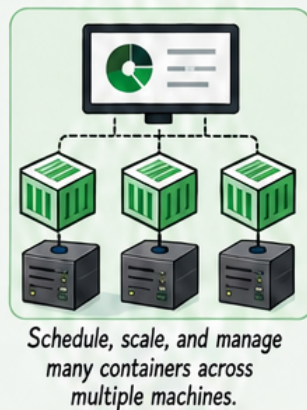


DOCKER ≠ KUBERNETES

Docker helps build and run containers.



Kubernetes coordinates containerized workloads across machines.



DATA WARNING



Removing a container discards changes not saved in persistent storage.



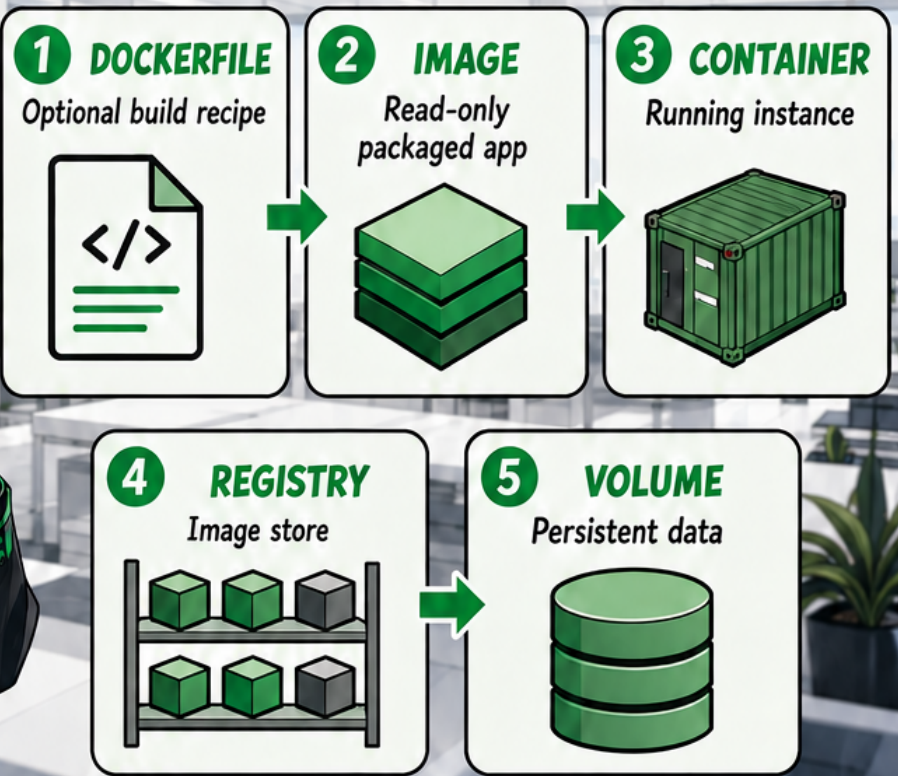
Use a volume for data you must keep.

CONTAINER REMOVED



THE 30-SECOND RECAP

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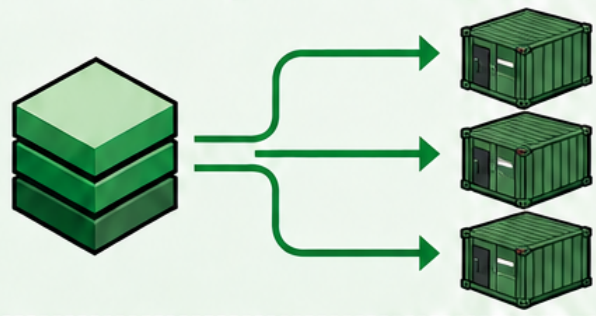


★ REMEMBER

Build an image. Run a container.
Keep important data in a volume.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Q: If one image starts three containers, how many images and running containers?



A: One image; three independent container instances.



➔ YOU'VE GOT IT! ✨



NEXT: WHAT ARE SQL JOINS?

Matching rows with meaning.



ELLY EXPLAINS: WHAT IS KIMBALL DATA WAREHOUSING?

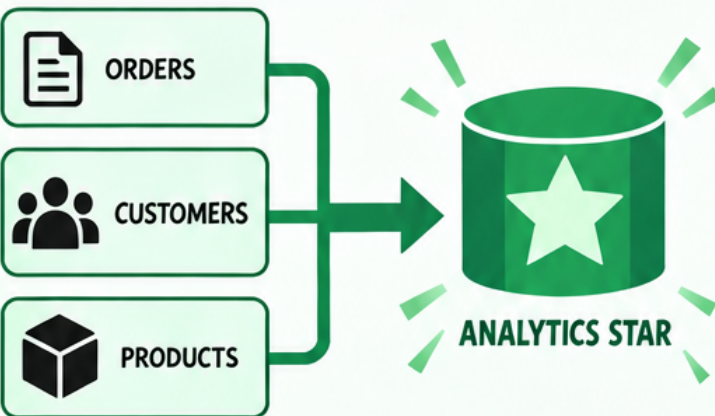
A practical way to organise analytics data around **business events**, so people can answer questions quickly and consistently.

BUSINESS
EVENTS
↓
INSIGHTS
↓
BETTER
DECISIONS



PEOPLE
DATA
INSIGHTS
BETTER BUSINESS

Operational systems record the work.
A Kimball-style warehouse reshapes
that data for analysis.



Operational systems
record the work
(as it happens).

A Kimball-style warehouse
reshapes that data
for analysis
(e.g., star schema).

Why does it matter?

How much did we
sell by month
and product?



It is a **modelling approach** —
not a database product.

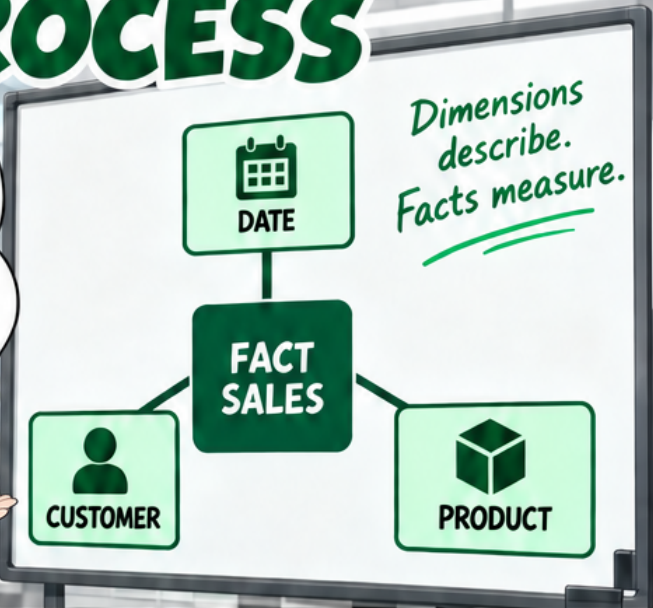
BUILD FROM THE BUSINESS PROCESS



Kimball dimensional design starts with the business process.

Then you decide the grain, identify the dimensions, and choose the facts.

Let's walk through the four key decisions!



1 SELECT THE PROCESS

The activity to measure, such as sales.



Start with a clear business process, like sales.



2 DECLARE THE GRAIN

What one fact row represents.

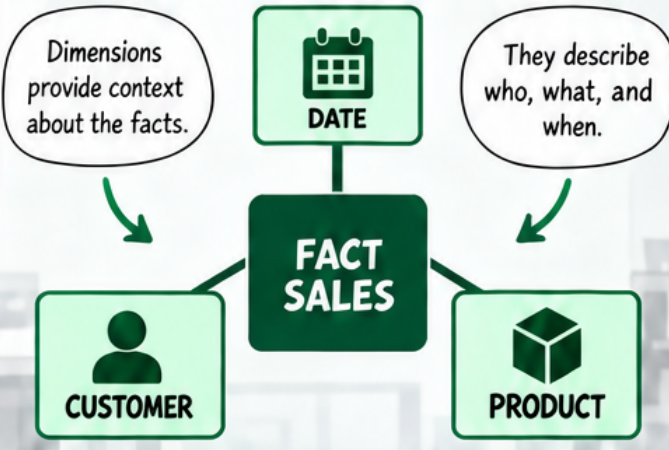
Be specific about the grain. It defines exactly what each fact row means.

One row = one product line on one order.



3 IDENTIFY DIMENSIONS

Descriptive context: Date, Product, Customer.



4 IDENTIFY FACTS

Measurements: Quantity, Sales Amount.

Facts are numeric measurements about the process, such as quantity and sales amount.

FACT SALES	
Quantity	(e.g., units)
Sales Amount	(e.g., revenue)



Dimensions describe. Facts measure.

ONE ROW, ONE **CLEAR EVENT**

PAGE 3



Let's look at a simple star schema example.

Each row in the fact table is **one clear event** at the grain we choose.

GRAIN: One product line sold on one order.

In this example, each row records a single product line from a customer's order on a specific date, with the quantity and sales amount.

**SAME GRAIN
= CONSISTENT DATA
= CLEAR ANALYSIS**

FactSales

DateKey	ProductKey	CustomerKey	Qty	Sales
20260909	P10	C07	2	£12
20260909	P20	C07	1	£5

Dimension Tables (lookup information)

DimDate	
DateKey	FullDate
20260909	9 Sep 2026, Wed

DimProduct	
ProductKey	ProductName
P10	Tea
P20	Cake

DimCustomer		
CustomerKey	CustomerName	City
C07	Ana	London

Star Schema Layout



Look up the details for our two rows:

DATE: 20260909 → 9 Sep 2026, Wed

PRODUCT: P10 → Tea; P20 → Cake

CUSTOMER: C07 → Ana, London



Now we can answer a simple question:
"What are the total sales for Ana on 9 Sep 2026?"

ANSWER

Sales for Ana =

£12 + £5 = £17.

Two rows. One customer. One day.
A clear answer!



PAGE 4

A bar chart with four bars of increasing height, colored in a light blue/teal shade. The bars represent a positive growth trend over four sequential periods.

Teams use Kimball models to organize data so they can ask reliable questions and get consistent answers.

Age Group	Number of People (Millions)
15-24	~15
25-34	~25
35-44	~35
45-54	~45
55-64	~55
65-74	~65
75-84	~55
85+	~10

3 Reuse conformed dimensions across processes.

We take real business events, clean them, and load them into fact tables.

Users filter by dimensions like product or time, and the reports sum the facts.

The same conformed dimensions can be reused across different teams and processes.

A SHARED DIMENSION CONNECTS THE FACTS

FACT RETURNS				
Return Date	Product ID	Store	Quantity	Return Amount
2025-01-08	P100	S001	1	1200
2025-01-10	P105	S004	1	300
2025-01-12	P102	S002	1	400
...	...	...	...	...

One shared **Product** definition keeps names and categories consistent.

MISCONCEPTION

Kimball

Kimball
means one
giant table.

Kimball **does not** mean
one giant table.

It is a **modelling approach**, not a database product.

THE KIMBALL RECAP

PAGE 5



Let's recap the Kimball basics! These 4 pieces work together to build a great data warehouse.

1
PROCESS
choose the activity.



2
GRAIN
define one row.



3
DIMENSIONS
describe the event.



4
FACTS
measure the event.



TINY GLOSSARY



Fact table:
events and measurements.



Dimension:
descriptive context.



Grain:
what one fact row represents.



Conformed:
shared consistently.



A few key terms to remember!

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING



?

Q

At grain 'one product line per order,' can one row contain two products?

A

ANSWER: No.

Two products mean two rows.



Clear grain.
Consistent answers.



Clear grain. Consistent answers.

PROMPTING CHATGPT

PAGE 1



1 GOAL – what should ChatGPT do?



Turn a rough idea into a result you can review and use.



2 CONTEXT – what should it know?



3 OUTPUT – what should the result look like?



4 BOUNDARIES – what must it preserve or avoid?



Use only the anchors that help.



BUILD THE REQUEST

PAGE 2



1 GOAL



2 CONTEXT



3 OUTPUT



4 BOUNDARIES



MINI PROMPT

Turn these meeting notes into a one-page update for the project team. Put decisions and next steps first.

CHOOSE CONTEXT AND CONTROL



The right workspace, useful context, and clear boundaries help you get better results with ChatGPT.



CHOOSE THE WORKSPACE

CHAT

questions, ideas, drafts, and back-and-forth



CHATGPT WORK

larger tasks with a reviewable result



CODEX

software development and technical work



ADD ONLY USEFUL CONTEXT



Files or pasted source material



Web search for current information



A project for related chats, files, sources, and instructions

PRACTICAL BOUNDARIES



Keep approved dates unchanged.



Flag missing information instead of guessing.



Draft it. Do not send or publish it.



Context improves the answer. Boundaries keep the task under control. ★



WORKED EXAMPLE: FROM VAGUE TO **USEFUL**

BETTER
PROMPTS
BRIGHTER
RESULTS
`</>`



A clear prompt
turns a vague
request into a
useful result.

PROBLEM – VAGUE REQUEST

“Summarize this.”



CHECK

Audience, format, priorities,
and safety are missing.



IMPROVED PROMPT

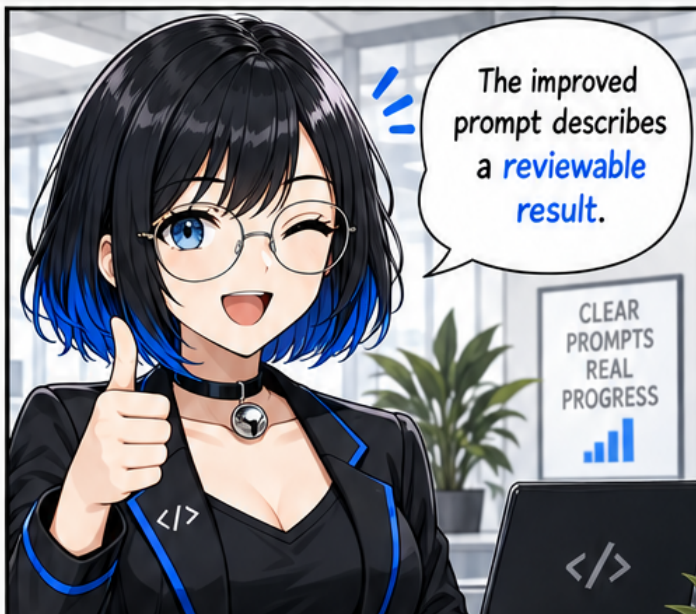


Here's a
much better
prompt!

- 1 Turn the attached meeting notes into a one-page update for the project team.
- 2 Put decisions and next steps first.
- 3 List each owner and due date.
- 4 Keep approved dates unchanged.
- 5 Flag missing or conflicting information.
- 6 Do not send or publish it.

FINAL CHECK

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | | One page | ☒ |
| 2 | | Correct audience | ☒ |
| 3 | | Decisions first | ☒ |
| 4 | | Owners and due dates | ☒ |
| 5 | | Boundaries honored | ☒ |



The improved
prompt describes
a **reviewable**
result.

CLEAR
PROMPTS
REAL
PROGRESS



Small changes. Big improvements.

NEXT: Try it yourself!



PROMPT CHECKLIST

PAGE 5



1 Is the **goal** clear?



2 Did I add the **context** that changes the answer?



3 Did I name the **audience** and **output format**?



4 Did I state the important **boundaries**?



5 Did I ask for a **final check** when accuracy matters?



6 Will I **review** before I share or act?

FOLLOW-UP LOOP



1 **REVIEW** —
what is useful
or missing?



2 **REFINE** —
request one
precise change.



3 **REUSE** —
keep the pattern
that works.

SAME
IDEAS
BIGGER
POSSIBILITIES
★

FINAL TIP FROM ELLY

Your first prompt
does not need to be
perfect. **Make the
next instruction
precise.**

**YOU
GOT
THIS!**
★

CLEARER PROMPTS
BETTER RESULTS
BRIGHTER IDEAS

</>

</>

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

ESTIMATE, DON'T OVERPROMISE

OBJECTIVE

Turn one sample estimate into an **honest range**—and report what that range means.

POINT ESTIMATE

One best guess.



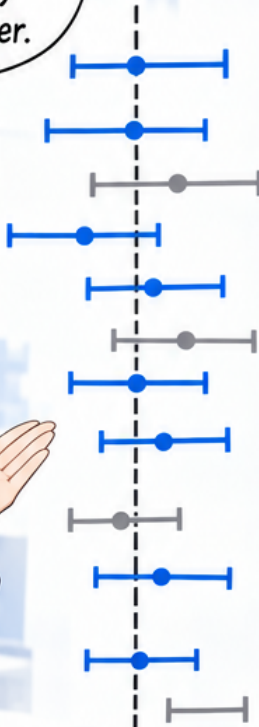
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL



Lower limit | Estimate | Upper limit

95% BELONGS TO THE METHOD.

Across many repeated random samples, about **95%** of intervals built this way contain the true parameter.



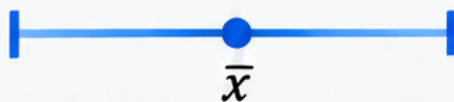
A RANGE SHOWS THE UNCERTAINTY ONE NUMBER WOULD HIDE.

A range shows the **uncertainty** one number would hide.

BUILD THE INTERVAL

PAGE 2

Confidence Interval
for the Population Mean



1 ASK

Which population
parameter?

Here: the population mean.



2 CHECK

Random or representative
sample.

Independent observations.



3 COMPUTE

Estimate = $\bar{x}$

Standard error = $s / \sqrt{n}$

Margin = $t^* \times \text{standard error}$

Interval = estimate $\pm$ margin



4 REPORT

Confidence level, interval,
sample size, units, and
assumptions.

The formula is short.
The assumptions do
the heavy lifting.



GUARDRAILS BEFORE YOU TRUST IT



MORE DATA



Smaller standard error.
Usually a narrower interval.

MORE VARIABILITY



A wider interval.

MORE CONFIDENCE



99% is wider than 95%.

BIAS WARNING



❌ DON'T SAY

95% of
observations lie
inside.

✅ DO SAY

This method
captures the true mean
in about 95% of
repeated samples.



A confidence interval for a mean
is **not** a prediction interval for one
future value.



Precision is **not** the same as truth.

WORKED EXAMPLE: SUPPORT WAIT TIME

PROBLEM



Random sample: $n = 25$ tickets



Mean = 42 min



Sample SD = 10 min



Assume independent observations and no strong skew or outliers.

ACTION

1

$SE = 10 / \text{square root of } 25 = 2 \text{ min}$



2

$t\text{-star (df} = 24) = 2.064$



3

$\text{Margin} = 2.064 \times 2 = 4.128$, about 4.1 min



4

$95\% \text{ CI} = 42 \pm 4.1 = 37.9 \text{ to } 46.1 \text{ min}$

CHECK



$37.9 < 42 < 46.1$

Target mean = 35 min

The whole interval is above 35, so the estimate misses the target by more than sampling uncertainty at the 95% level.

IMPROVE

Want roughly half the margin?
Use about 4 times the sample size,
if variability and design stay similar.



REPORT UNCERTAINTY, NOT FALSE CERTAINTY

PAGE 5

PRACTICAL CHECKLIST

- ☒ Name the population parameter.
- ☒ Show the estimate and 95% CI.
- ☒ State n, units, and assumptions.
- ☒ Check the practical target.
- ☒ Distinguish precision from bias.
- ☒ Use the right interval for the question.

POINT ESTIMATE

Where is the centre?



?

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

How precise is the estimate?



A narrow interval can still miss the truth when the sample is biased.

FINAL TIP

Ask: What would repeated samples do?



WHAT IS **INMON** DATA WAREHOUSING?

The Inmon approach builds **one integrated enterprise data warehouse** first, then creates data marts for teams.



MANY SOURCES → ONE TRUSTED CORE → USEFUL MARTS



WHY CARE?

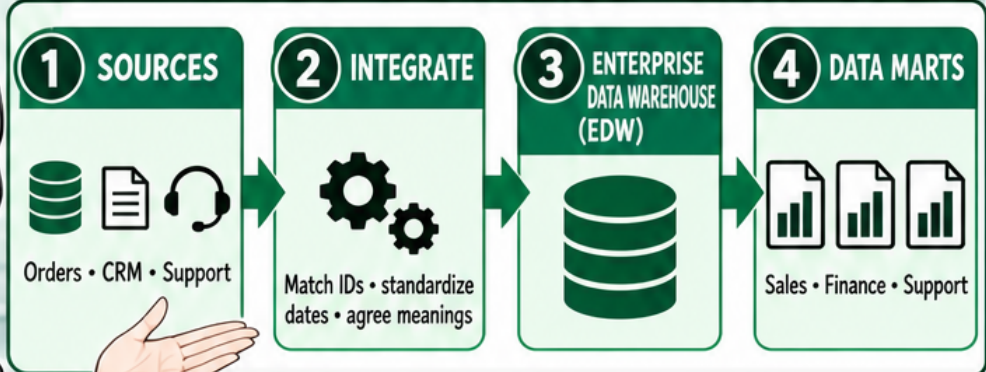
Sales, Finance and Support can start from the same cleaned history.



It is an **architecture**, not a database product.



THE ENTERPRISE-FIRST FLOW



SUBJECT-ORIENTED —
organized around
business subjects



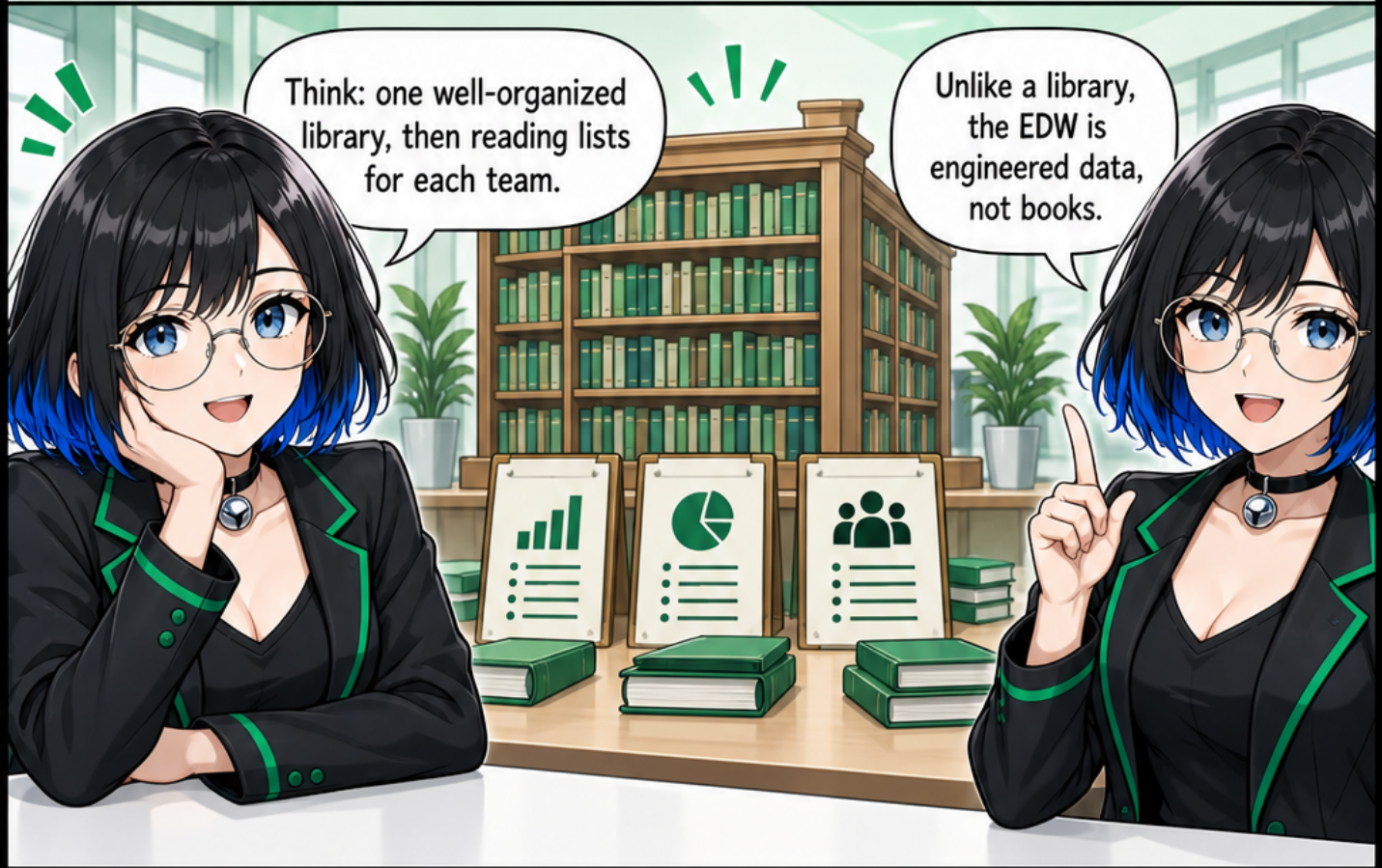
INTEGRATED —
common names
and rules



TIME-VARIANT —
keeps history



NON-VOLATILE —
loaded for analysis,
not transaction updates



Think: one well-organized library, then reading lists for each team.

Unlike a library, the EDW is engineered data, not books.

A TINY INTEGRATION EXAMPLE



 **SOURCE A – ONLINE**

ID	Name	Country	Date	Amount
C007	Ana	UK	2026-09-08	£40



 **SOURCE B – SHOP**

ID	Name	Country	Date	Amount
7	Ana Li	United Kingdom	08/09/2026	£12



INTEGRATION RULES

C007	=	7
Ana	→	Ana Li
United Kingdom	→	UK
08/09/2026	→	2026-09-08



EDW

Source	Customer	Name	Country	Date	Amount
W1	Customer 7	Ana Li	UK	2026-09-08	£40
S1	Customer 7	Ana Li	UK	2026-09-08	£12



DATA MARTS



SALES:

Ana Li total = £40 + £12 = £52



FINANCE:

Same total = £52



Clean once; reuse consistent data.



WHERE IT HELPS – AND WHAT IT ISN'T

USEFUL WHEN



Many systems describe the same customers or products



Several teams need consistent history



Enterprise definitions must be governed centrally

TRADE-OFF

Up-front modelling and integration take time.



NOT one giant table



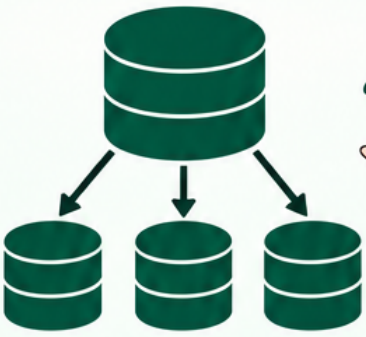
NOT raw data copied into one place



NOT a product you buy



INMON



Integrated, normalized EDW first → data marts



Both seek consistent analytics; the starting structure differs.

KIMBALL



Dimensional business-process models linked by conformed dimensions

RECAP: ONE TRUSTED FOUNDATION

PAGE 5



1 Integrate sources



2 Keep detailed history in the EDW



3 Build marts for people and reports



GLOSSARY



EDW —
enterprise-wide
integrated
warehouse



NORMALIZED —
data split into
related tables to
reduce duplication



DATA MART —
focused delivery
layer for a team
or subject

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING



?

Sales and Finance use
different customer IDs.
Where should the match
be fixed?

ANSWER

During integration,
before the data enters
the EDW—so every mart
inherits the same
customer.



Inmon = integrate enterprise data first,
then deliver it for use.



CONTROL CHARTS: DETECT DRIFT, DON'T CHASE NOISE



A control chart turns variation into a decision.



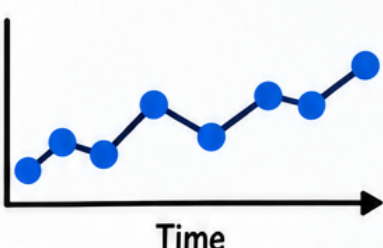
OBJECTIVE

See when a process **changed** – and when it only wobbled.



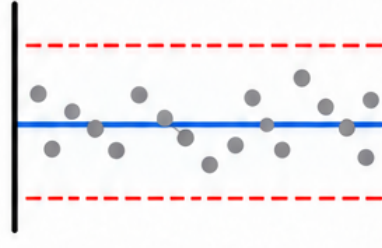
PLOT

One metric in **time order**.



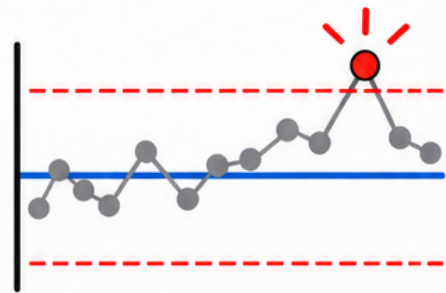
BASELINE

Compare today with **stable behaviour**.

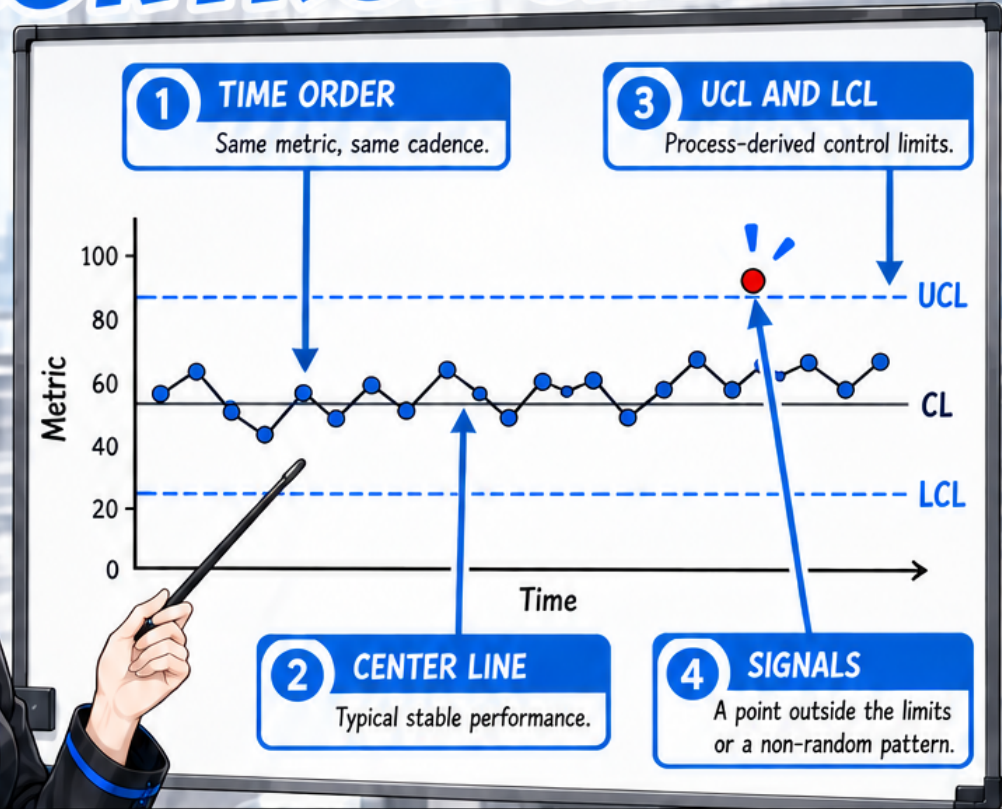
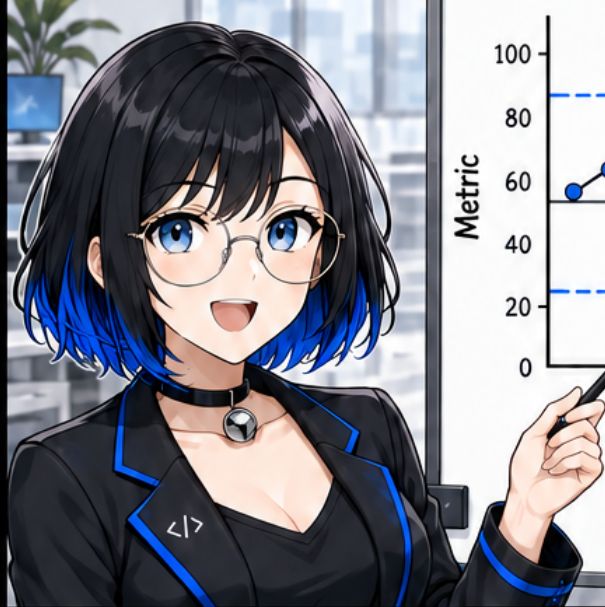


SIGNAL

Investigate **signals**, not every wiggle.

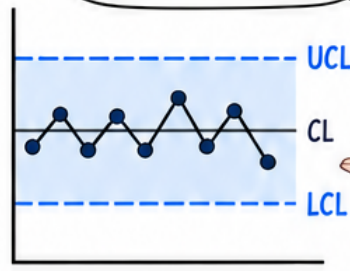


ANATOMY OF A CONTROL CHART



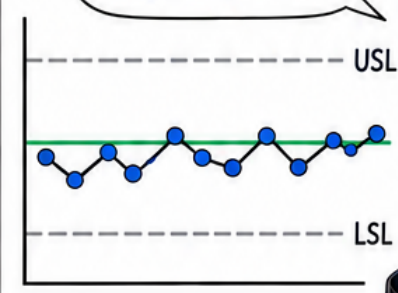
CONTROL LIMITS

Show process behaviour.



TARGETS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Show what you need.



Do not confuse **control** with **capability**.

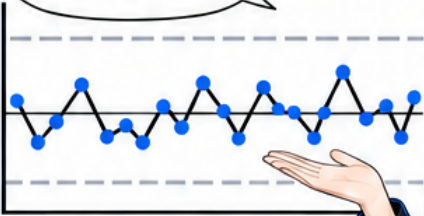


RESPOND TO THE RIGHT VARIATION



COMMON-CAUSE VARIATION

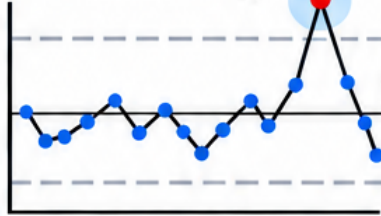
Routine wobble built into the current process.



Improve the system, not one data point.

SPECIAL-CAUSE SIGNAL

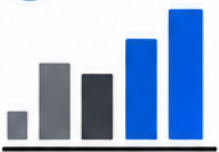
Unusual point, run, or trend.



Investigate what changed at that time.

GOOD PRACTICE

1



Start with a stable historical baseline.

2



Keep the metric definition and cadence fixed.

3



Annotate real process changes.

4



Recalculate limits only for a valid process change or a stronger stable baseline.

5



Choose signal rules before monitoring; more rules create more false alarms.

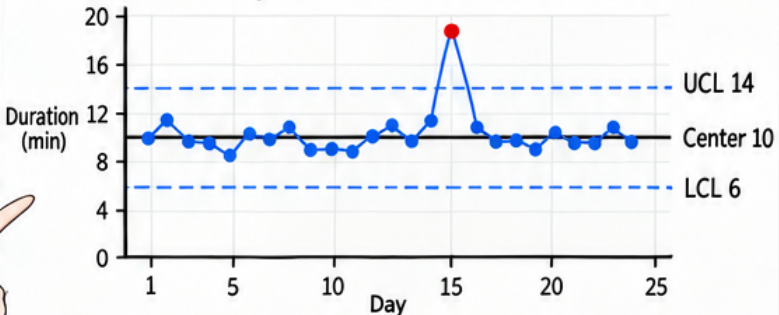


WORKED EXAMPLE: SLOW DAILY LOAD



PROBLEM

Daily warehouse load duration



Stable baseline: center 10 min, UCL 14, LCL 6.
Day 15: 19 min.

ACTION



FOUND

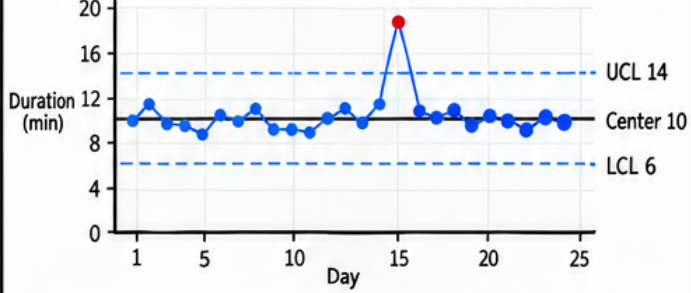


IMPROVE



CHECK

Daily warehouse load duration



Next five days: 10.8, 11.2, 9.9, 10.4, 10.1 min.
All are within the old limits; keep monitoring before declaring a new baseline.



USE CONTROL CHARTS WITHOUT DRAMA

PAGE 5

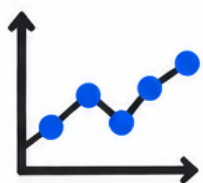


CHECKLIST

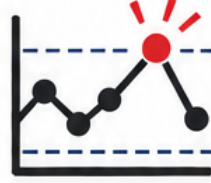
- ☒ One metric, one definition, time order.
- ☒ Build limits from a stable baseline.
- ☒ Keep targets separate from control limits.
- ☒ Investigate signals with local evidence.
- ☒ Annotate changes and fixes.
- ☒ Recalculate only with a valid reason.
- ☒ Track whether the process stays stable.

RECAP

1 PLOT



2 SIGNAL



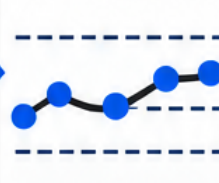
3 INVESTIGATE



4 IMPROVE



5 MONITOR



FINAL TIP FROM ELLY

Ask: *common cause* or *special cause* – then choose the matching action.



Elly Explains:

PAGE 1

11 SEPTEMBER 2026

WHAT IS STATISTICS?

How long will my coffee take?

Statistics helps us collect, summarise and interpret data, while accounting for uncertainty.

Data are recorded observations, such as waiting times.

DESCRIBE

What happened in the data we collected?

INFER

What might a sample tell us about a wider group?

Statistics helps us spot patterns and make informed decisions.

Let's start with five café orders.

NEXT: From a question to data →

Elly Explains:

PAGE 2

FROM QUESTION TO DATA

OUR QUESTION

How long do orders wait at this café today?

POPULATION

All orders at this café today.



SAMPLE

The five orders we measured.



VARIABLE

Waiting time, in minutes, from ordering to receiving a drink.



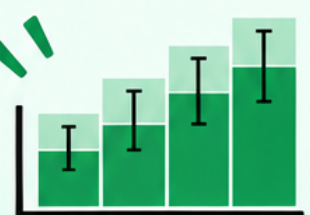
DESCRIBE

Summarise those five waits.



INFER

Use a suitable sample to estimate today's waits, with uncertainty.



How we choose and measure the sample matters.



NEXT: Let's calculate →

Elly Explains:

PAGE 3
FICTIONAL CAFÉ DATA

FIVE WAITS, THREE SUMMARIES

Five waits, sorted from shortest to longest:



MEAN



$$(2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 8) \div 5 = 4 \text{ minutes}$$

Add the waits, then divide by five.

MEDIAN



Median = 3 minutes

The middle of the five sorted values.

RANGE



$$8 - 2 = 6 \text{ minutes}$$

Longest minus shortest.

The 8-minute wait pulls the mean above the median.

These summaries describe these five orders.

Good Data Brighter Decisions

NEXT: What can we conclude? →

Elly Explains:

PAGE 4

USE THE NUMBERS WISELY

A USEFUL CLUE

These five orders averaged 4 minutes, but waits varied.
A café could use well-collected data to plan staffing.

Good Coffee Brighter Days

WHO DID WE MISS?

Only measuring quiet lunchtime orders may miss a busy morning queue.
A sample can be biased: systematically unrepresentative of the wider group.



COMMON MISCONCEPTION

"The mean is 4, so every order takes 4 minutes."

No. A mean summarises a group; individual waits can differ.

Better sampling and more observations help us judge uncertainty.

BETTER DATA
CLEARER DECISIONS
BRIGHTER TOMORROWS

NEXT: Your statistics toolkit →

Elly Explains:

PAGE 5

YOUR STATISTICS TOOLKIT

A few simple tools can help us turn data into meaningful insights!

RECAP

1 Ask a clear question.



2 Collect relevant data.



3 Summarise it and explain its limits.



TINY GLOSSARY

Mean: total divided by the number of values.

Median: middle after sorting; with two middle values, average them.

Variability: how much the values differ.

QUICK CHECK

For waits of 3, 3 and 9 minutes, what are the mean and median?

ANSWER

Mean = $(3 + 3 + 9) \div 3 = 5$ minutes.

Median = 3 minutes.

One long wait changes the mean more than the median.

Ask: who was measured, and who was missed?



PULSE → RHYTHM → NOTES → PLAY



THE FIVE-PASS READ

PAGE 2



1 SCAN

Clef, key signature, time signature, tempo.



2 PULSE

Tap a steady beat before touching the instrument.



3 RHYTHM

Count note lengths and rests.



4 PITCH

Name notes and spot steps or skips.



5 PLAY

Go slowly. Keep the beat moving.



YOUR QUICK-START TOOLKIT



TIME SIGNATURE

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

Top number: beats in each bar.

Bottom number: note value used for one beat in simple time.

NOTE VALUES IN 4/4

-  Semibreve / whole note = 4 beats
-  Minim / half note = 2 beats
-  Crotchet / quarter note = 1 beat
-  Quaver / eighth note = 1/2 beat

 A rest counts too — silence still occupies time.



Music Makes Life Brighter

GUARDRAILS



Better Music Brighter You

-  Set **slow tempo**.
-  Count **aloud**.
-  Do not **speed** through hard bars.
-  Mark **repeats, dynamics, and accidentals** before playing.

WORKED EXAMPLE: ONE BAR IN 4/4

PROBLEM

Four crotchet /
quarter notes:
C – D – E – G.

ACTION

Tap 1, 2, 3, 4.

CHECK

Say **C, D, E, G**
on those same
beats.

1 C	2 D	3 E	4 G
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Rhythm first; fingers second.

IMPROVE

Play at 60 BPM,
one note per click.
If the pulse wobbles,
clap it again.

60
BPM

READ IT WITHOUT PANIC



CHECKLIST

- ☒ Scan the signs.
- ☒ Tap the pulse.
- ☒ Count rhythm and rests.
- ☒ Name notes and patterns.
- ☒ Play slowly without stopping.
- ☒ Fix one bar, then reconnect the phrase.

SCAN



COUNT



NAME



PLAY



REVIEW



Practise the joins between bars — not only the bars themselves. Ten calm minutes beats one frantic hour.



KICK BACK WITH ELLY!

THE LAUNDRY CHAIR HAS WON

That is not
a chair. It is a
*textile-based
filing system.*



WEEKEND STATUS:
PILE ♡

THE THREE-ZONE SYSTEM

PAGE 2

FLOOR: DIRTY



WARDROBE: CLEAN



CHAIR: LEGALLY COMPLICATED



One more hoodie
and it becomes
load-bearing.



ARCHAEOLOGY, BUT SOFTER

PAGE 3

I know exactly what's in that pile.

TOP LAYER:
THIS WEEK

MIDDLE LAYER:
MYSTERIOUS

BOTTOM LAYER:
PREHISTORY



I HAVE RECLAIMED THE CHAIR!

Victory.

SEVEN MINUTES LATER...

Bugger.

THE CHAIR: UNDEFEATED



THE CHAIR-DROBE

Fine.
If the chair wants
a career, it can be
a **wardrobe**.

WEEKEND STATUS:
**FOLDED
EMOTIONALLY**

I'll sort
it **tomorrow.***

*A TRADITIONAL LIE.