When יום טוב falls out on שבת, שבת is mentioned before יום טוב.

If a person does not mention the day (i.e, that it is סוכות, פסר etc.) during the חול המועד or יום טוב or חול המועד, then he must repeat it.

On שבת אשבת, the ברכה is finished by saying מקדש השבת מקדש is finished by saying וישראל וראשי חדשים. If one forgot to mention ראש חודש, then is איוצא ווצא ווצא

עירוב that he did not make an ארץ ישראל, then if he is in ארץ ישראל, then there is nothing he can do (he may, however, cook extra on יום טוב by filling up a pot, even if only one piece is needed). If he is in חוץ לארץ, he may make an חול using the following עירוב תבשילין: if today is חול for tomorrow. If tomorrow is שבת, then I am making the שבת.

If a person did not make an עירוב תבשילין, then not only may he not cook (for שבת), but others may not cook for him using his food (he should give his food as a מתנה to a friend and have the friend cook for him).

If a person cooks on שבת without having made an wirthen the food may be eaten, whether it was done on purpose or by accident.

Once the food for עירוב תבשילין may be eaten (although לכתחילה, the עירוב should be used as לחם on משנה on משנה).

If a person did not make an עירוב תבשילין and needs only food in one pot, while he may add food to that pot, he may not cook a second pot, as this is הערמה-trickery. If he did cook the second pot, he may not eat it (due to a קנס from the רבנן; others may eat it).

While it is שבת to be מפריש תרומות ומעשרות on מפריש on as it is considered like מתקן), if it was done, he may eat the produce.

מתקן as it is considered שבת ויום טוב (as it is considered מתקן (כלי as it is considered). If it was con purpose--במזיד--then the כלי may not be used. If it was done בשוגג, then it may be used.

If a person cooks on שבת במזיד, then it is אטור for the person to eat the food בכלל. If it was cooked בשוגג, then he may eat the food immediately after שבת.

If as a person started preparing his food, his עירוב was eaten, he may continue preparing for שבת.