

# FINDING A RESEARCH TOPIC



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**CRA-W**

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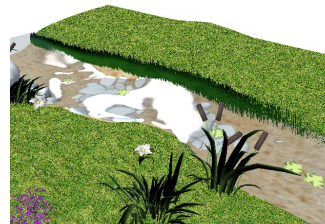
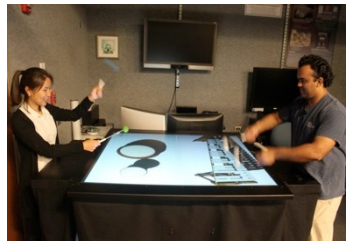
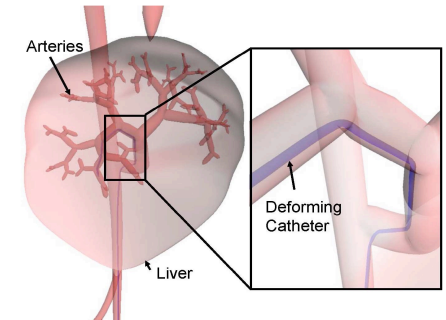
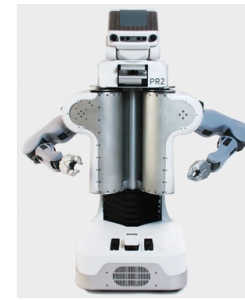
Research:

✓ ***Virtual Reality***

✓ ***Robotics***

✓ ***Human-Computer Interaction***

✓ ***Physically-based Modelling, Simulation & Animation***



# Kathi Fisler



**BOOTSTRAP**  
www.bootstrapworld.org

## Research and Core Interests History

- CS, Asian Studies, Understanding Languages (BA Williams College)
- Diagrammatic Logic for Hardware (MS, PhD Indiana University)
- Hardware Verification (Postdoc Rice University)
- Software Verification, Software Security (WPI)
- Computing Education Research with emphasis on role of Programming Methods and Languages (Brown University)
- Effective integration of Math+CS in K-12 for teachers and students (Bootstrap: a national-scale K-12 outreach program on computing and data science)



**WHERE ARE YOU IN YOUR SELECTION  
OF A RESEARCH TOPIC?**

# Which Best Describes You?

## Show of Hands ...

- Do you already have a settled advisor?

## Regarding the stage of your research:

- I have a concrete thesis topic
- I have an area/direction, but not yet a concrete topic
- I don't have either an area/direction or a topic yet
- Other

# FINDING A RESEARCH TOPIC: *SOME BASICS*

# What to Know...

- **The path to find a research topic will be a zigzag road**
  - Don't expect to find it in just one shot
- **Often your research topic changes along your career**
  - So no need to feel that you will be stuck with your Ph.D. topic for the rest of your life
- **Ok to span two fields**
  - Many breakthroughs are made this way

# Selecting a Topic

Moving from coursework to picking a topic is often a low point, even for the most successful students

## Why?

- Going from what you know (coursework with answers) to something new (research) in which no one knows the answer and there can be many answers



# Two Key Ingredients

**A Good Advisor**

**A Good Research Question**

# Selecting an Advisor

What should you consider when selecting an advisor? Working style and what they can prepare you for.

## Compatible working style is important

- Prefer scheduled or as-needed meetings?
- Hands-on in training on paper writing, etc?
- Degree and topics of mentoring?
- Get to know your working style; be honest with yourself
- An advisor can (should) be for life

# Selecting an Advisor

What should you consider when selecting an advisor? Working style and what they can prepare you for.

## Preparing you for your goals

- Do they publish at the level you hope to?
- Are they connected in their community as you'd want to be?
- Do they write successful proposals (if you'll need to)?
- You have to work hard to place better than your advisor

# Advisors and Funding

Graduate students are generally funded by one of a research position (RA), teaching position (TA), or personal funding (rare for PhD)

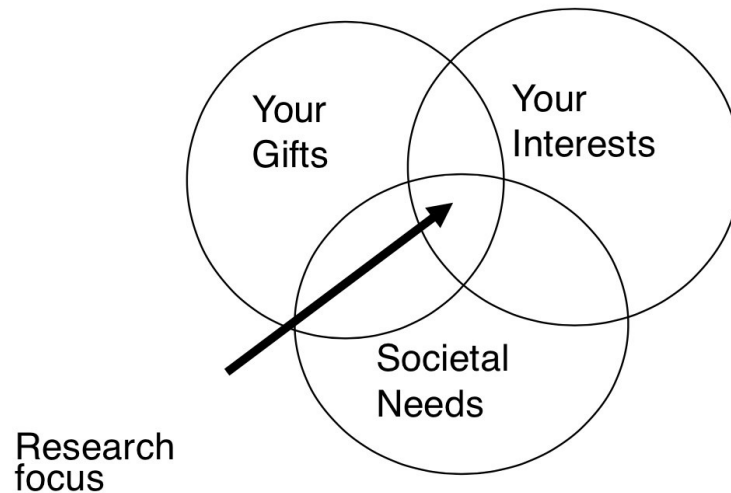
## If your advisor funds you from grants

- taking on a PhD student requires them to raise ~60K per year
  - Federal grants, corporate awards or gifts, scholarships
- your work may need to align with their funding
- they will gauge your fit for their group before agreeing
- you may be asked to help write a proposal for your work



# Now the harder part: Find a research topic

*The path to success consists of three simple elements. Find what interests you that you can do well, and is needed by the people.*



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# Find your own strength

*Understand others is intelligence.  
Understand yourself is wisdom.  
--- Lao Tze*

- What is easier for you?
  - Writing and modifying a complex software and debugging it?
  - Prove theorem?
  - Analyzing data?
- How to find it if you don't know?
  - Try various projects/classes

# **7 WAYS TO IDENTIFY A GOOD RESEARCH PROBLEM**

# A Talk Inspires You

- You hear a talk in your area and think “I could do that better!” or “Why didn’t they think of X?”
- You start a discussion with the speaker...
- Warnings:
  - Your idea may have already been done
  - Your idea may not work



# Data Need Answers

- You participate in a data collection/analysis effort with another student or in industry
- You become fascinated with the potential to answer questions no one is asking
- Warning:
  - If industry, make sure you can access the data and publish
  - There may be a question of who gets to answer those questions

# The Apprentice

- Your advisor has a list of topics/funded projects that need to be worked on
- A fairly common, easy method
- Warnings:
  - Several people may be working on the project: you have to find your own angle
  - Don't work long on something that isn't really exciting

# The Extended Course Project

- You do a project in a course that turns out to be great – you want to do much more
- Another pretty good method
- Warnings:
  - Check with your advisor
  - The project may not be extensible to a PhD thesis

# The Fixer

- You get annoyed by something and wonder why things (don't) work that way
- Warning:
  - Can end up picking something too big or too vague: it's okay to make solid progress on a vexing problem, without getting all the way to a solution

# Flash of Brilliance

- You wake up in the middle of the night with a wonderful idea or a new approach to solve an open problem
- Warnings:
  - It may not seem so wonderful in the morning
  - Even if it does, you may not be able to convince others
  - Note that it doesn't usually work this way!

# The Interdisciplinary

- You learn about a problem in another field that you think you can help with (e.g. history and computer science)
- Warning:
  - You will need real collaboration with someone in the other field
  - You'll need to make the case that this really is a contribution to both fields (especially to your own)

**THINGS TO THINK ABOUT**

# Love Your Topic ... Enough

You'll be living with it for several years

- Sets the course for your next 2-3 years
- Determines, in part, opportunities offered to you upon graduation
- May work in same/related area for years
- You'll have periods of doubt, disliking your topic, thinking you aren't getting anywhere.

**All normal!**



# Topic Scale and Scope

## Scale

Should be big enough to have more than one open problem, or solving one should lead to another

## Scope

- Too narrow, e.g., just analysis no experiment, not leave enough room
- Too broad, open ended e.g., data mining, for what? why?

Beware Hot Topics Unless Truly Interested

# Interdisciplinary Research Topic

These days, many top faculty candidates have interdisciplinary thesis topics

- Examples: AI + Systems, HCI + Software engineering, AI + Biology/Medicine, HCI + Psychology, database + architecture, HCI+ education.

## Benefits

- May leverage your interest/strength in the other areas
- You can find jobs in other areas/departments
- You can easily find coadvisers and collaborators
- It might be easier to bring “fresh air” to an old area or problem
- **There is so much to learn, so you won't get bored**

# Think “Out of the Box”

- Great things are not incremental advances
- Examples:
  - Our field thought ***X*** but in fact ***Y*** is true
  - No one thought we could do X ***but in fact we can***
  - No one thought of doing X but here are ***reasons why it is crucial***

# FINAL TAKEAWAYS

# Useful Things to Consider

- Is your topic doable?
  - Do you have the tools? the data? the skills?
  - If not, can you get them?
- Do you have a story to tell?
  - Why my topic is new
  - Why my topic is scientifically exciting
  - Why solving my topic will help the world

# Once You Find a Topic

- When you tell your story
  - Does your advisor like it?
  - Do your friends think it's cool?
- What if no one likes it?
  - Maybe you're wrong: Consider it
  - If you still think you are right, try to convince your advisor
  - Personal story: Advisors can be wrong but you need to gain their support or find another

# Now for the practical side

- Is it doable in the amount of time (5-7 years total for the PhD) you have?
- Is it fundable?
- Is it something you can get a job you like with?

# Tips and Suggestions

- Topic + advisor are both important
- Follow your interests and passion
  - Key driver for success and impact
    - Are you eager to get to work, continue working?
- If not really interested, adapt
  - Tedium or actual lack of interest and motivation?



# When you're stuck at the start

Read/present papers regularly to find open research issues

- Practice summarizing, synthesizing & comparing sets of papers
- Write your own slides for presentations
- Don't 100% believe what a paper says

Work with a senior PhD student on their research

Get feedback and ideas from others: conferences, research internships, advisor's idea

Sometimes you need to take a leap of faith!

- Be open to trial – and - error

# When you're **still** stuck...

## Do internships in industry

- They have many problems but have no time to solve them
- Attend PhD oral exams, thesis defenses, faculty candidate talks
  - Understand how to formulate problems
  - Understand what constitutes a problem solution
- Assess your progress, with your advisor
  - Set goals per semester
  - Have you ruled out an area? converged on an area?
  - Chosen a topic for an exploratory research project?

# When you're **really really** stuck

- **Change research topics?**
  - May move you out of your advisor's comfort zone of expertise
  - Starting from “scratch” (e.g., need to learn the related work in a new area)
- **Change research advisor?**
  - May go through ‘shakedown’ period again
  - May or may not be better off
- **Sometimes taking a few months break can relax you and freshen up your mind!**

# A Great Article for Every Grad Student (and Advisor)

- [“How to Succeed in Graduate School: A Guide for Students and Advisors,”](#) ACM Digital Library

# Resources

## CRA-W Career Mentoring Workshops:

- <http://www.cra-w.org/ArticleDetails/tabid/77/ArticleID/50/Career-Mentoring-Workshop-CMW.aspx>

## On Academic Life:

- <http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/guest-blog/2013/07/21/the-awesomest-7-year-postdoc-or-how-i-learned-to-stop-worrying-and-love-the-tenure-track-faculty-life/>
- <http://dynamicceology.wordpress.com/2014/02/04/you-do-not-need-to-work-80-hours-a-week-to-succeed-in-academia/>

## On Post-Docs:

- [http://cra.org/resources/bp-view/best\\_practices\\_memo\\_computer\\_science\\_postdocs\\_best\\_practices/](http://cra.org/resources/bp-view/best_practices_memo_computer_science_postdocs_best_practices/)

## Tips on doing an academic job search:

- <http://matt.might.net/articles/advice-for-academic-job-hunt/>
- <http://people.mills.edu/spertus/job-search/job.html>
- <https://homes.cs.washington.edu/~mernst/advice/academic-job.html>

## Job Ads:

- <http://cra.org/ads/>

# FINDING A RESEARCH TOPIC: *OPEN DISCUSSION!!*



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# Q & A

- How many of you have topics you're happy with?
  - How did you find them?
- How many have topics you are not so happy with?
  - How did you find them?
  - What are you going to do about it?