FINDING AN ADVISOR AND DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP

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Who Am I

- Daughter, Sorority Sister,
 Researcher, Teacher, and Friend!
- Lover of Technology, reading, learning, music, food, movies, and much more!
- 4 degrees (3 in CS and 1 in Information Science)
- Research Interests: Authorship Attribution, Machine Learning, and Privacy.







According to the dictionary

Advisor

- somebody who gives advice
- somebody who advises students on academic matters such as course choices

Mentor

- somebody, usually more experienced, who provides advice and support to, and watches over and fosters the progress of, a less experienced person
- Encarta® World English Dictionary © 1999 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
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Advisors

- Know the rules needed to successfully complete a graduate program (e.g., graduate program director)
 - Course obligations
 - Teaching obligations
 - Time limitations
- Provides a map to complete your degree



Mentors

- Helps you navigate a path to your destination
 - May help you decide what that destination is
 - There are many different decisions
 - Helps prepare you to succeed in your career
- PhD program is basically an apprenticeship
 - Work closely with someone to learn the craft



But, mentoring is not taught

- Some faculty are better at it than others
- One mentoring style might work for some students, but not others
 - Try to find a faculty mentor who has a style that works for you
 - Or, try to find an accommodation that works for you both



Where to find a mentor?

- Ideally, your faculty advisor is your primary mentor
- Also consider other faculty members who know your research area
 - On your thesis committee
 - Associated with your research group
 - In your department
 - In another department/university
- And if none of the above suffice, find a wise and supportive faculty member who is not in your research area



What an Advisor/Mentor Should Do

- Teach you basic skills
 - How to write a paper, give a presentation, do experimental evaluation, ...
 - Professional expectations
- Teach you tactical planning
 - How to frame a paper/presentation for a particular audience
 - Where to submit particular results
- Teach you strategic planning
 - What pubs are needed to get a job at a top research institution?
 What conferences and journals to focus on
 - What are the important research questions



What an Advisor/Mentor Should Do

 Help foster and promote your career now and forever

For example:

- Letters of recommendations
- Introductions
- Nominations for awards, program committees,...



What to look for?

- Nicest (easiest) person on the faculty may not be the best mentor
 - Need to be knowledgeable, active, well-respected
 - Mentors need to give positive and negative (but constructive) feedback
- Most well-known, high-powered faculty member may not be the best mentor
 - Too busy
 - Too many students
- May need to balance:
 - Need for support (financial and career development)
 - Need to be well-trained
 - With research interests



Beneficial to have more than one mentor

- May get alternative points of view
 - Ultimately, it is your career, so the choices are yours
 - BUT, your advisor has to sign-off on your thesis
- If in the same research group, can help mediate when there are disagreements or conflicts
 - E.g. Authorship, research directions
- If not in the same research group, can suggest alternative approaches for you to consider



Lori Clarke on one slide

- BA Mathematics, University of Rochester
- PhD Computer Science, University of Colorado
- Faculty, University of Massachusetts Amherst, 40 years
 - 18 PhD students
 - Research: Software Engineering and now Medical Safety
- Currently faculty emerita, with a post retirement appointment

For fun:

- Traveling
- Tennis
- Hiking
- Skiing
- Family



Selecting a faculty advisor

- In some departments, each faculty member admits students to specifically work with them
 - Can select the school knowing who your advisor is likely to be
 - But, if you do not get along or if you decide to change areas, it can be hard to change advisors
- In some departments, students are guaranteed support until they decide
 - May have to commit to a school without knowing who you will work with
- Some departments try to encourage an environment where it is "easy" to change advisors
 - But it is never easy (more on this later)



Before selecting a faculty mentor

- Talk to several potential faculty mentors
 - Even if they are not taking on new students, faculty don't mind being approached
- Talk to students who have worked with that faculty member
- Find out how a faculty member's former students have fared
- Consider funding consequences
 - Not all faculty have funds to support a new student
 - TAs or Fellowships may be available
- If possible, take classes from or do a project with that faculty member



Getting students started doing research: 2 extremes

- Push them off a cliff and see if they land on their feet
 - After they land, give a little redirection, and then give another big push
- Teach them how to rappel first
 - Start out with a "relatively" well-defined task
 - Discuss the problems that arise and encourage them to think of solutions
 - Help direct their search for solutions
 - Revisit the task and view it from a larger perspective, widen the problem and repeat
 - provide less guidance with each iteration



2 extremes

- What seems like approach #2 to the faculty member, might seem like approach #1 to the student
 - If you are stuck, try to break the problem down into sub pieces
 - Ask if the decomposition seems appropriate and then agree on the sub piece to tackle next
 - Repeat as necessary
- Basically, turning approach #1 into approach #2
 - A well-known problem solving technique
 - Divide and Conquer!



Meeting with your faculty advisor

- Meet regularly!
- Bring work products to review
- Review accomplishments since last meeting
 - New definitions, classifications, related work, understandings, progress on infrastructure, experiments, proposed solutions
- Discuss problems and alternatives
 - Show explicit examples



Meeting with your faculty advisor (continued)

- Organize your progress so far
 - Major components of a problem
 - Current approaches
 - Issues that need to be addressed
 - Alternative research directions
 - Maintain as a powerpoint presentation
- Review it with your advisor
 - Provides something tangible to review
 - Helps expose misunderstandings/disagreements
- Consider this an evolving document



Meeting with your faculty advisor (continued)

- Agree on what is to be accomplished next
 - Propose next steps
 - Revise accordingly
 - e.g., too ambitious, too limited, pursue some intermediate steps or totally new direction
 - Discuss goals for next meeting (or next few meetings)



Longer term planning

- Complement short term, tactical planning with periodic, longer term strategic planning
 - Discuss longer term goals and strategies for achieving those goals
- Review your overall progress
 - Ask if you are making adequate progress
 - Discuss your strengths and weaknesses
 - How can you build on your strengths
 - How can you address your weaknesses



Keep an electronic notebook

- Progress to date
- Agreed on plans
- Questions for the meeting
- References to track down
- Potential future directions to pursue
 - -(Future Research Ideas: review and reorganize regularly)



Meeting with your faculty advisor: Be assertive

- Develop your ideas and propose solutions
 - If you advisor disagrees, try to understand why
 - If you don't understand why, try to gather evidence to support your theory
 - If it still looks promising, try again to present your ideas
 - If your advisor still disagrees, ask for advice on how to learn more or what you need to do to make a convincing case
- You are ready to graduate when you start to win most of these arguments!



Lori Pollock in one Slide

Lori Pollock, Alumni Distinguished Professor, University of Delaware

- PhD University of Pittsburgh 1986
- Rice University 1986-1989
- University of Delaware 1990-present
- Sabbatical consulting: ABB Inc & Army Research Lab

- Research in Software Engineering,
- Optimizing Compilers, CS Education
- Service
- CRA-W
- CS10K Partner4CS in Delaware
- WeC4Communities
- Comp Thinking in University Gen Ed
- For Fun
- Outdoor activities, handcrafts, traveling



Checklist of Conversations

- √ Courses
 - ✓ Balance breath and depth
 - Outstanding and poor teachers
- Guidance in finding promising research topic(s)
- How to conduct research
- How to review and evaluate the literature
- ✓ How to communicate with colleagues
 - √ 3 and 10 minute elevator talks



Checklist continues...

- Prepping for presentations
 - ✓ Agree on outline first
 - ✓ Review slides
 - ✓ Practice talk(s)
- ✓ How to write-up results for a paper
 - ✓ Agree on outline first
- ✓ What to publish and where
- ✓ How to be successful in grants



Checklist goes on...

- ✓ Professional behavior
- Ethical expectations
 - Authorship, conflict of interest, duplicate submissions, resubmissions, etc.
- Determining your career goals
 - E.g., gov' t/industrial lab, teaching college, research university
 - ✓ How to position yourself to achieve your goals
 - Matching your thesis to your goals
- ✓ How to look for and find a job
- ✓ Balancing life and career after graduation
- **√** ...



What if advisor-advisee relationship isn't working?

- Encourage your advisor to be the kind of mentor you need
 - Ask for the support that you need. For example:
 - If asked to write a draft of a paper, first send an outline and ask for feedback
 - Initiate a discussion about career options
 - Ask for a meeting to discuss longer term goals and past progress
- Stick with your advisor, but look for mentors elsewhere
 - Best if your thesis advisor is your mentor, but if that is not the case, find other mentors
 - Always preferable to have more than one mentor



What if it (still) isn't working?

- 3) Have a meeting with your advisor to discuss the situation
 - Usually everyone realizes there is a problem
 - Agree on some alternative approaches
 - Set up a "measured mile"
 - Set clear objectives with a timeline
 - Agree on what each of you will do
 - Evaluate how it went



What if it (STILL) isn't working?

4) Jump ship

- Easier to do if you have not made considerable progress on a topic
- Talk to other faculty to find out what alternatives you have
 - Don't bad mouth your current advisor
 - "new" advisor will probably talk to your "old" advisor
 - E.g., not strongly interested in current research area; more interested in another research area; looking for a different approach to being advised
 - Check impact on funding
- A fresh start: benefit from what you learned



What are your experiences?

- Share with your neighbor a positive and negative experience you have had with your advisor or in searching for an advisor
 - Describe what you did to make the situation better (or worse)
 - What do you wish you had done differently



When is a student finished?

- One size does not fit all
- Accomplishments will impact
 - Advisor's letter of recommendation
 - Job choices





Lifelong relationship

- "Advisor" for life
- Always available to help with problems
- Promote (former) student's career
 - Recommend for program committees, awards, workshops, etc.

Your job is to "train" your advisor to be a good mentor *FOR YOU*

And along the way, you will find that you have also been training yourself

