PhD

A guide for enthusiasts

Riccardo Tommasini

Who I AM

- Assistant Professor in Data Management
- Lecturer of Data Engineering
- Data System Group Member
- Crossfitter
- Allnighter

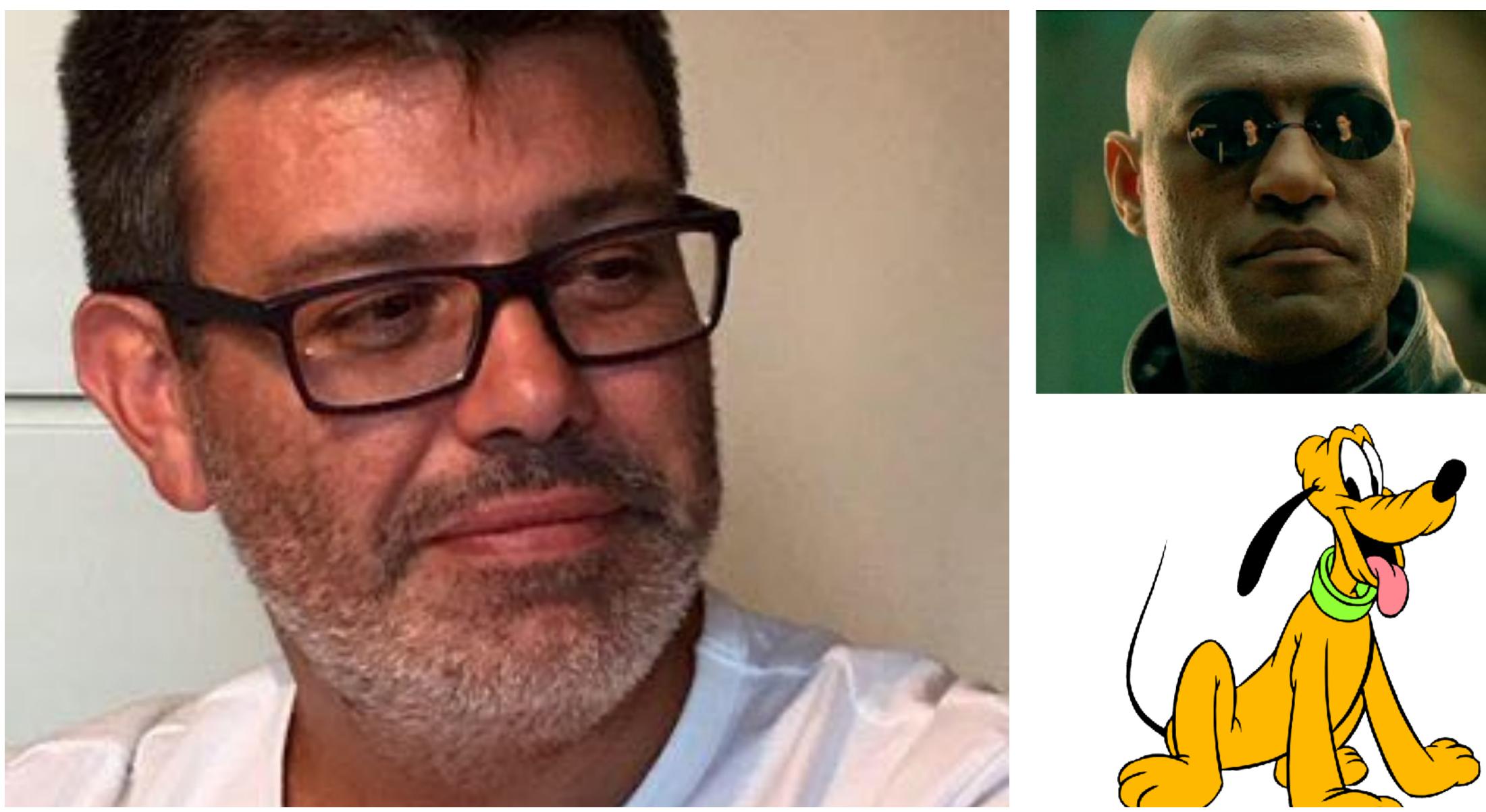
#NobodyWorksLikeUs

#OnceYoureThere













Emanuele Della Valle

My Advisor (and mentor (and friend))

- Invented Stream Reasoning
- Innovates in academia and industry (more <u>here</u>)
- Read my thesis (twice!)



The chronicle of an announced divorce

- Fabien Gandon

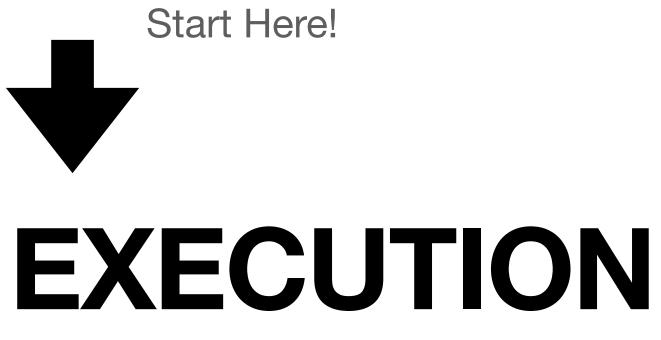


VISION

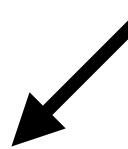


DISSEMINATION

VISION







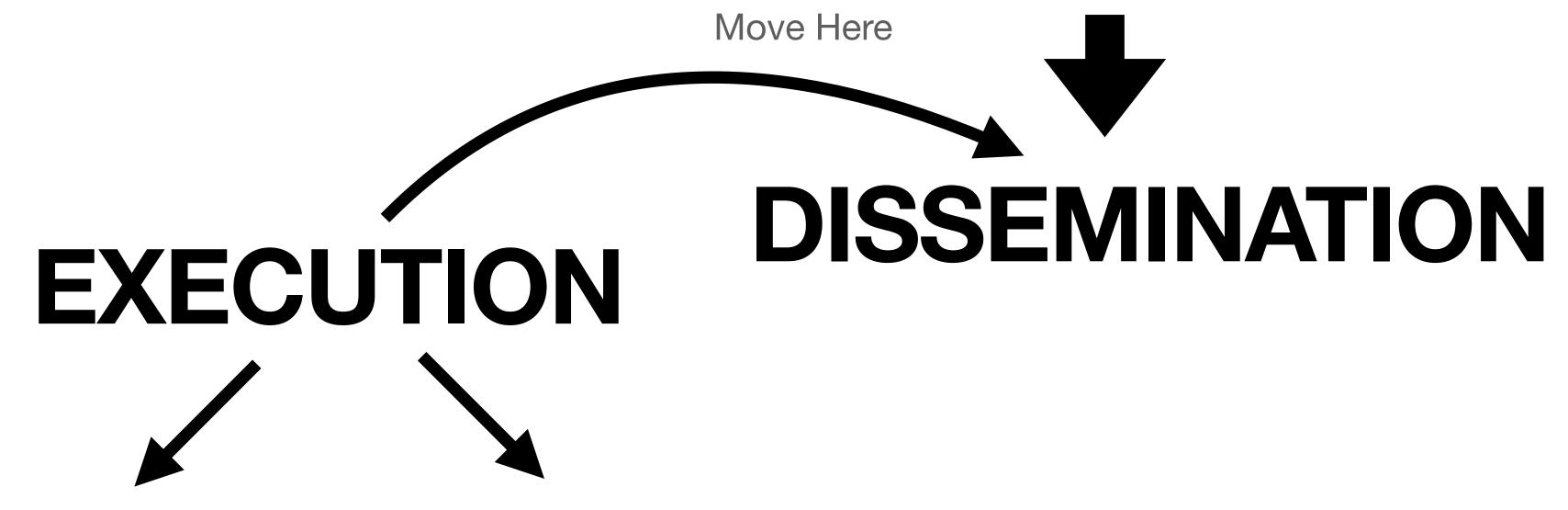


- research questions
- requirement analysis
- design

IMPLEMENTATION

- experimentation
- data analysis
- prototyping

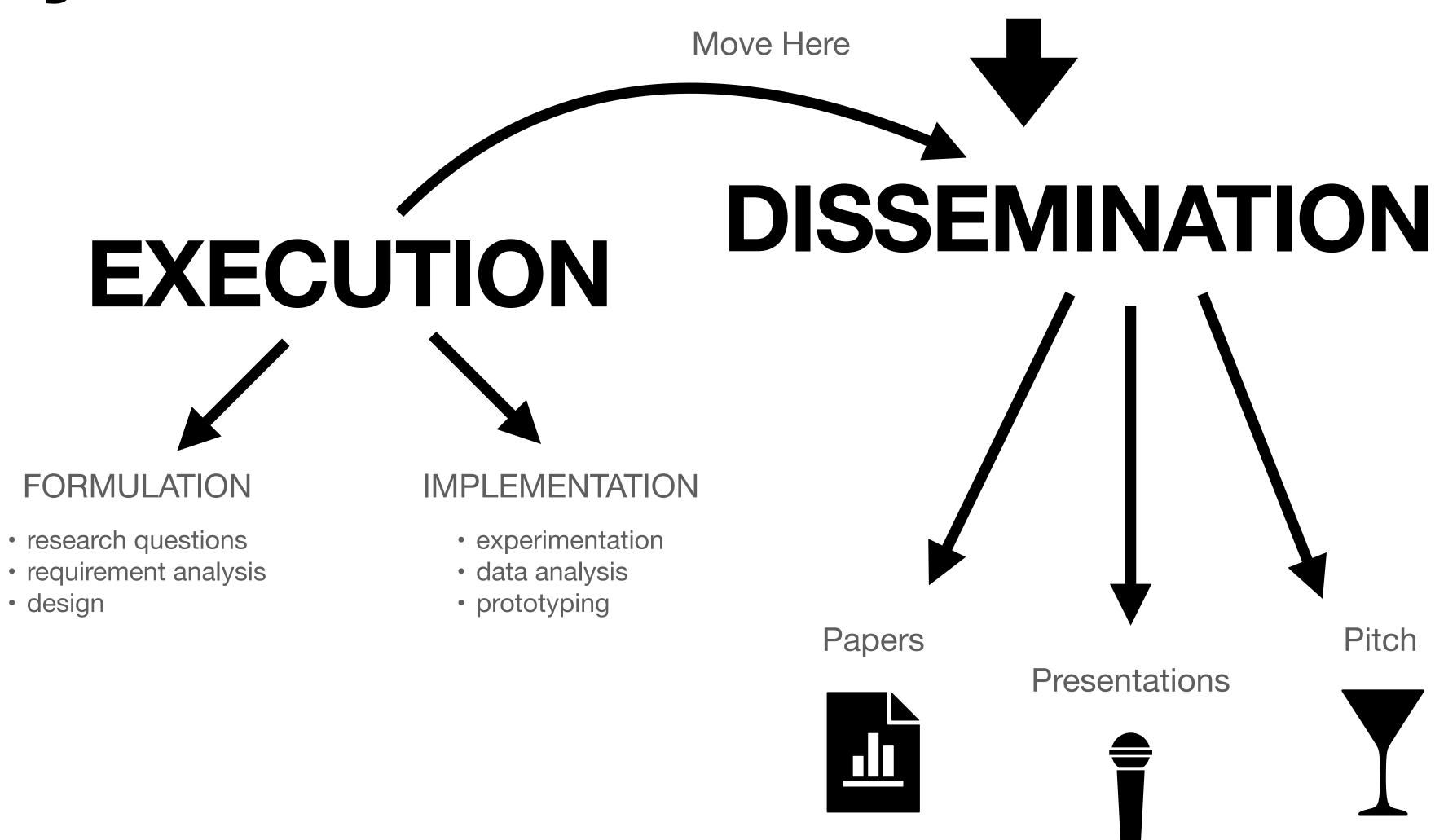
VISION

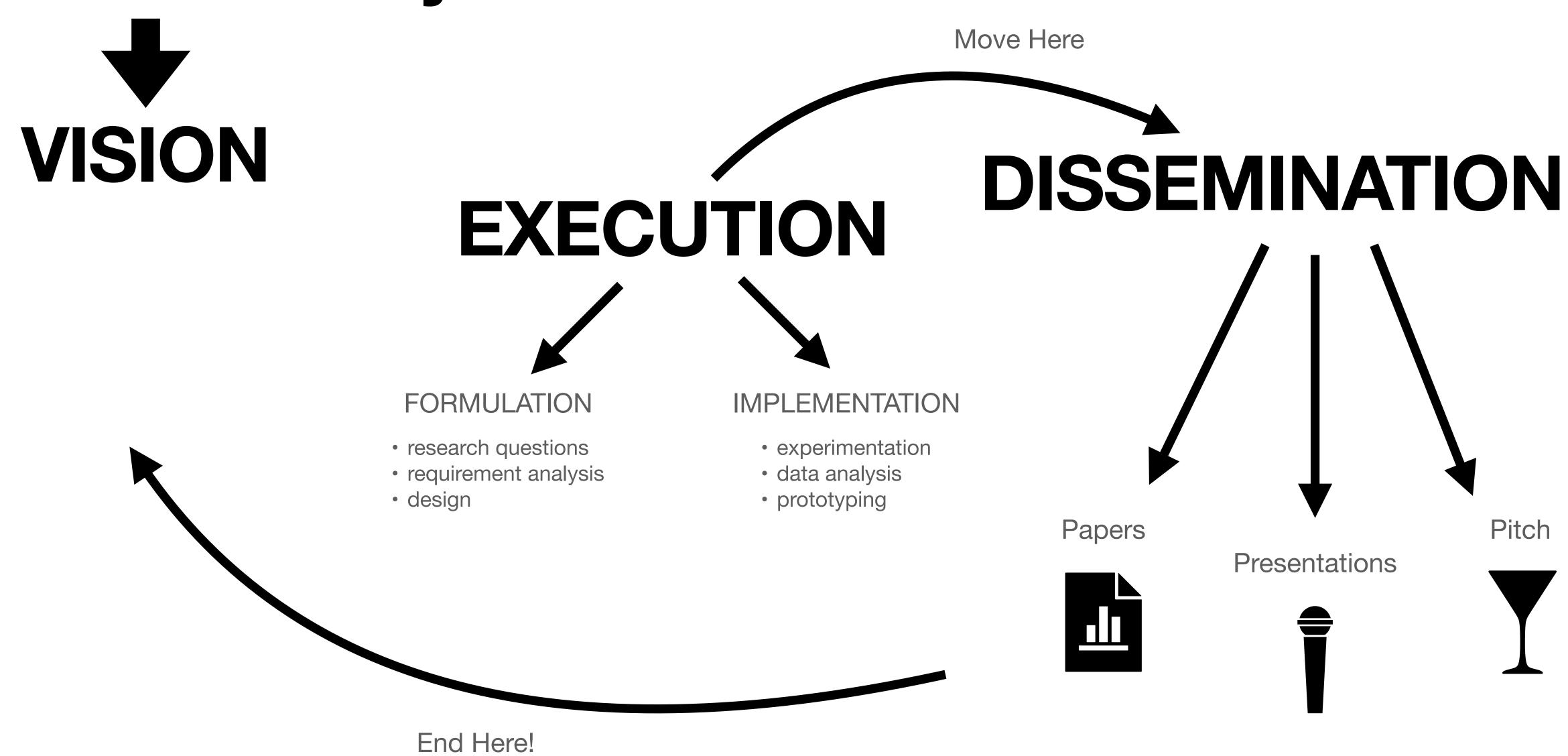


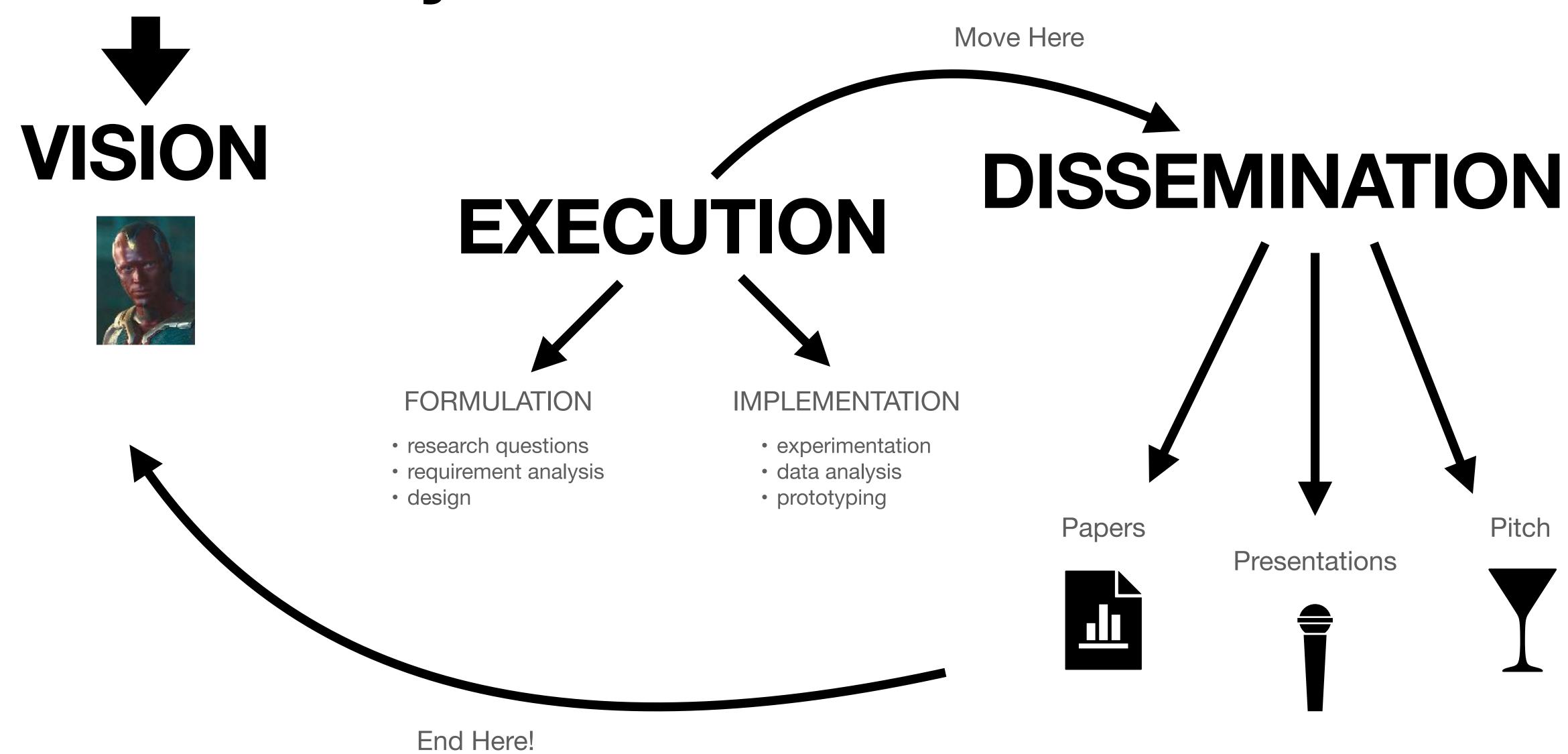
- **FORMULATION**
- research questions
- requirement analysis
- design

- IMPLEMENTATION
 - experimentation
 - data analysis
 - prototyping

VISION











How to Have a Bad Career in Research/Academia

Richard Hamming

``You and Your Research''

Transcription of the Bell Communications Researth Colloquium Seminar 7 March 1986

> J. F. Kaiser **Bell Communications Research** 445 South Street Morristown, NJ 07962-1910

Communications Research Colloquia Series, Dr. Richard W. Hamming, a Professor at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California and a retired Bell Labs scientist, gave a very interesting and stimulating talk, 'You an incering Center on March 7, 1986. This talk centered on Harrming's observations and research on the question "Why do so few scientists make significant contributions and so many are forgotten in the long run?" From his mo I very pointed questions of scientists about what, how, and why they did things, studied the lives of great scientists and great contributions, and has done introspection and studied theories of creativity. The talk is about what he

rmation in the talk more widely available, the tape recording that was made of that talk was carefully transcribed. This transcription includes the discussions which followed in the question and answer period. As with any talk, the t listen to the tape recording to recapture that part of the presentation. While the recording of Richard Hamming's talk was completely intelligible, that of some of the questioner's remarks were not. Where the tape recording was d identify the questioner, I have checked with each to ensure the accuracy of my interpretation of their remarks.

Communications Research Colloquium Series, Dr. Richard W. Hamming of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey. California, was introduced by Alan G. Chynoweth, Vice President, Applied Research, Bell Communication

stings colleagues, and also to many of our former colleagues from Bell Labs who, I understand, are here to be with us today on what I regard as a particularly felicitous occasion. It gives me very great pleasure indeed to introdu

greats is the mathematics and computer science arenas, as I'm sure the audience here does not need reminding. He received his early education at the Universities of Chicago and Nebraska, and got his Ph.D. at Illinois; he then ick - when I joined Bell Labs in their physics research organization. In these days, we were in the habit of lunching together as a physics group, and for some reason this strange fellow from mathematics was always pleased to ji

the have not been very close over the years, nevertheless I've always recognized Dick in the halls of Bell Labs and have always had tremendous admiration for what he was doing. I think the record speaks for itself. It is too longer ch tell of various areas of mathematics and computers and coding and information theory, three are already well into their second edition. That is testimony indeed to the prolific output and the stature of Dick Hamming.

must have been about ten years ago - at a rather carious little conference in Dublin, Ireland where we were both speakers. As always, he was tremendously entertaining. Just one more example of the provocative thoughts that he t hear, and maybe computers have thoughts that people cannot think." Well, with Dick Harming around, we don't need a computer. I think that we are in for an extremely entertaining talk.

I doubt if I can live up to the Introduction. The title of my talk is, "You and Your Research." It is not about managing research, it is about how you individually do your research. I could give a talk on the other subject - but it's ree of describing great research I'll occasionally say Nobel-Prize type of work. It doesn't have to gain the Nobel Prize, but I mean those kinds of things which we perceive are significant things. Relativity, if you want, Shannon's in

to this study? At Los Alamos I was brought in to run the computing machines which other people had got going, so those scientists and physicists could get back to business. I saw I was a stooge. I saw that although physically I was the same, they were different. And to put the thing bluntly at from me. I saw Feynman up close. I saw Fermi and Teller. I saw Oppenheimer. I saw Hans Bethe: he was my boss. I saw quite a few very capable people. I became very interested in the difference between those who do and those who might have done.

Principles of effective research Technical note 0404

Michael A. Nielsen^{1,*}

¹School of Physical Sciences and School of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland 4072, Australia (Dated: July 27, 2004)

I. OVERVIEW

This essay is intended as a letter to both myself and others, to hold up in the sharpest possible terms an ideal of research I believe is worth working toward. I've deliberately limited the essay to ten pages, hoping that the resulting omissions are compensated by the forced brevity. This is a rather personal essay; it's not the sort of thing I'd usually make publicly available. I've made the essay public in order to heighten my commitment to the project, and in the hope that other people will find it stimulating, and perhaps offer some thoughts of their own.

A. Integrating research into the rest of your life

Research is, of course, only a part of life, and must be understood in relation to the rest of life. The foundation of effective research is a strong motivation or desire to do research. If research is not incredibly exciting, rewarding and enjoyable, at least some of the time, then why not do something else that is? For the purposes of this essay, I'll assume that you already have a strong desire to do research².

Motivation and desire alone are not enough. You also need to have the rest of your life in order to be an effective researcher. Make sure you're fit. Look after your health.

s, I came into a very productive department. Bode was the department head at the time; Shannor was there, and there were other people. I continued examining the questions, "Why?" and "What is the difference," I continued subsequently by reading biographies, autobiographies, asking people. ied to find out what are the differences. And that's what this talk is about.

sortant? I think it is important because, as far as I know, each of you has one life to live. Even if you believe in reincarnation it doesn't do you any good from one life to the next! Why shouldn't you do significant things in this one life, however you define significant? I'm not going to define it ause that is what I have studied. But so far as I know, and I've been told by others, much of what I say applies to many fields. Outstanding work is characterized very much the same way in most fields, but I will confine myself to science.

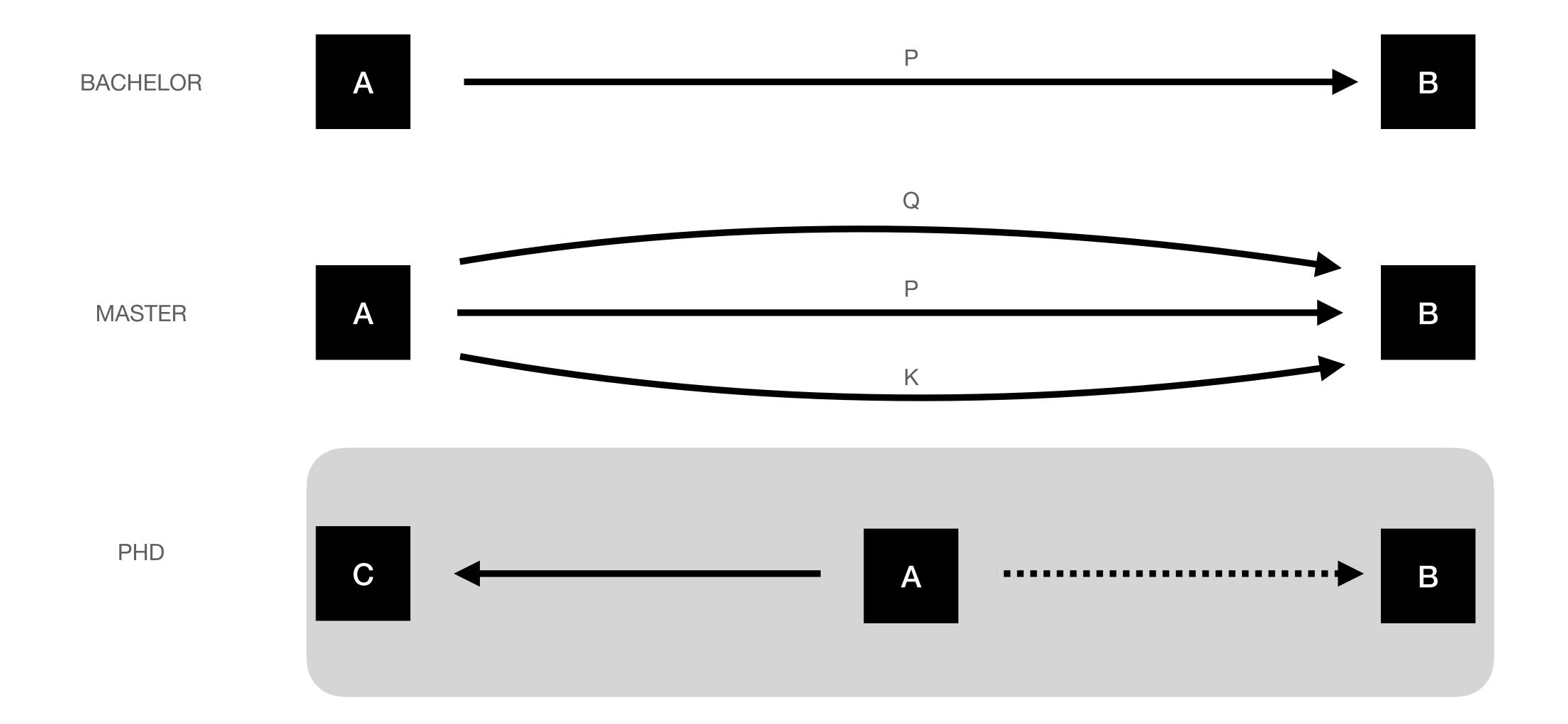
ividually, I must talk in the first person. I have to get you to drop modesty and say to yourself, "Yes, I would like to do first-class work." Our society frowns on people who set out to do really good work. You're not supposed to; luck is supposed to descend on you and you do great things by e souldn't you set out to do something significant. You don't have to tell other people, but shouldn't you say to yourself, "Yes, I would like to do something significant."

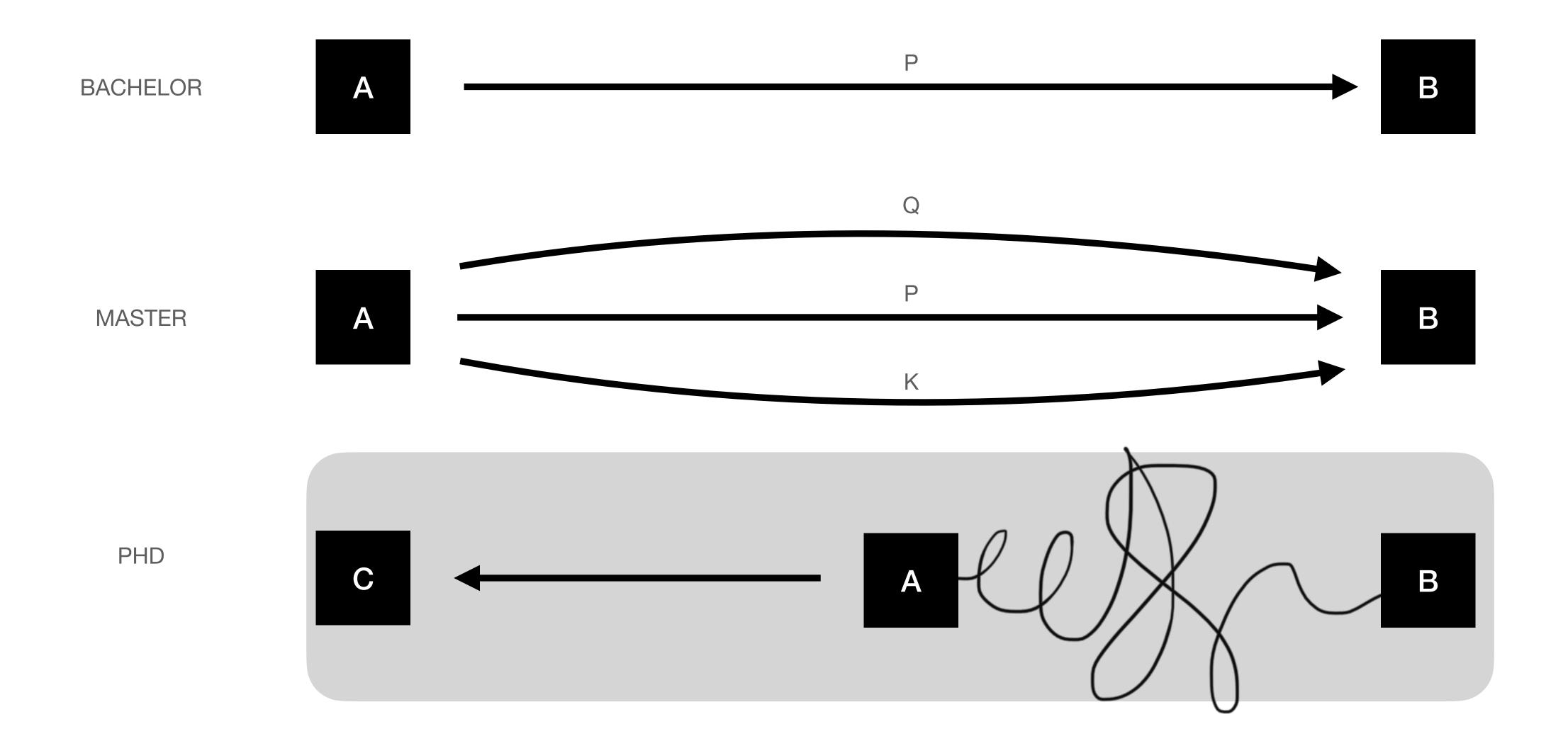


Feed Your Head A Wish

- "Errors are the portals of discovery"
 - James Joyce
- [...] Two roads diverged in a wood, and I — I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference.
 - Robert Frost

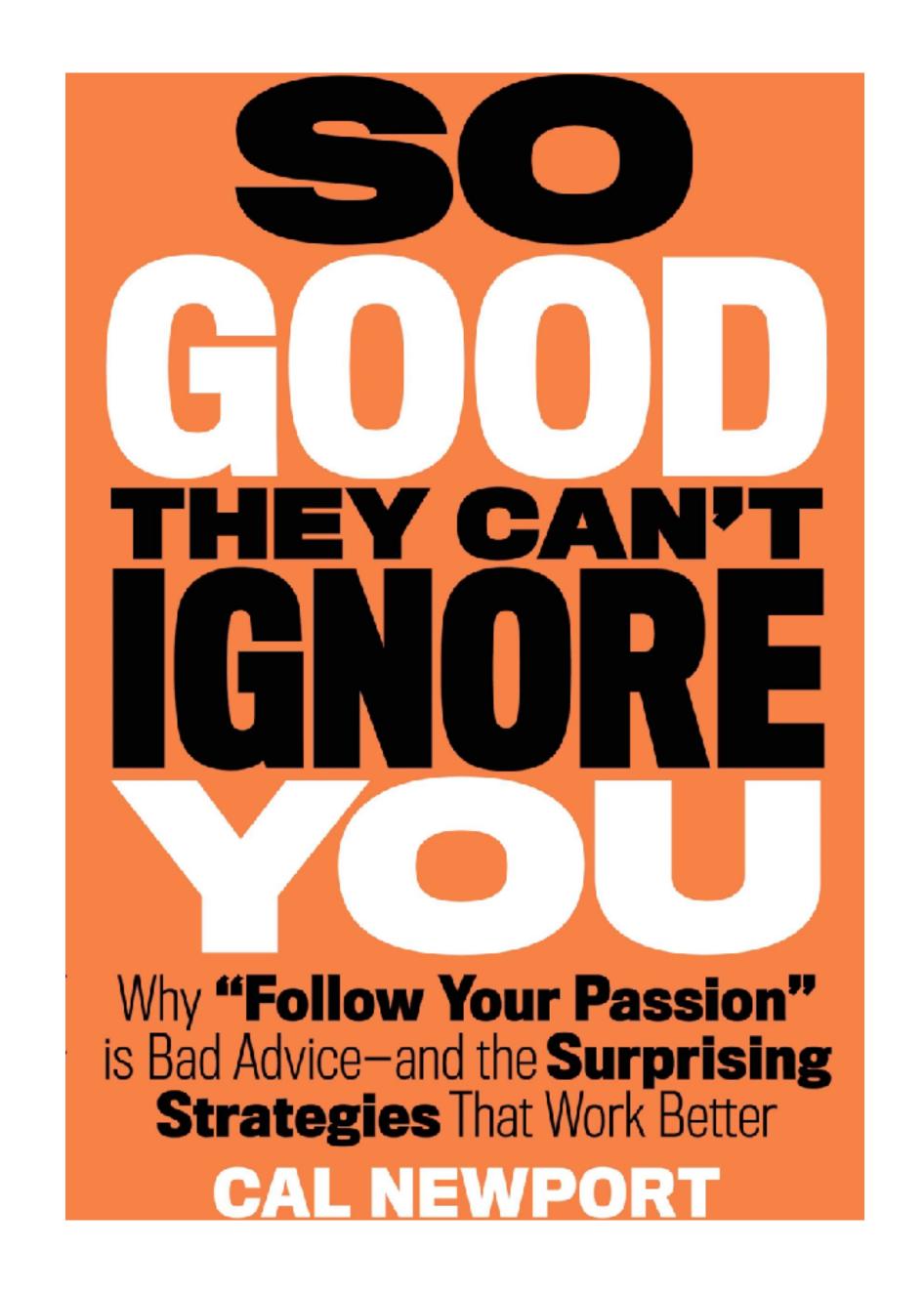






Career A Method

- Job market is just a market:
 - Rare and valuable skills (talent) are capital
 - control* & money are currency
- Follow your passion is a bad advice
 - Control that's acquired without career capital is not sustainable.
 - You can build "capital" by adopting a craftsmanship mindset
- A unifying mission to your working life can be a source of great satisfaction.

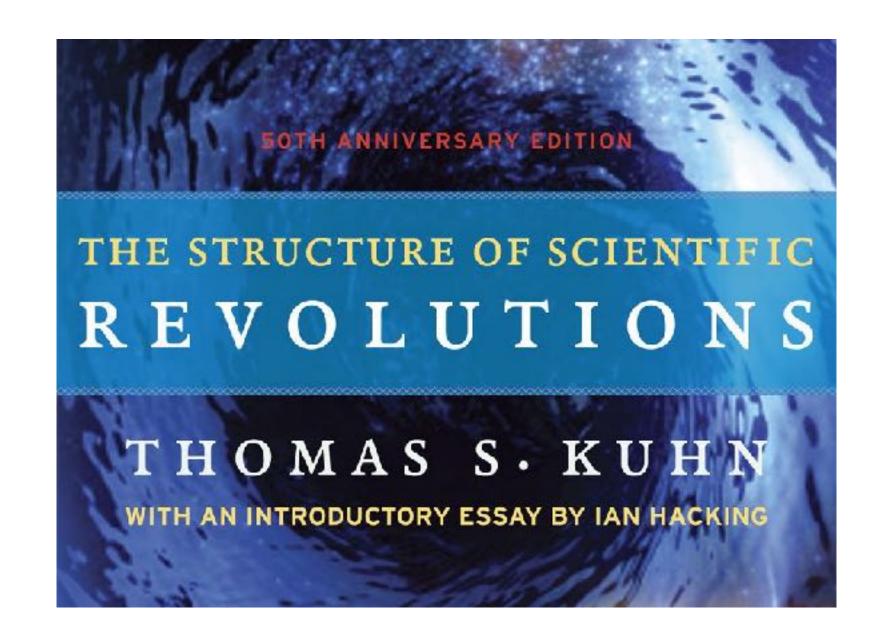


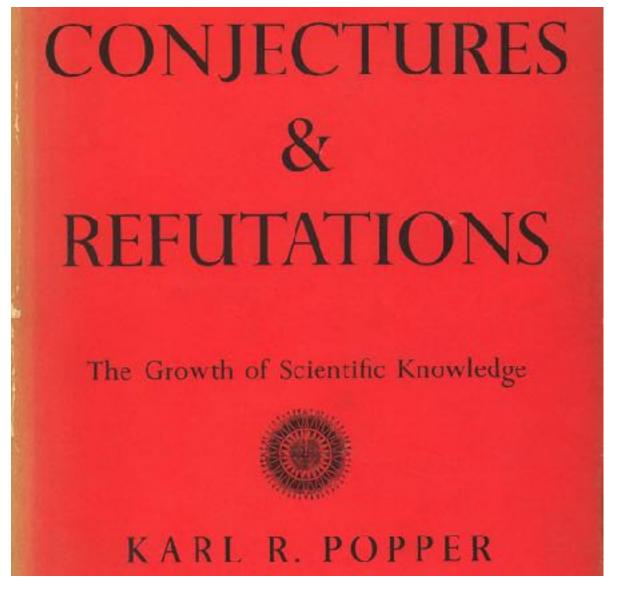
Pillars

PARADIGM: CHARACTERISTICS

Ontology	What is the nature of the "knowable"? Or What is the nature of reality?
Epistemology	What is the relationship between the knower (the inquirer) and the known (or knowable)?
Methodology	How should the inquirer go about finding out knowledge?

Guba (1990)



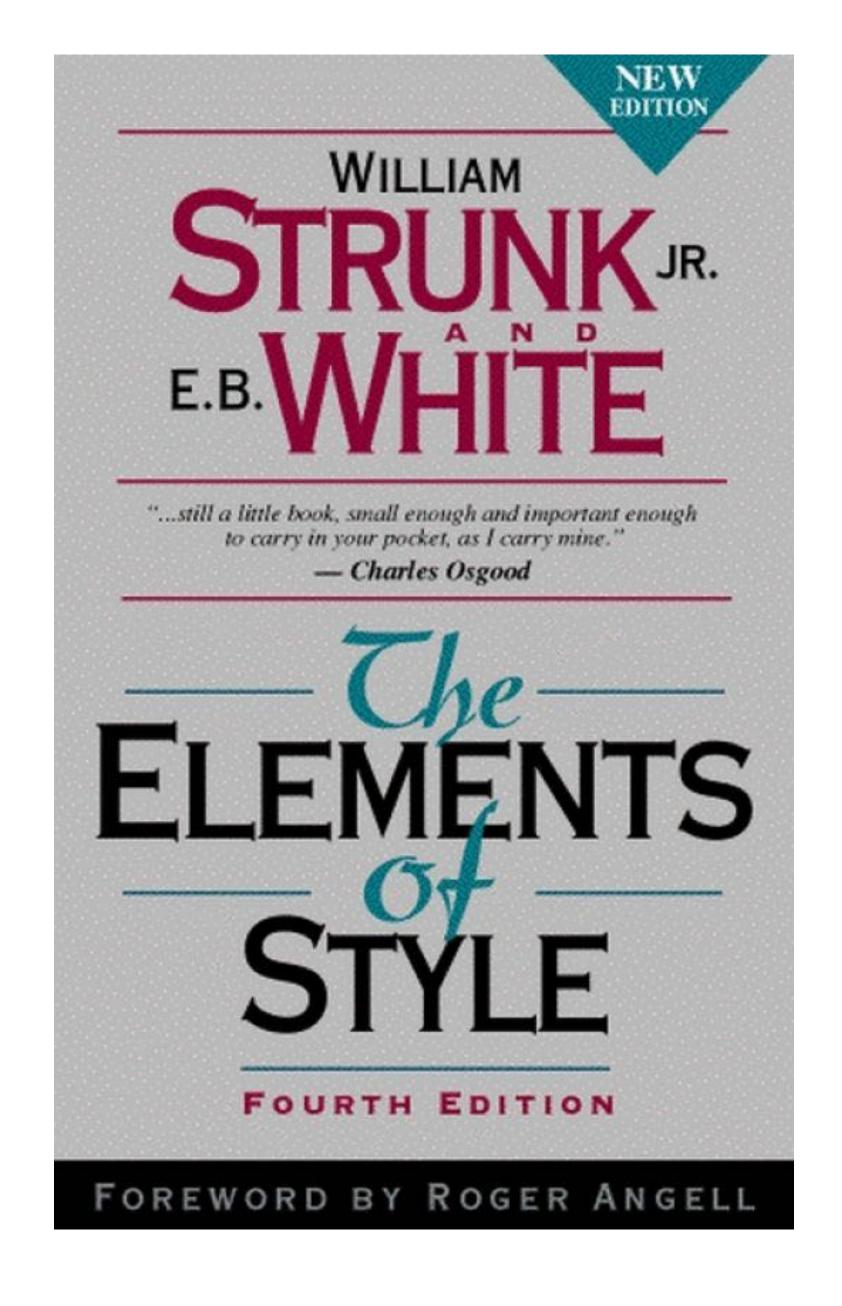


Communication A Skill

- My inclination is to attack a problem by building a narrative [1]
- If you want to persuade, appeal to interest not to reason

B. Franklin

• The medium is the message [2]

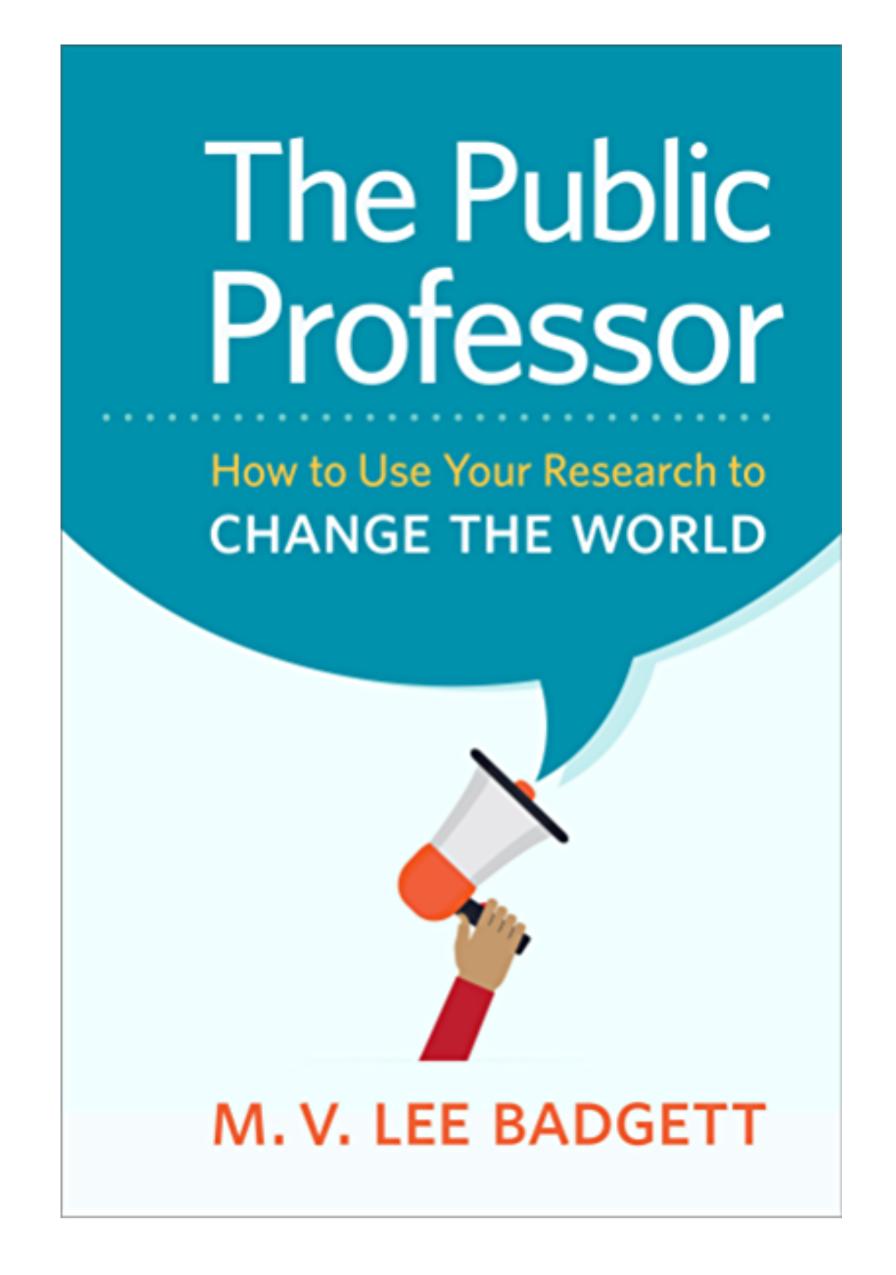


How I feel when I write 'thus' on an essay



Impact A Goal

- Academia (Research) is a people business
 - Not a paper business
 - Not a grant business
- Impact is measured on your relationships
- Consider working on your core values



Quality and Knowledge

I value the quality of my work, the quality of my experiences, and the quality of my relationships.

I value **knowledge** because it is the foundation of **understanding** and fuels my **ambition**, **creativity**, **independence**, and **intuition**.

PRINCIPLES RAY DALIO

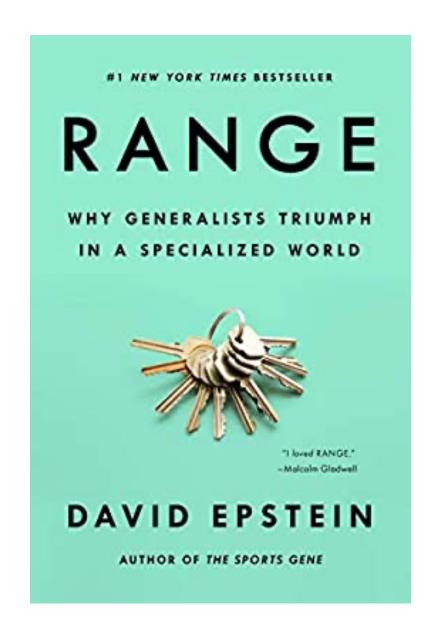
"Ray Dalio has provided me with invaluable guidance and insights that are now available to you in *Principles*."

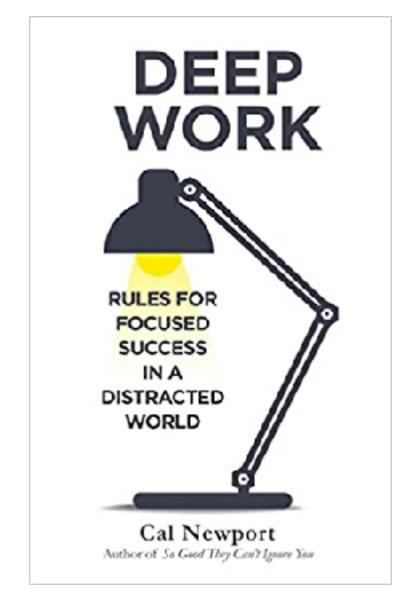
-BILL GATES

"I found it to be truly extraordinary. Every page is full of so many principles of distinction and insights—and I love how Ray incorporates his history and his life in such an elegant way."

-TONY ROBBINS

#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

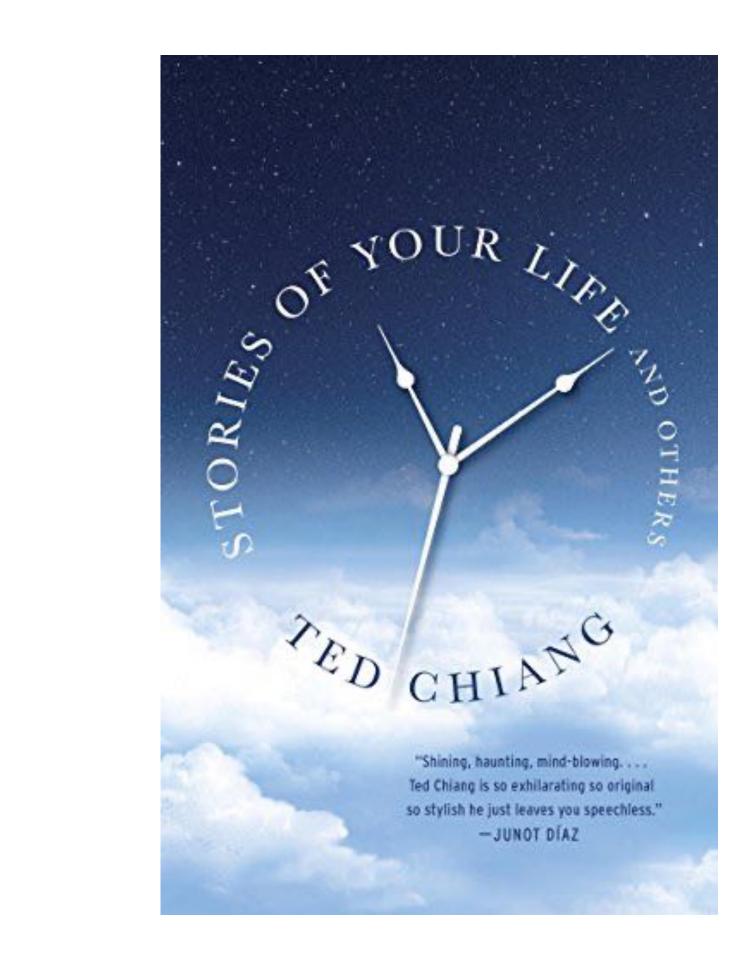


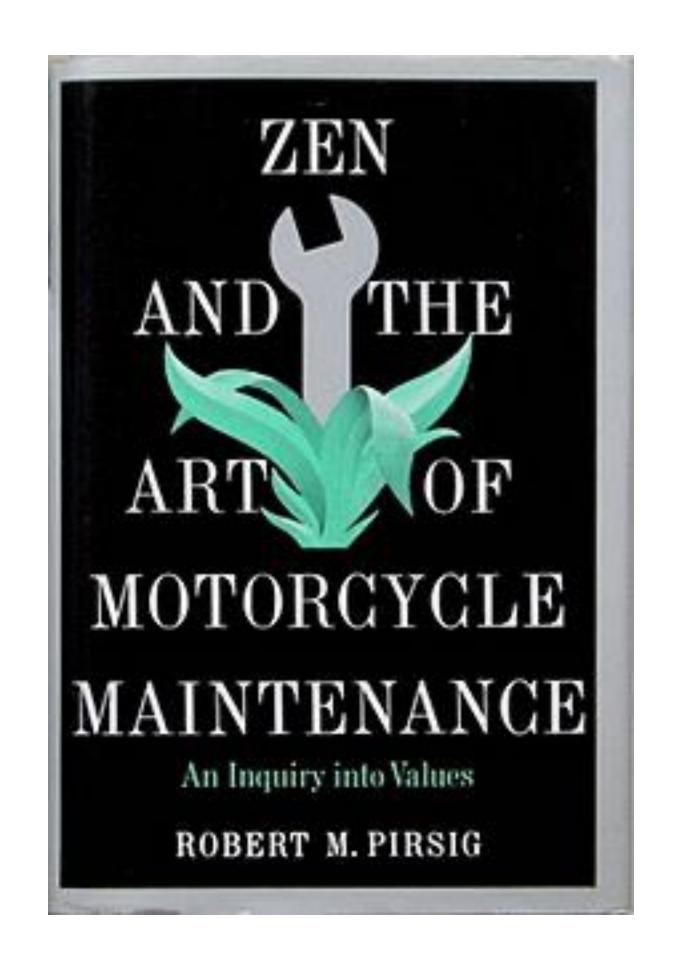


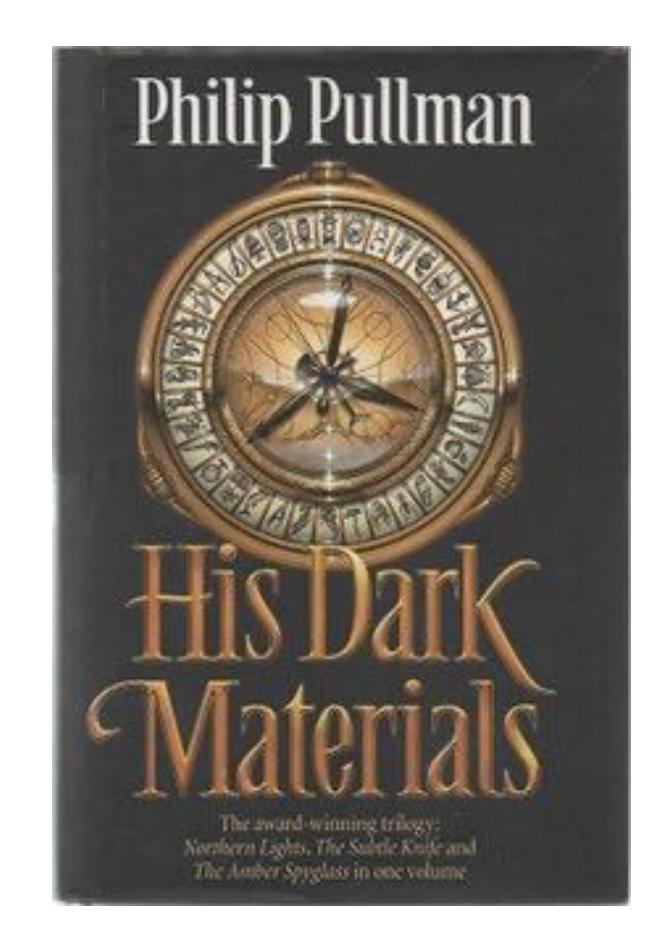
Enthusiasm It spells the difference between mediocrity and accomplishment

—Norman Vincent







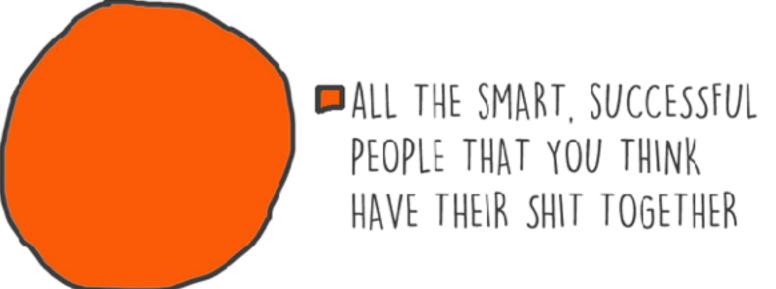


There is a Dark Side

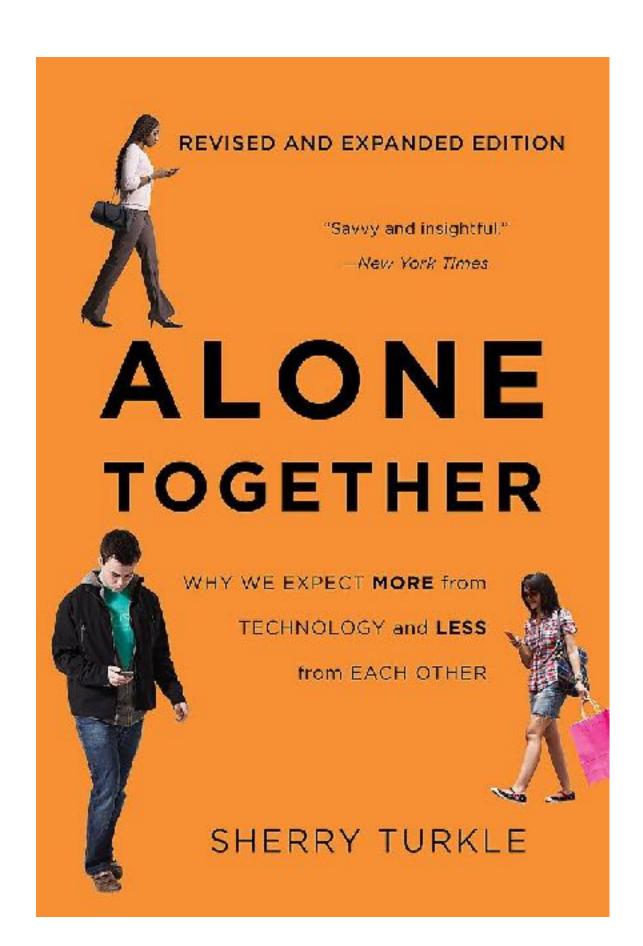


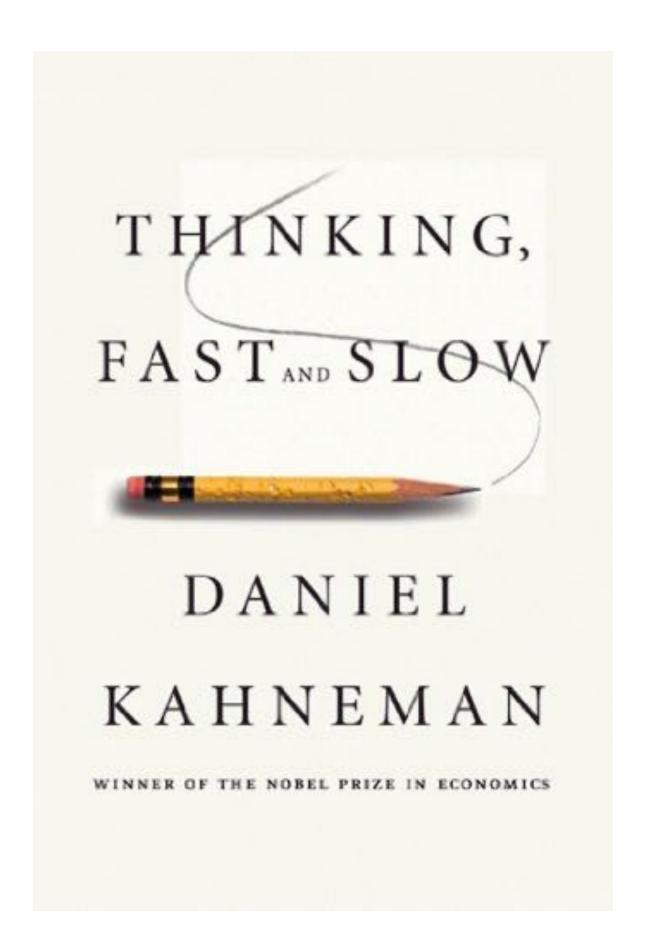


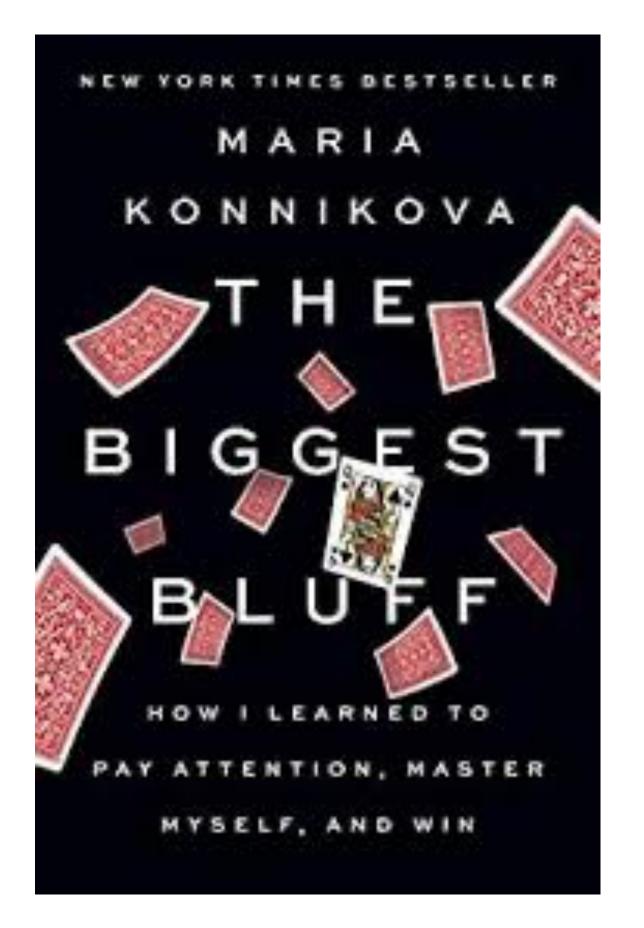
TYPES OF PEOPLE WHO CAN HAVE IMPOSTOR SYNDROME:











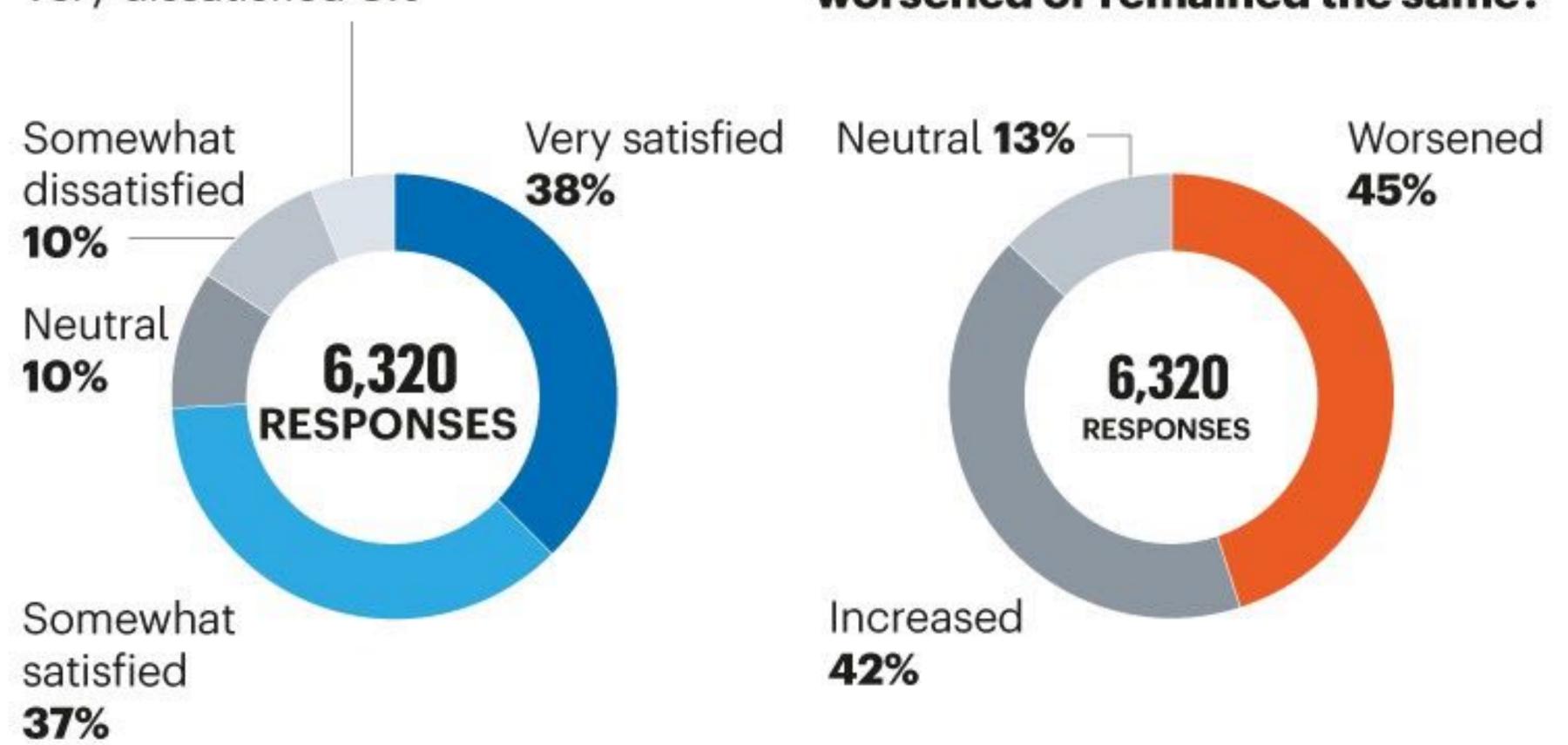
SUSTAINED SATISFACTION

A majority of respondents are still glad they decided to pursue a PhD, although the attitudes of some have worsened over time.



Very dissatisfied 6%

Q: Since the start of your graduate school experience, has your level of satisfaction increased, worsened or remained the same?



Assorted Meme

For PhD Survival



