# PhD Studies: So... What do I need to do?

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Picture taken from https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=1012

- To get the PhD degree
- Learn skills/knowledge
  - Finding a research topic + critical & deep thinking + the skills and knowledge in your chosen research area
  - Paper reading
  - Writing
  - Giving a (technical) talk
- Have a good portfolio to get the next job (ie, paper/code)
- Keep your health & family

### How to get the PhD degree?

- Make novel contributions in your chosen field
- But, not your life work! ( <u>https://matt.might.net/articles/phd-school-in-pictures/</u>)



### How to get the PhD degree? Cont.

- Ask your supervisor what their requirements are
- Generally, their answer would relate to the portfolio for your next job
- But, to achieve that, you would generally need to learn
  - Finding a topic + critical & deep thinking + the skills and knowledge in your chosen research area
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David Patterson How to have a bad career in Research <a href="https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~pattrsn/talks/BadCareer.pdf">https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~pattrsn/talks/BadCareer.pdf</a>

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- Ask your supervisor 😳
- Finding a topic:
  - It's useful to do a literature review, though not a reason to not start your work or "get your hands dirty"
  - Richard Hamming, "You and Your Research"

(<u>https://www.cs.virginia.edu/~robins/YouAndYourResearch.html</u>)

Finding a research topic + critical & deep thinking + the skills and knowledge in your chosen research area

- Critical & deep thinking
  - Technical discussion with your supervisor & colleagues
  - Ask the "so what" and "what if" questions



Picture taken from https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=1554

# Quite different from coursework program

• Most here have done very well in their undergrad/master

Coursework program	PhD
Very structured:	Seemingly unstructured: 4 years to write 1 thesis
<ul> <li>4 years divided into semesters</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Each semester, take k courses</li> </ul>	Can be made a bit more structured:
<ul> <li>Each course has assessments</li> </ul>	Talk to your supervisor
• Each assessment has a deadline	

### Many do research because it's fun, but...

- Some part of research is tedious, annoying, and perhaps frustrating but necessary
  - Every job and almost everything in life have their positive and negative
  - So, just do and bear with it

# Paper reading

- A paper is *random access*
- Skim to try to understand the high-level idea first
- If it's interesting, read again to figure out the details
- Ask:
  - What's different from other work?
  - Why do they do things that way?
  - What's the assumptions? What if ...?
- Make notes
- Keep a bibliography + notes

### Writing

- Try to write an outline (chapters sections paragraphs)
- Each paragraph has 1 point to convey
  - Ideally, put them in the 1<sup>st</sup> or last sentence
- Don't forget to define terminologies and notations!
- As much as possible, keep it simple
  - Mathematical equations should help to be more precise, not to add complexity
  - When we do need to write many equations, provide some intuition
- Have someone else read the draft! Revise!

The what: Strunk & White. Elements of Style. ; The how: Williams & Colomb. Lessons in Clarity & Grace.

# Giving a (Technical) Talk

- A presentation is **NOT** random access
  - As much as possible, tell the "story" linearly
  - For longer talk > 15 min: Provide a high-level view (outline) & remind people
- Often, less is more!
- Know how fast you talk, and use them to estimate #slides for a given talk slot
  - In general, 1-2 min per slide
- Use illustration, but make them meaningful and keep them simple & clear
- Rehearse!

Patrick Winston How To Speak: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Unzc731iCUY</u>; Bruce Donald: <u>https://users.cs.duke.edu/~brd/Teaching/Giving-a-talk/giving-a-talk.html</u>; David Patterson: <u>https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~pattrsn/talks/BadTalk.pdf</u>; Terence Sim Super Speaking slides at <u>https://tsim17.wixsite.com/terencesim</u>;

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# Portfolio for the next job

- Paper and codes
- Networking
  - Visitors
  - Visiting other labs
  - Other PhD students
  - Conference
- Internship
  - Internship vs graduate sooner: Take the internship!
- But so, what's after PhD?

### Many pathways ...

- Academia?
  - Faculty (research + teaching)
  - Research focus
  - Teaching focus
- Industry?
  - Join a company? What type? Join R&D of the company or ...?
  - Start your own company?
- Research organisation?
  - What type? Government lab? Companies research lab?
- Not working on research
- Combinations of subsets of the above and beyond

Regardless of the path taken, to progress, need to ... Know what you want (desired career/life)

- Often, not exactly but just a rough idea...
- Not doing anything before knowing what you want exactly is generally not a good idea...
  - We can know better what we really want after trying
  - The field moves fast
- But, not thinking what you want and going with the flow all the time is also not always a good idea...
  - Going with the flow means everyone else are also doing it  $\rightarrow$  fierce competition
  - The flow changes often, but many advances require some sort (actually, a lot) of tenacity

### To help know what you want...

- Know what you like, your strength & weaknesses:
  - Affect what you want and how to get them
- Know what skills/characteristics are required for your desired career
  - What if the required skills/characteristics happen to be your weaknesses? That's okay! It'll give you a chance to think!
    - What exactly is needed?
    - What to improve & what's the effort required? Do you think what you want is worth the effort?
- During your PhD, research should be your #1 priority
  - This is true regardless of your chosen career path after PhD

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# Keep your health & family

- Life has a time dimension
  - Work-life balance should account for time too

• Good reading: Randy Pausch, The Last Lecture <u>https://www.cmu.edu/randyslecture/</u>



Picture taken from https://jasongoroncy.com/2009/02/19/pastoral-ministry-enter-at-risk/stress-11/

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# Thank you -- Q&A