# The importance of keeping logs & notes

Keeping track of your work



Increases productivity

Very helpful when someone else needs to work on the same project

• Extremely helpful when you need to reuse your own work years later

### The importance of keeping logs & notes

```
In [ ]: tt = dats[:,0]
        yy = dats[:,1]
        tq = np.arange(140)/10.
        params, params_covariance = optimize.curve_fit(test_func, tt, yy,
                                                        p0=[60,4,.4]
        plt.figure(figsize=(18,10))
        plt.plot(tt, yy, "ok", label="data")
        #plt.plot(tt, test_func(tt, params[0], params[1], params[2]),
                  label='Fitted function')
        plt.plot(tq, test func(tq, params[0], params[1], params[2]),
                 label='Fitted function')
        #plt.plot(tq,60*np.sin(2*np.pi*tq/4+.4))
        plt.xlabel('Time [hrs]',fontsize=24)
        plt.ylabel('Amplitude [m/s]', fontsize=24)
        plt.xticks(fontsize=24)
        plt.yticks(fontsize=24)
        plt.legend(loc="best",fontsize=24)
        plt.show()
        a = (params[1]**2/365**2)**(1/3.)
        print("Approximate a ",a, "AU")
        mstar = 1.1
        K = abs(params[0])
        m = K *np.sqrt(mstar) *np.sqrt(a)/28.43
        print("approximate m" , m, "M$_{Jup}$")
```

## The importance of keeping logs & notes

```
In [ ]: | tt = dats[:,0]
                                                                                  In [ ]: #assign data to variables
                                                                                          tt = dats[:,0]
         yy = dats[:,1]
                                                                                          yy = dats[:,1]
                                                                                          #perform a curve fit to data to find best fit period and amplitude
         tq = np.arange(140)/10.
                                                                                          tq = np.arange(140)/10.
                                                                                          params, params_covariance = optimize.curve_fit(test_func, tt, yy,
         params, params_covariance = optimize.curve_fit(test_func, tt, y)
                                                                                                                                       p0=[60,4,.4]
                                                              p0=[60,4,.4]
                                                                                          plt.figure(figsize=(18,10))
                                                                                          plt.plot(tt, yy, "ok", label="data")
         plt.figure(figsize=(18,10))
                                                                                          #plt.plot(tt, test_func(tt, params[0], params[1], params[2]),
         plt.plot(tt, yy, "ok", label="data")
                                                                                                   label='Fitted function')
         #plt.plot(tt, test func(tt, params[0], params[1], params[2]),
                                                                                          plt.plot(tq, test_func(tq, params[0], params[1], params[2]),
                    label='Fitted function')
                                                                                                  label='Fitted function')
                                                                                          #plt.plot(tq,60*np.sin(2*np.pi*tq/4+.4))
         plt.plot(tq, test func(tq, params[0], params[1], params[2]),
                   label='Fitted function')
                                                                                          plt.xlabel('Time [hrs]',fontsize=24)
         #plt.plot(tq,60*np.sin(2*np.pi*tq/4+.4))
                                                                                          plt.ylabel('Amplitude [m/s]',fontsize=24)
                                                                                          plt.xticks(fontsize=24)
                                                                                          plt.yticks(fontsize=24)
         plt.xlabel('Time [hrs]',fontsize=24)
                                                                                          plt.legend(loc="best", fontsize=24)
         plt.ylabel('Amplitude [m/s]',fontsize=24)
                                                                                          plt.show()
         plt.xticks(fontsize=24)
         plt.yticks(fontsize=24)
                                                                                          #use period to retrieve a:
         plt.legend(loc="best", fontsize=24)
                                                                                          #from Kepler: 4np.pi^2/p^2 = G (m1+m2)/a^3 --> assume 1.1Mo comprable to Sun -->
                                                                                          #p2^~a^3
         plt.show()
                                                                                          a = (params[1]**2/365**2)**(1/3.)
                                                                                          print("Approximate a ",a, "AU")
         a = (params[1]**2/365**2)**(1/3.)
                                                                                          #use amplitude to retrieve mass:
                                                                                          \#: K=\frac{28.43}\left[m/s\right]}{\sqrt{(1}-e^2)}\frac{m_2sin{i}}{M_{Jup}}m1+m2[Mo]-1/2a1 [AU]-1/2a]}
         print("Approximate a ",a, "AU")
                                                                                          #assume you see the system edge-on and it has a circularized orbit:
                                                                                          #K = 28.43 * m [Mjup] /sqrt( [mstar+m] [Msun] /sqrt[a [AU]] )
                                                                                          #simplify mstar+m ~ mstar
                                                                                          mstar = 1.1
         mstar = 1.1
                                                                                          K = abs(params[0])
         K = abs(params[0])
                                                                                          m = K *np.sqrt(mstar) *np.sqrt(a)/28.43
         m = K *np.sqrt(mstar) *np.sqrt(a)/28.43
                                                                                          print("approximate m" , m, "M$ {Jup}$")
         print("approximate m" , m, "M$_{Jup}$")
```

### Organizing your work

- Organization, naming and logging are important
- > Find things later
- > See what you have on a topic
- > Possibly you will get fewer questions when someone needs to take over/needs to use your project
- Organize projects and their files so that...
- > Files you get later will fit naturally into that structure
- > Things list in the order you want them to
- ➤ One look reveals their purpose
- > You'll scarcely want to move them
- > Example: Directory (folder) for this course

## Organizing your work

We will keep class logs, just like a research log

- > Dated entries for all classroom and work sessions
- > Notes and summaries of what you do
- ➤ Links to online resources
- > Snippets of code, screen shots and plots

#### All these enable you to:

- 1. Go back later and restart work
- 2. Figure out what went wrong and fix it
- 3. Manage a large number of trials
- 4. Prove/report your activities to others
- 5. Track time

#### Logs & notes

#### The log

- > Use a text editor (not a word processor), see HWO
- > Start new entry with "\*\*\*\*\*IN: " and output of 'date'
- > Leave blank line above and below
- > Never (EVER) change above current date line
- ➤ If tracking time, end with "\*\*\*\*\*OUT: " and output of 'date'

# HWO



• Start HW0 please!

• Due at 3:40pm

• 10% of your grade!

- Do them well
  - 'nice job!'
  - 'well done!'
  - 'all parts there and working'

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- Do them well
  - 'nice job!'
  - 'well done!'
  - 'all parts there and working'



• 'nice job! I liked how well written and clear your log is and how well documented the code is....'

not grading (we will do the grading)

#### Why?

- Going through the rubric, solutions, and another's code in detail leads to a much deeper understanding and a longer retention of the material
- Seeing how others code something might help you learn how to do something better/faster (or what to avoid)
- We aim to discuss multiple ways it could have been coded and the benefits and disadvantages of each in class

### Let's see an example

```
-----saved as 0-ast4762-tkar.log.dat -----
Theodora Karalidi
Log for AST 4762, Fall 2024
*****IN: Wed Au1 22 12:47:07 EST 2024
Opened TextEdit, started this log, saved as:
/home/jdoe/Desktop/0-phz3150-janedoe.log
     Name: Theodora Karalidi
     Username: tkar
     What astronomy classes have you taken? All of them!
    Are you generally comfortable with calculus and physics?
Not much.
     Have you ever programmed a computer? Yes
     In what language(s)? FORTRAN, Python, IDL, Origin, Pascal,
bit of Perl
TO DO: add last parts of HW and submit it
*****OUT: Wed Au1 22 12:54:07 EST 2024
Right clicked on file, went to compress and zipped file.
Submitted to Webcourses
```

Let's check an example out