

Your Ph.D. at USC



- The goal of a Ph.D.
- What it takes to achieve a great Ph.D.
- Courses
- Advisor

The goal of a Ph.D.



Make a significant impact onto a specific research issue, such that nobody working on this issue can afford to ignore your work.

- Several components:
 - Need to become an expert in the field
 - Develop novel ideas
 - Implement them
 - Thoroughly test and validate them
 - Make your results known through conferences, informal meetings, and journal publications

The Questions Posed to You



- What do you want to get out of the PhD?
 - a meal-ticket
 - stepping-stone to industry
 - a milestone in an intellectual quest
 - something else?
- To what extent do you expect your thesis topic to result
 - from your motivation or
 - your supervisor's direction?
- How do you get information to inform yourself
 - in your research area
 - in computer science generally
 - in broader intellectual topics
 - in the arts and current events?
- ***What are you doing to educate yourself as as a citizen of the world, not just as a computer scientist?***

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- Your Ph.D. will not necessarily succeed – be very careful to keep it under control
- Your Ph.D. is **your** most important, largest-scale achievement – not anybody else's

Courses



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- During my Ph.D. I adopted the "fire-and-forget" strategy:
 - Learn as much as possible
 - Exploit the university and its resources to the maximum
 - Spend a minimum amount of time on the homeworks – be focused, efficient, do not drag it along forever, **do not polish it**

Screening



- 1. Course work
 - Core courses
 - Research courses
 - Intellectual development
 - Find the balance as you hit that 3.5 GPA
 - Study what you need for your Ph.D.
- 2. Find a *potential* advisor and convince him/her that you can make real progress in their research area.

Breadth and Depth



At the time of screening, you may only know your *general* research area: e.g., “networking” or “intelligent agents”.

You must “chart the territory” for a definite subarea

-- what are the key issues, the best books, journals and conferences, who are the top researchers?

then you must define your own **more focused subarea in which *you will be the world’s leading expert.***

Choosing a sufficiently focused area and defining a 3-year (more or less) research project can be time consuming and frustrating!

The right advisor should know more about the overall territory than you do so that s/he can be your guide.

But to be a successful student, you should eventually know more than your adviser about your narrow subarea!!

Quals



1. **Form a 5-person Qualls committee:** Usually 4 from the department and one Outside Member who represents the Graduate School.
2. **Write a Qualls Document**
 - & Review the relevant literature
 - & Define the open problems *you* will work on
 - & Report on a completed piece of the research (similar to a conference paper or half a chapter).
 - & Present a preliminary outline for your Ph.D. thesis with a tentative timeline
3. **Defend your Proposal orally in front of the committee**
 - & The aim is *not* to convince the committee you should pass ***but to maximize their feedback to focus and refine your work on your dissertation.***
4. **Form a Ph.D. committee:** Usually 3 to 5 members of your Qualls committee -- but you must include the Outside Member.

Between Quals and Thesis Completion



- The thesis might take as little as one year or as many as four -- when doing original research you cannot predict what will happen:
 - Your "predictions" in the quals timeline may be just right, but
 - Some problems may turn out to be much harder than predicted, while
 - Others may get solved by someone else while you are still working on them.
- Thus the Quals Document is a general guideline, but may undergo constant reshaping in response both to your own discoveries and developments in the literature.
- As your work progresses see your advisor frequently and other committee members more or less occasionally to report your progress and get helpful feedback.

Skills You May Acquire Along the Way



- Presenting papers at conferences
- Preparing articles for journal publication
- Writing a patent
- Helping your advisor prepare a research proposal

Thesis



- The thesis is a sandwich:
 - Introduction and Literature Review
 - 2 to 4 Research Chapters each similar in Scope to a Publication
 - Prospects for Future Research
- Key advice:
 - Scope out the hot places to publish in your subarea.
 - Then maintain 2 versions of the “meat” chapters as you write them: one for the thesis and one for publication.
 - a) You will thus continually calibrate your work against the state of the art
 - b) You will avoid the disaster of getting so busy in your first job after the Ph.D. that you do not publish for a year or two, if at all.
- In general your advisor will let you proceed to the Defense only when s/he feels that you have a critical mass of original research

Defense



1. Two weeks before the defense, submit a complete draft of the thesis to your committee
2. The defense will usually have 2 parts:
 - A 1-hour public lecture on the main points of your thesis
 - followed by a closed door session in which you will be closely questioned by the committee about any and all aspects of the thesis.
3. In general, you will require a few weeks work to polish the thesis in a way that addresses the questions raised by your defense.
4. Both in preparing for the exam and in submitting the thesis, you will be responsible to complete all Grad School paperwork and follow all the guidelines.
5. Get a robe and mortar board and go to Commencement for proud photographs with your family, Dr. X!!

Finding an Advisor



Two different strategies:

- Go where you can learn the most about what interests you most
- Go where the money is

Your advisor



- Can help you with **any** issue – don't be shy to ask!
- Generally speaking, is understanding – don't hesitate to criticize or complain (nicely)
- Is knowledgeable – please do listen and implement his/her advice
- Is interested only in motivated, hard-working students – unless you are one of these, you will not get much attention from her/him

Your advisor



... is extra-busy!

- many deadlines every day
- many ongoing projects
- teaching takes a lot of time
- need to write proposals, papers, reports, organize committees, organize conferences, organize the lab, manage the lab, render various services to the university, do research, disseminate research, help many students (not only from their lab), etc...

What Advisors Want



- All advisors want to advance their careers, and thus hope that your thesis will yield conference papers and journal publications that will help their reputation and help them get their grants renewed.
- *Three styles:*
- “Directed”: The advisor has already specified step-by-step what an RA has to do on one of their grants and if you follow these steps you will get a Ph.D.
- “Laissez-faire”: “Come and see me at quals and defense time.”
- “Negotiator”: Convince the advisor that you have your own goals but then negotiate a thesis topic that advances your goals but also allows you to learn from what the advisor and his/her group are doing and contribute to the group’s progress.

Interacting with your advisor



- Cut on non-work-related stuff
- When meeting, be sure to provide short reminder of context – your have one Ph.D. project but your advisor is working on 10+ just like yours in parallel
- When meeting, be prepared – your advisor has no time to waste
- If your advisor seems too busy – that’s probably because your progress has not generated enough excitement yet. Work harder, implement what s/he suggested, go beyond that, show lots of results, ... **demonstrate that you are dedicating your life to your project.**

Beyond your advisor



- A secondary goal throughout my studies was to maximally benefit from the incredible resources provided by the university.
- Identify key people and meet with them (you need to be prepared and have things to show them)
- Identify key labs and hang around them
- Identify key facilities and exploit them

Beyond your advisor



- Show your work to other professors and students – get feedback!
- In difficult situations, most professors will open their door to you – but you need to do the first step.