

# Session 4: Research is the Key PhD Degree Component

Thursday, October 21, 7pm ET

**CSGRAD4US** & mentoring program

Computer and Information Science and Engineering Graduate Fellowships



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# Learning Objectives

- Developing strong research skills
- Choosing graduate courses
- Choosing a research area, an advisor, and a research topic
- The research process and milestones



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# What Research Skills Do You Already Have?

## Technical

- Programming skills
- ?

## Soft Skills

- Time management
- ?

**Enter into the chat: 1 technical skill and 1 soft skill you already have (ideally related to your research interest area)**

# Essential Research Skills You Will Need

## Background & related work

- Performing literature search
- Reading papers critically
- Summarizing existing work

## Tools & techniques

- Finding and learning needed technical material
- Discovering appropriate tools and techniques for topic
- Use of specific tools and techniques

## Data collection, analysis, and vis

- Mathematical argumentation
- Experimental design and data collection, including validation
- Generating and processing data
- Performing *appropriate* analysis and visualization of data

## Communication

- Paper writing
- Presentation creation and delivery
- Research conversations, including asking/answering questions
- Managing advisor interactions
- Managing group dynamics



# Practice: Elevator Speech

"Why do you want to get a PhD?  
What do you perceive as your strengths and  
weaknesses?"

(Breakout in Pairs: 1 Minute Speech Each)

# Ways of Developing Research Skills

- Background and related work
  - Textbooks provide foundational skills
    - Find textbooks used at schools strong in a research area
  - Literature search
    - [CRA-W/CDC "Identifying related literature" Exercise](#)
  - Critically reading a research paper
    - [CRA-W/CDC "Critically reading a research paper" Exercise](#)
    - [Griswold's "How to Read an Engineering Research Paper"](#)
    - Shaw's [Organizing Your Research and Developing Your Research Skills](#)
  - Create annotated bibliography of papers read
    - [Monmouth University's "Creating an Annotated Bibliography"](#)
    - Consider using something like BibTeX

# Ways of Developing Research Skills (2)

- Discovering and learning appropriate tools and techniques
  - Analyze related work for tools, techniques, input sets, data collected
  - Analyze related work for experimental framework
  - Find online tools/communities and textbooks
  - Find workshops or tutorials covering material



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# Ways of Developing Research Skills (3)

- Basic skills to improve efficiency
  - [Missing Semester of Your CS Education](#)
    - Shell
    - Shell tools and scripting
    - Editors (vim)
    - Data wrangling
    - Command-line environment
    - Version control (git)
    - Debugging and profiling
    - Metaprogramming
    - Security and cryptography
- Master LaTeX beyond essential features and use Overleaf for collaborations



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# Ways of Developing Research Skills (4)

- Communication
  - Attend talks by outside speakers and critique
  - Attend practice talks to hear improvement suggestions
  - Practice elevator talk with peers
  - Join public speaking group (e.g., [Toastmasters](#))
  - Present posters of your work
  - Try approaches for planning agenda for advisor meetings (e.g., topics, analyzed data, etc.) and establishing next steps



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# Choosing Coursework

- **Courses may serve different needs**
  - May be required
    - Course requirements vary greatly
  - May develop skills
  - May develop your knowledge of content related to your research area
- **Ugrad vs. grad vs. research courses**
  - Graduate: more independence expected, less guidance given, learning background material on your own
  - Research: more student initiative expected, problems may not have known solutions, some students produce research results



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# Example Breadth Course Requirements

## Purdue University

- At least 6 grad-level CS courses
- Of those, one must be from the theory, one must be from the systems group

## University of Washington

- At least 7 courses (quarter system)
- 5 courses must be from 3 of 4 groups (theory, systems, ML/AI, human-facing)
- 2 additional courses can be from related field

## Arizona State University

- one course for each of 5 areas
- algorithms, arch & network systems, data & info systems, intelligent & interactive systems, software & info assurance
- 6 more credit hours in 1 core area

## Rice University

- At least 6 courses
- 1 course from each of 3 core areas (algorithms, databases, software design)
- 3 additional elective courses



# How To Choose Courses?

Courses ...

- your adviser recommends
- in an area you are interested in
- taught by potential research advisor
- that teach you about research process
- that include a research project
- in a closely related research area
- that teach you skills
  - May be in another department (e.g., statistics)
  - May be non-technical classes (e.g., writing or speaking skills)
  - May be non-credit course (e.g., language course)



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# Most Important Decisions You'll Make

- Research area
- Research advisor
- Research topic

# Common research areas

Security / Privacy / Information Assurance

Social Computing / Social Informatics

Human-Computer Interaction

Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

Robotics / Vision

Networking

Theory and Algorithms

Software Engineering

Quantum Computing

Operating Systems

Graphics / Visualization

High-Performance Computing

Computing Education

Scientific / Numerical Computing

Programming Languages / Compilers

Information Systems

Databases / Information Retrieval

Information Science

Informatics: Bioinformatics / Other Science

Hardware / Architecture



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# Choosing a Research Area

- What research topics excite you and why?
- How much knowledge and experience do you already have in that area?
- How strong are the department and research groups in this area?
- How many faculty members work in this area? What are their academic ranks?
- Is interest in the research area existing and growing?
- Do the problems have "legs"?



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# Choosing a Research Advisor

- Renowned vs. beginning researchers
- Do your homework! Check the following information for a potential advisor's Ph.D. students:
  - How many students and when they graduated?
  - How many papers (and where) students published with the advisor?
  - Where are those students now (academia, industry)?
- Talk to faculty during office hours, attend their talks
- Ask to attend research meetings of a group you are interested in joining
- Take a course with a faculty you consider as a possible adviser



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# Choosing a Research Advisor (2)

- Talk to students working with potential advisor
- What is the advisors collaboration style like?
  - How responsive are they to email or stopping by their office?
- What is the frequency and duration of group and 1:1 meetings?
- Do students work on individual projects or in groups? Are there post-docs?
- Do they have funding for students as RAs and conference travel?
- Are they taking on new students? Taking a leave?
- How do they decide to accept new students?
- Do they co-advise students with other faculty?



# 1-minute Reflection

Consider bosses you have worked with in the past. What aspects of their personalities and interaction style worked well for you? What didn't?

- Were they hands-off or did they micromanage?
- Did they focus on you developing your skills or did they expect you to learn skills on your own?
- Did they push you constantly because you needed that or did they rely on you being self-motivated?
- Did they have you work independently or in a group?



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# Choosing a Research Topic

- Want to be passionate about it
- Want advisor to be committed to it
- Want topic to still be of community interest (and funded) in 3-4 years
- Want a topic where you can make significant contributions over 3-4 years
  - avoid incremental or exceptionally difficult problems
  - potential for the future is important for an academic career
- Want a topic for which the needed resources are available



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# A Typical Research Timeline

Foundational coursework to prepare for research.  
Join a lab with advisor & initial project.

**Year 1**



**Year 2**

Complete a majority of your coursework.  
**Take qualifying exam.**  
Identify research area.  
Potentially earn Master's degree "along the way".

Obtain preliminary results and publish papers.  
Formulate PhD research plan. Identify PhD committee. Begin writing proposal.

**Year 3**



**Year 4**

**Complete and defend PhD proposal.**  
Continue with research and publishing your results. Identify your future career path.

Continue to publish.  
**Write & defend dissertation.** Prepare and interview for next job.

**Years 5-6**



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# Research Milestones

Details and timelines of required milestones vary by school.

For example, the qualifying exam may be

- Entirely course based
- Oral or written examinations in multiple areas
- Writing and presenting a paper that synthesizes research in an area related to several papers provided to you
- Presentation of your own research

Departmental descriptions can be messy to parse.

# Exploring Departments

## Arizona State University (Tempe)

- School of Computing and Augmented Intelligence
- public R1, 53K student population

No department has a really easy to explore PhD milestone and requirement description.

# Example: Arizona State University

Program description gives a good description for a potential PhD student looking for the overall requirements

- 28 courses
- a written comprehensive exam and an oral comprehensive exam
- a prospectus/prelim
- dissertation/defense
- details of the exams (format, timing, etc) are relatively hidden in pdf files

# ASU PhD Degree course requirement: 28 courses (84 cr)

## Required Core Areas (6 courses)

- architecture and networked systems
- data and information systems
- foundations of computation and algorithms
- intelligent and interactive systems
- software and information assurance

**Depth:** two courses in one core area

**Research (18 cr):** CSE 792 Research

**Electives and Additional Research (33 cr)**

**Culminating Experience (12 cr):** CSE 799 Dissertation

# Exploring Departments (2)

1. [Indiana University](#) (Bloomington)
  - a. Luddy School of Informatics, Computing, and Engineering
  - b. six departments, including CS and Informatics
  - c. public R1, 45K student population
  
2. [University of Washington](#) (Seattle)
  - a. Paul Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering
  - b. public R1, 48K student population
  
3. [Northwestern University](#)
  - a. Department of Computer Science
  - b. private R1, 22K student population
  
4. [Tufts University](#)
  - a. Department of Computer Science
  - b. private R1, 12K student population



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# 4 Breakout Rooms

Each room will explore the course requirements and PhD milestones for a specified department

# Example: University of Washington

Milestones: [Qualifying Evaluation](#), [General Exam](#), [Final Exam](#) (defense)

The purpose of the [Qualifying Evaluation \(“Quals”\)](#) is to demonstrate the potential to complete a high quality Ph.D.:

- completing at least five graduate level courses ([see quals section](#))
- performing and presenting the results of a high quality research project.
- have a permanent research advisor before passing Qualls.
- pass the Qualls by the end of their 6th quarter in the program (excl. summer)

Descriptions are dense with details

# University of Washington (2)

## General Exam (Prelim)

- assigned thesis-related research papers or a thesis proposal
- preparation of a written report based on that work
- the presentation of findings to a select audience.

## Final Exam

- intensive research and writing resulting in the dissertation
- Thesis Defense is a public oral presentation and defense of the research.
- At the successful conclusion, you will be awarded a Ph.D.



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# Example: Northwestern University

PhD student selects one of five academic tracks which determines some requirements.

Milestones common to all students:

- Choosing Advisor: Must have permanent academic advisor by end of first year
- Qualifying Exam: Details depend on academic track. Typically at end of second year.
- Admission to Candidacy: Granted after completing coursework for chosen track (minimum of 15 graduate courses) and passing qualifying exam
- Prospectus (Proposal)
- Dissertation Defense

Details described in a 46-page [Graduate Study Manual](#)  
(PhD program starts on page 24)

# Northwestern University (2)

Academic tracks:

- Computer Systems
- Computer Engineering
- Theory
- Artificial Intelligence
- Graphics and Interactive Media

# Example: Tufts University

## Summary

- Course requirement: 20 courses, 2 must be regular 100-200 level courses.
- Community/residence requirement: attend 50% of dept. seminars in 4 sem.
- Teaching requirement: TA for at least one semester.
- Qualifying requirements: core competence, preliminary research project, oral presentation on the project, written qualifying exam, oral qualifying exam
- Prospectus/Prelim
- Dissertation and defense

More detail in a (readable) handbook

# Example: Indiana University

Note: Requirement for CS are not the same as in other departments in the School. For example, Informatics has a higher course requirement.

## Computer Science PhD curriculum

at least 8 CS courses:

- 6 of these courses from the areas of Foundations of Computing, Computer Systems, Programming Languages, and Intelligent Systems (with a breadth requirement)

Qualifying exam (written and oral)

Thesis proposal

Dissertation Defense



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# Does the PhD milestone structure matter?

Need/want more background and more breadth?

- Choose a curriculum with more required courses

Want to explore different research areas?

- choose a curriculum that gives flexibility on required breadth areas

Want to focus on research right away?

- Choose a curriculum with fewer required courses

Already have an MS?

- Can credits be transferred?

**Don't let the curriculum structure alone determine your choice of school!**

# Coming up next ...

## Panel 2

### **What I wish I knew when I started graduate school November 4, 7pm**

4 panelists give their perspective (now: Post-doc, industry, assistant tenure-track faculty, assistant teaching faculty)



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