

P2PP3 Quiz – Answers:

1. There are three possible ways:
 - Select the new OB (no name OB) in the main folder of the P2PP window and press the return (enter) key. Edit the name and then press return again to save.
 - Select the new OB (no name OB) and press the right mouse button to select the "Rename" option from pull-down menu. Press return after changing the name.
 - Select the new OB (no name OB) and then select "File" → "Rename" option from the main P2PP GUI window to change the name. Press return afterwards to save.
2. To concatenation scheduling container. In concatenated OBs the telescope preset charged depends on the distance between the target coordinates of the subsequent observations. Also, in case there is no setup change, some overhead can be saved from the instrument setup.
3. In principle the concatenated OBs do not have strict order. However, in practice when submitting them they will get database numbers (OB ID) that will increase from top to bottom. When executing the concatenated OBs they are sent to the execution sequence in the same order as they were submitted. Unless the operator goes through the effort of re-ordering them (which is possible but is not done normally) the OBs will be executed from top to bottom as they appear in the P2PP main window.

To sort the OBs within a container use right mouse button and Move Up/Down menu after selecting the OB that you would like to move up/down.
4. No. If one selects the OB that belongs to the scheduling container the check-in menu is not active. It is necessary to select the scheduling container because all OBs belonging to the container will be checked-in at the same time. Same for the check-out – select the container to check-out all OBs. It is not possible to check-out only some OBs from a container.

5. Always to the previous OB.
6. It is possible to set up so called open time links, where the maximum time delay is 999 days, implying that the observation can be time any time after the minimum time delay has passed (no upper limit). In this case the OB will not expire, but also the ranking algorithm will not consider it as a time-critical.
7. One OB per week for 4 weeks in a row can be done with a simple time-link of 4 OBs. In principle it is not necessary to set the absolute time constraint in the first OB of the series, because there should be enough time to execute the whole series even if the start of the execution is at some arbitrary time.

In case of a monitoring that takes most of the semester (observing period) it is advisable to set the absolute time constraint in the first OB in the time-linked series in order to “force” the start of the sequence early enough so that it can be also completed.

8. For loose OBs priorities are set via user priority parameter in the Schedule view of the P2PP3. OBs that belong to the scheduling containers will inherit the user priority from the parent container – the priority is thus set at the container level.
9. Select the OB and then press right mouse button to select “Assign Phase I Target”. This is very convenient as it saves typing coordinates and typos...
10. If for the instrument of your choice the observatory can provide telluric standard observations within the calibration plan that are sufficient for your science goals, you should simply put your targets in a time-linked sequence and you are done.

If, however, you need to supply yourself the telluric standard OBs, then this would ideally require a time-linked sequence of concatenated OBs, but this is unfortunately not available for now. In this case it is recommended to put the science OBs in time-linked sequence to ease their observations and supply telluric standards as loose OBs. Please make sure that the README and users comments in the OBs clearly identify the need to take the telluric standards prior/after the science targets.

