Our Ph.D. program takes about 5-6 years in total, though the duration varies depending on the student and the advisor. Here is the basic timetable of requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years 1-2-3</th>
<th>Eight courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(&quot;qualifying requirements&quot;)</td>
<td>Two Research projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responsible Conduct of Research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years 3-4</th>
<th>Graduate Board Oral Exam (GBO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First meeting with thesis committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finish Research Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years 4 - (n-1)</th>
<th>Annual meetings with thesis committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year n</th>
<th>Departmental seminar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thesis defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit final dissertation to library</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These requirements are discussed below. The timetable is designed to help you keep moving along toward the Ph.D. It is not an absolute requirement that you stick exactly to the above timetable, but you should be able to meet the timetable unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Note that the Ph.D. qualifying requirements are a slightly stricter version of the M.S.E. requirements. Once you complete the courses and your first qualifying project, you may be entitled to an M.S.E. degree from JHU (upon request). Once you complete your second qualifying project and the GBO, you become a dissertation student and will get a small increase in stipend.

If you transfer into the Ph.D. program from our master's program, then to align with the timetable you can approximately assume you are starting out as a second-year PhD student – the 1.5 - 2 years of an M.S.E. roughly approximates one year of a PhD.
**Important People**

As a Ph.D. student, you will get to know many of the faculty. However, you will have special relationships with the following people:

- **Your Advisor**
  Your advisor's job is to help you become a successful member of the academic community. He or she will guide your course selections and your research, give you career advice, and tell you when you are ready to defend your thesis. Most advisors also offer funding to their students, contingent on research productivity. A faculty advisor will be assigned to you when you are accepted into the Ph.D. program. Most students keep their advisors until they graduate, but you may change advisors at any time. Any consenting JHU CS professor may serve as your advisor, including those with secondary, joint, or Research Professor appointments in the Department of Computer Science.

- **Your Thesis Committee**
  Your thesis committee's main job is to decide when to accept your Ph.D. thesis. Obviously, it's wise to keep them informed and seek their counsel while you are researching and writing the thesis. You will probably also approach them for letters of recommendation as you are finishing. You should aim to choose your thesis committee by the end of the third year, and plan to meet with them annually. The committee is chosen in consultation with your advisor and must include:
  1. Your advisor;
  2. Another member of the JHU CS faculty, who must have a primary, tenure-track appointment in the JHU CS department if your advisor does not;
  3. One or more other committee members with Ph.D. degrees. You are strongly encouraged to include someone from outside the department or university, to get the benefit of an outside perspective and to increase your work's visibility.

- **Your GBO Committee**
  You need at least 3 Ph.D.’s, at least 2 CS faculty members (including your advisor), and at least 1 core CS faculty member. Your committee members must agree to serve. In unusual circumstances you may change the membership of the committee, again in consultation with your advisor. At least three of these committee members will likely form your thesis committee.

- **The Graduate Academic Program Administrator**
  The Graduate Academic Program Administrator in Malone 160 can help you with all kinds of administrative and financial matters.

- **The Graduate Program Chair**
  The Graduate Program Chair, currently Prof. Scott Smith, oversees the CS graduate program and CS graduate student life generally. If you feel you need to talk to someone outside your committee, confidentially or otherwise, try the Graduate Program Chair (or the Department Chair). The Graduate Program Chair also welcomes more general questions, comments, and concerns.
Coursework will help you educate yourself in your research area and in CS more generally. You may take or audit courses as long as you are here, including courses in other departments. A few graduate courses are offered during the summer.

In addition to the department seminar (600.601-602), you must take 8 graduate courses within your first two years. These must include at least 6 core CS courses -- two each from the Analysis, Applications, and Systems areas. The other 2 may be from CS or a related department.

Some students prefer to get this requirement out of the way in the first year. However, 4 graduate courses per semester leaves little time for research and teaching. So other students prefer to spread the coursework out over three or four semesters. Your decision will depend on your funding situation, your personal preference, and your advisor's recommendation.

Every semester, your advisor must approve your course registration. This continues to be the case after the first two years. (You must always register for "Computer Science Seminar" (600.601-602), and once you have finished your coursework requirements, you should register for "Dissertation Research" (600.801-802).) All students must be registered every semester, even if they have no courses left to take.

How do I know if a CS course can be used as one of the 8 graduate courses? The eligible CS courses are generally those courses numbered 400 and above (the only exception is that a few courses are offered as 400- or 600-level with the same title/time; in this case graduate students should take the 600 version). Note that 400-level CS courses are aimed at a mixed grad/undergrad audience, whereas 600-level CS courses are specialized grad courses. The rarely used "Graduate Research" (600.701-702) and "Independent Study" (600.809-810) may be taken for graduate credit and a letter grade, under a faculty member's supervision. Courses do not count unless they are taken for a grade; thus you cannot count pass/fail seminars (most 700-level courses) or the required department seminar series (600.601-602). Also, courses are ordinarily 3 credits; a 1-credit course counts as only 1/3 of a course and three such courses can serve to count for one full course.

How do I know if a non-CS course can be used as one of the 8 graduate courses? Any graduate course offered by a full-time JHU program is eligible with advisor approval. Your advisor must agree that the course is relevant to your degree -- either to computer science generally, or to your specific program of study and research. Graduate level courses in most departments are those numbered 600 and above; in some departments (including CS & AMS), courses numbered 400 and above are also graduate level.

How do I know if a course can be used as one of the 6 core CS courses, specifically to fulfill an Analysis, Applications, or Systems requirement? The official list is on the CS website. For CS courses, the designations are also given in the course catalog. Non-CS courses are listed only if they have substantial CS content; moreover, at most 1 non-CS course from this list can be counted toward the total of 6 core courses, and your advisor must approve. The list may be extended by the faculty from time to time at student request.

Do I have to do well in the courses? You need at least a C- for a course to count, and your average grade for the 8 courses must be at least B+. What you learn will also help you in your GBO Exam, your research, and your future career. But ultimately, the world will judge you on your research, not your grades.

Can I fulfill any of these requirements using graduate courses taken elsewhere? Yes, if the courses have not been counted toward an undergraduate degree or taken as an undergraduate in another institution. They must be of comparable rigor and appropriate for the requirements in question (e.g., Analysis/Applications/Systems), as attested by a syllabus, problem sets, or other course materials. You may apply up to 2 appropriate non-JHU courses toward the course requirements, with advisor approval. If you are willing to forego JHU's MSE degree (typically because you already earned a master's elsewhere), then you may apply more than 2 appropriate non-JHU courses toward the Ph.D. requirements, with the approval of the graduate program chair; this may include up to 4 appropriate courses from JHU's EP programs. In this case (where you reduce your coursework below 6 courses and forego the MSE degree), you may be asked to complete the other Ph.D. requirements sooner.
Qualifying Projects

The Ph.D. degree is primarily a research degree, of which coursework is merely the foundation. Our program quickly gets you involved in research. Here is the official requirement:

A student must complete two projects, each under the supervision and with the agreement of a different faculty member in the Department of Computer Science. Upon conclusion of each project, the student must write a "Project Report" describing the project in detail. The cover page will be signed and dated by the project advisor and submitted to the department. The report itself will be sent to The Academic Program Administrator as a pdf. This report will be a public document and will be kept on file in the department office.

The project requirement is essentially a chance to try out two prospective advisors -- and for them to try you out. It is wise to establish a comfortable working relationship before you embark on a long thesis project. If you have already settled on an advisor, then the second project could be a way to develop skills in a related area of computer science.

The requirement is also an opportunity for you to write some publishable research papers. In many subfields of CS, new Ph.D.s looking for jobs are expected to have published several papers already. This is an excellent chance for you to get started.

Even if the work does not immediately lead to a published paper -- for example, it is a coding project intended to enable future research -- you must still write it up as a project report. This ensures that you get some relatively early feedback about your writing.

It is your job to find faculty members who are willing to supervise you on projects of mutual interest. Usually you should take someone's graduate course before trying to do research with him or her. The idea for a project may come from you or from the faculty member. Note that faculty members may have varying ideas about the appropriate topic, scope and duration of a project, so you should discuss this at the start to agree on the scope. If a qualifying project builds on a course project, the work done for course credit should not be double-counted.

Responsible Conduct of Research Course

Note: Before you begin your third year, you must take the in-person mini-course AS.360.625 Responsible Conduct of Research. This is under 10 hours and is offered during the summer, fall, intersession, and spring sessions.
The GBO Examination

You will face a committee of 5 professors who will evaluate your readiness to do Ph.D. research. This Graduate Board Oral Examination (GBO) is a University examination, required of all doctoral students at JHU. (The Graduate Board is the committee that oversees all Engineering and Arts and Sciences graduate programs at Hopkins). You should aim to complete the GBO requirement by the end of your third year.

GBO Preliminary Research Proposal

In our department's tradition, the center of the GBO exam is a Preliminary Research Proposal that you write and present. This does not have to be a fully developed thesis proposal (although it could be, if you have progressed quickly). It should at least motivate some interesting research problem in the context of previous work, and sketch your possible approaches to solving it. Preliminary results are helpful but are not required.

Writing the proposal should be useful for you, and it will typically develop into the thesis topic. However, it is not a commitment to a topic. Its purpose is simply to focus the GBO exam. You must distribute it to all GBO examiners at least 2 weeks before the GBO. Eight to ten pages are sufficient.

GBO Format

The GBO is a closed-door exam two hours in length. You will begin by presenting your Preliminary Research Proposal, and then the examiners are free to ask any questions they want. The department prefers that examiners focus on your readiness to do original research in the area of the Preliminary Research Proposal. We hope that their questions will focus on the technical substance of the proposal, your ability to discuss the broad area with clarity, flexibility and maturity, and your knowledge of subjects that are likely to come into your work. However, the examiners are not bound by our requests and may assess you in any way they choose. You are therefore advised to discuss expectations with them before the exam, if they are willing.

GBO Examiners

The committee must consist of at least 3 inside and 2 outside examiners. You must also name an additional 1 inside and 1 outside alternate in the unlikely event of a last-minute emergency. Your advisor counts as an inside examiner; so do all faculty with primary appointments in JHU CS. Everyone else counts as an outside examiner. Outside examiners are intended to contribute valuable perspectives, and also to ensure that the department doesn't let its standards slip. At least two of the three named outside examiners must be an Associate, Full, or Emeritus Professor; the most senior outside examiner will serve as committee chair.

Usually, examiners must be tenure-track JHU faculty. However, the Graduate Board can approve scholars from outside JHU, or research faculty at JHU. The department must petition the Graduate Board 4 weeks in advance to authorize such persons. Authorization to serve on GBO committees lasts for 5 years.
GBO Outcomes

Possible exam outcomes are on the [graduate board website](#). The most common ones are unconditional pass and conditional pass. In a conditional pass, the committee will require you to remedy some weakness in your preparation, e.g., by earning an A- or better in a particular course.

Scheduling the GBO

It is the department's job to schedule your GBO. At least a month before you are to take the GBO, you or your advisor should inform the CS Graduate Academic Program Administrator. The hardest part of the GBO is finding an appropriate committee of 5 faculty examiners plus 2 alternates who are all free at the same time as you are. Fortunately, this is not your responsibility. It is handled by the department (i.e., The Academic Program Administrator together with the Graduate Program Chair, Prof. Smith).

The Academic Program Administrator will suggest that you and your advisor give her names of some appropriate examiners; In particular, you and your advisor should predict who will be on your thesis committee so that those faculty can be included on your GBO committee if possible. It is helpful if you approach your chosen committee members in advance to remind them of who you are and request that they please serve on your committee.

Concretely, your advisor should send The Academic Program Administrator:

- The names, ranks, and email addresses of at least 3 possible inside members in addition to himself/herself. (This includes an extra inside member, to be approved as an alternate in case someone cancels or doesn't show up.)

- The names, ranks, and email addresses of at least 3 possible outside members. (This includes an extra outside member, to be approved as an alternate.) At least two of the outside members must be Associate, Full, or Emeritus Professors, so that someone can serve as chair, which is appointed by the Graduate Board and is typically the most senior Outside Associate Professor or above.

- If any of the above is not a tenure-track JHU faculty member, then your advisor should also send the Academic Program Administrator (1) that person’s full CV, (2) a one-page summary of your research, and (3) an explanation of why that person's expertise is needed at your GBO or on your thesis committee. The department will combine these into a letter petitioning the Graduate Board for approval. Note that approval takes 4 weeks. Of course, this is unnecessary if the examiner is already approved.

The Academic Program Administrator will ask for your and your advisor’s availability so that she can begin scheduling the exam. The department will then nominate a panel. The Academic Program Administrator will complete a form and send it to the Graduate Board for its approval, three weeks before the exam.

Once the exam is scheduled, The Academic Program Administrator will tell you who the examiners are so that you can send them your Preliminary Research Proposal at least two weeks in advance.
Departmental Seminar

Sometime between your GBO and thesis defense, you must present your thesis work to the department in a one-hour talk. This is primarily for the department’s benefit – everyone deserves to find out what you’ve been working on all those years. Some students use this requirement as a way to practice their job talk. Others use it as the first hour of their thesis defense.

Thesis, Defense, Revision

The Ph.D. thesis, or dissertation, is the signal achievement of the Ph.D. degree. It is a large, careful, and substantive piece of original work. Most computer science dissertations are 150-200 pages long, with hundreds of bibliographic references, and systematically investigate a set of ideas.

Your dissertation is presumably not the last piece of research you will ever publish, or even the most important. However, it may be one of the largest. Writing this document is a satisfying way to wrap up your graduate experience, but is itself a considerable creative act requiring plenty of time. You’ll want to synthesize and explain several years of work (a process that may lead to new insights), and fill in the gaps.

Your advisor will help you decide when your thesis is essentially finished and ready to defend. You must give the thesis to your committee members at least 2 weeks before your scheduled defense date (and preferably earlier), so that they have time to read it carefully. Your defense date must also be publicly announced to the department.

The thesis defense is a public event, usually consisting of a 1-hour talk followed by questions from the committee and other audience members. Following the defense, the committee will decide what changes are required before they will sign off on the thesis.

Thesis committees almost always ask for changes, ranging from expository improvements to substantial further research. You can reduce this workload somewhat by consulting your committee frequently before the defense. But even so, you should plan for a month or more of hard work after the defense.

Your dissertation will be submitted to the JHU library for electronic publication and must follow certain formatting guidelines.

Time management can be tricky in the final year of the Ph.D. You may be applying and interviewing for jobs as you try to finish the research and write the thesis. And everything will take longer than you expect. So make sure to leave lots of slack in your schedule.
Funding

Ph.D. funding at JHU is pretty much the same as it is at other good CS departments in this country. No one is obliged to agree to fund you. But practically all of our Ph.D. students do receive funding for either 9 or 12 months per year.

Many students spend their first year or two funded by a teaching assistantship from the department (TA funding). Subsequently, students usually receive funding from their advisor in the form of a research assistantship (RA funding).

TA and RA funding are contingent on satisfactory progress toward the degree. Also, they may come with some strings attached. No matter how brilliant your research is, the department can't give you TA funding if you don't teach, and your advisor can't legally give you RA funding from a federal grant unless a reasonable amount of your work is related to the grant topic.

There are also other ways to get money:

- You may be able to win your own funding from some sort of fellowship. For example, if you are a U.S. citizen and have completed less than 12 months of full-time graduate study, you can apply for an NSF Graduate Research Fellowship.

- If you can find a summer job doing CS research in industry, that can be good experience and pay well. (Although it might interrupt your progress toward graduation.) Of course, you cannot receive summer RA funding if you are also working a full-time job elsewhere.

- The department hires course assistants (CAs) at an hourly rate. This could be a good way to make some money if you were not otherwise funded.

In general, you should discuss your plans with your advisor.

Teaching Experience

Whether or not your career involves teaching your own classes, it will certainly involve explaining technical ideas in person and in writing. It takes practice to do this clearly and engagingly, and to tailor your presentation to your audience. "The experience you gain by serving as a TA is invaluable." For this reason, the department has instituted a requirement that as of Fall 2015, all PhD students are required to serve as a Teaching Assistant at least one semester during their program of study.

As part of the requirement the instructor must give you an opportunity to be in front of a group of students at least once during the course (hopefully more). You will be required to sign up for the course 600.807 (Teaching Practicum) during the semester of your required TAship and at the end your performance will be evaluated by the course instructor.

The department also strongly encourages Ph.D. students to design and teach their own short courses, or to teach their own section of a core course. A short course is a 1-credit course that meets either during intersession (January) or a regular semester for a total of 12 class hours. Teaching a core course section provides the opportunity to collaborate on course content, assignments, etc, with other section instructors, including at least one regular faculty member, while being fully responsible for a regular semester-long course. Both of these types of teaching activity are compensated accordingly.
PhD Progress Reviews

At the end of each academic year, the CS department reviews the progress of all its PhD students. The goal of this process is to step back once a year and reflect on your progress in the PhD program. Part of the purpose of the review is making sure various requirements are getting checked off, but it also serves as an annual check-in on the less tangible aspects of progress toward your PhD, including what is going well and what could be improved on.

The first step in the annual evaluation is a written self-review, an opportunity for you to reflect on your own progress and to share your thoughts in writing with your advisor. Your advisor as well as possibly other faculty will then meet with you in person to discuss your self-review and your progress. Finally, you will receive a written letter from your advisor and the department summarizing your overall progress in the previous academic year.