How to Communicate

Tao LIN

September 8, 2023



- A General Guide
 - Why Communication Matters?
 - The 7 C's of Communication
- 2 How to Communicate With Your Collaborator?
 - How to Work With Your Advisor Effectively
 - How to Share Progress With Your Mentors/Collaborators?
 - How to Work With a Busy Advisor?
 - How to Work With Your Senior Advisor(s)?
- 3 How to Ask Questions The Smart Way (From CS Perspective)?
 - Before You Ask
 - When You Ask
- 4 How to Do Presentation

Course schedule

Week	Date	Topics
1	2023. Sep. 01	Introduction to CS & AI
2 (this week)	2023. Sep. 08	How to communicate
3	2023. Sep. 15	How to do presentation
4	2023. Sep. 22	How to do research I
5	2023. Oct. 07	How to do research II
6	2023. Oct. 13	Academic paper writing
7	2023. Oct. 20	Sharing the experience of writing excellent academic papers and rebuttal
8	2023. Oct. 27	Practice course

Acknowledgement

- The 7 Cs of Communication, World of Work Project
- How To Ask Questions The Smart Way, Eric Steven Raymond
- Awesome Tips, JiaBin Huang

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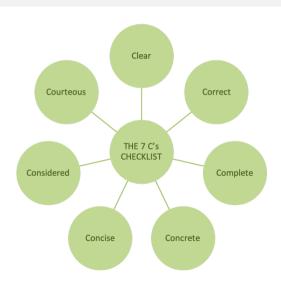
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Communication is the key to your career success!

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The 7 C's of communication



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Avoid jargon

use simple language

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The content of the communication itself.

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- use simple structures

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- use simple structures
- focus on the core points of your message

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The content of the communication itself.

- use simple language
- use simple structures
- focus on the core points of your message
- summary and deduction (if possible)

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Some communications simply must be correct, clear and concise.

Completeness

is one of the most important of the 7 Cs of communication.

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- access a complete set of information, while also
- ensuring that core communications focus on core messages.

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- your arguments should be based on solid facts and opinions from credible sources
- you should share irrefutable data to support your argument.



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The more you say, the more risk of confusion \Rightarrow focuses solely on the key points you need to deliver.

cour-te-ous

7 C: Courteous







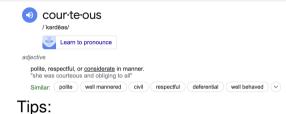




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Tips:

- Increasing the effectiveness by
 - being polite
 - showing your audience that you respect them
- 2 Your messages should be friendly, professional, considerate, respectful, open, and honest.
- 3 Please always consider your messages from the point of view of the audience!

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- You should also ensure consistency of message when delivering multiple communications.

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The role/fact of your advisor (Tao LIN's version):

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- but should always try to help YOUR research (unless disappointed)!

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How to work with your advisor effectively: know the role of your advisor

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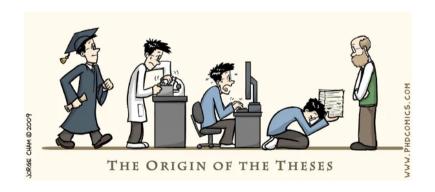
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How to work with your advisor effectively: know the role of your advisor

Your advisor is an INPUT-OUPUT MACHINE.

- X In-only: You do everything and report the final results.
- Out-only: You do everything they told you to do.
- ✓ In & Out: You get frequent and valuable guidance.



How do you get the best guidance from your advisor?

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Show your success only!

How do you get the best guidance from your advisor?

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- ✓ Show your work!

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- the methodology you adopted,
- and the interpretations of the results you got.

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- Asking for help is not a sign of weakness.

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 The student got stuck 20 mins after the meeting last week in a meeting.
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- In the meeting: progress update. Reserve the last x minutes to discuss the next steps.
- After: Send a summary and an actionable plan to keep everyone on the same page.

When you make less progress or get stuck somewhere, it feels right to cancel the meeting as you have nothing to report.

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- Discuss the problems with your mentors/collaborators.
- Help them help you get unstuck.

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- This saves 5 mins in the meeting locating files and trying to retrieve results two weeks ago when someone asks for it.

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- Maintain meeting minutes that everyone agrees upon so you have consistent guidance.

How to work with your advisor: leverage async discussions

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- Send frequent and concise updates along the way.

AVERAGE TIME SPENT COMPOSING ONE E-MAIL





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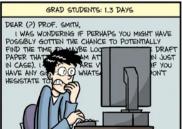
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Keep your advisor engaged and excited about your research.

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- · Agenda, agenda, agenda

- Async sharing before sync meeting
 - Describe your work and show results during the meeting.
 - ✓ Summarize your work/results and send them for early feedback before the meeting. Make the best use of your favorite collaborative document platforms (GitHub in our case).
- Actionable next steps after a sync meeting
 - Just talked. Brainstormed multiple ideas. Created a bunch of tasks.
 - ✓ Decide WHO to do WHAT by WHEN.
- Give others control when setting up meetings
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 - Send a clear meeting agenda with allocated time.

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Throughout your research project, 99% of the time your approach DOESN'T WORK (yet)

How could we share these "failed results" and have productive conversations with your mentors/collaborators?

How to share progress (Design: Why do we want do this experiment?)

• Plz treat your mentors as goldfishes.

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How to share progress (Design: Why do we want do this experiment?)

- Plz treat your mentors as goldfishes.
- Remind them WHY you did a particular experiment or implement a particular thing.
- This will provide the context for them to help interpret the results and steer the direction of your research.

How to share progress (Hypothesis: What do we expect to see?)

· Before showing your results,

How to share progress (Hypothesis: What do we expect to see?)

- Before showing your results,
- comment on what should have happened (if everything is correct)?

How to share progress (Observation: What did we see?)

• Show the (failed) results.

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- Show the (failed) results.
- Don't just say "It doesn't work."

How to share progress (Observation: What did we see?)

- Show the (failed) results.
- Don't just say "It doesn't work."
- Describe HOW it fails (with details and ideally in a self-contained manner).

How to share progress (Interpretation: Is this expected/working? please no "It doesn't work.")

After showing your results, comment on how the results align with or deviate from your expectations.

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 - I've narrowed down the problem to step B.
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 - You can see how it fails here at B.

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 - Here is HOW it fails.
 - I feed X but somehow did not get Y.
 - I believe the core issues lie in steps Z and W.
 - I have ruled out W as the cause.
 - Next, I will design experiments to isolate the step Z.

How to share progress (Visualization: Any better ways to see the results?)

Seeing the results with a good visualization helps

· deepen our understanding

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Seeing the results with a good visualization helps

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 - you get to understand why specific feedback was given.

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- Once you have an actionable plan that everyone agrees with, please stick with the plan.
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- If you think the plan should be revised, TALK to your mentors and CONVINCE them.

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So what should we do?

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 - Feel free to reach out to other students in your lab (especially if you share similar interests).
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 - Ask your advisor if you can continue collaboration with them.
- Try ad hoc meetings
 - Try to find a few minutes to meet with your advisor after their class or during office hours
 - Be prepared, concise, and respectful of their time.

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 - Share frequent updates on your progress or exciting findings.
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 - Be open to feedback. Ask for clarification whenever needed.
 - Strong communication builds a solid working relationship.
- Explore different advisors or co-advisors?
 - If working with your current advisor is consistently challenging, consider exploring other advisors who align better with your research interests.

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Many students find it **Challenging** to navigate grad school when working with senior professors

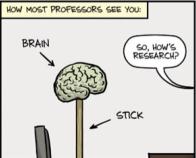
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Check out below for some similar tips.

Pre-process your input



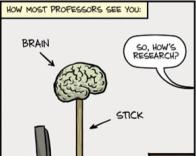


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Pre-process your input

Your advisor is an INPUT-OUTPUT machine.



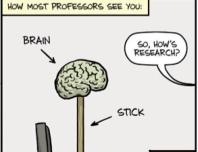


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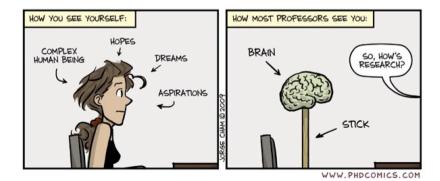




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Pre-process your input

- Your advisor is an INPUT-OUTPUT machine.
- Senior professors won't keep track of all the latest papers. But they sure know the fundamentals.
- Pre-process/abstract/simplify your work so that they can give you great feedback.



Post-process their output

 Senior professors may have deep insights to your research problem. But, they don't have the modern toolboxes you are familiar with.

Post-process their output

- Senior professors may have deep insights to your research problem. But, they don't have the modern toolboxes you are familiar with.
- Instead of taking their suggestions as is (e.g., implement some heuristics), map them into modern frameworks.

Find hands-on collaborators

When you are just getting started on your first project, make sure to find hands-on collaborators (other assistant prof, post-doc, or senior students in the lab).

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You will learn valuable skills from them!

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 - what have you done?
 - what you will do?
 - when you will be on vacation?

Be specific

Follow up with your professor's "I will review your paper soon." and ask for a specific date.





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✓ Helps your advisor include this task in their to-do.





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- Helps your advisor include this task in their to-do.
- ✓ You get to know when to follow up again.





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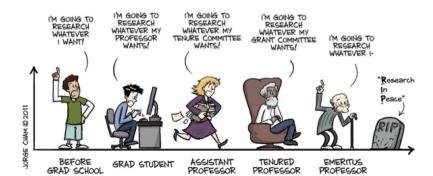
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- Many students feel intimidated about sharing results that are "not ready".
- It often leads to a vicious cycle of "not ready" -> "no feedback" -> "build up more stress".
- Break that cycle and keep engaging with your advisor.

Explore common interests

Senior professors don't have tenure pressure and may be open to various explorations.

THE EVOLUTION OF INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM



Explore common interests

Senior professors don't have tenure pressure and may be open to various explorations.

Work closely with your advisor to find common interests ⇒ so that they can provide their best support.

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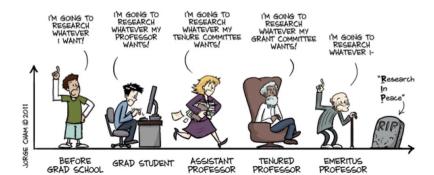


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Before asking a technical question, do the following:

Establish that you're not being a lazy sponge and wasting people's time.

Before asking a technical question, do the following:

- Try to find an answer by searching the archives of the forum or mailing list you plan to post to.
- Try to find an answer by searching the Web.
- Try to find an answer by reading the manual.
- Try to find an answer by reading a FAQ.
- Try to find an answer by inspection or experimentation.
- Try to find an answer by asking a skilled friend.
- If you're a programmer, try to find an answer by reading the source code.

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Your questions are likely to be ignored, if you:

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- post a personal e-mail to somebody who is neither an acquaintance of yours nor personally responsible for solving your problem

Search, and then ask on

Sites to ask questions

- StackOverflow
- MathOverflow
- Zhihu
- Reddit
- Zhihu
- Quora
- Mailing list
- forums
- etc

You need to attract the reader's attention in around 50 characters or fewer!

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Example 1

- Stupid: HELP! Video doesn't work properly on my laptop!
- Smart: X.org 6.8.1 misshapen mouse cursor, Fooware MV1005 vid. chipset
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- deviation: it describes the deviation from expected behavior.

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Tips:

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 - Don't use instant messaging shortcuts.

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- Describe any possibly relevant recent changes in your computer or software configuration.
- If at all possible, provide a way to reproduce the problem in a controlled environment.

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Describe the problem's symptoms, not your guesses

Describe the problem's symptoms, not your guesses

Example 2

- Stupid:
 - I'm getting back-to-back SIG11 errors on kernel compiles, and suspect a hairline crack on one of the motherboard traces. What's the best way to check for those?
- Smart:
 - My home-built K6/233 on an FIC-PA2007 motherboard (VIA Apollo VP2 chipset) with 256MB Corsair PC133 SDRAM starts getting frequent SIG11 errors about 20 minutes after power-on during the course of kernel compiles, but never in the first 20 minutes. Rebooting doesn't restart the clock, but powering down overnight does. Swapping out all RAM didn't help. The relevant part of a typical compile session log follows.

The raw symptoms of what goes wrong indeed are better than your interpretations and theories!

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Presentation skills for computer science! (next week)

Thanks & Question Time!