

# NetClinic: Interactive Visualization to Enhance Network Fault Diagnosis

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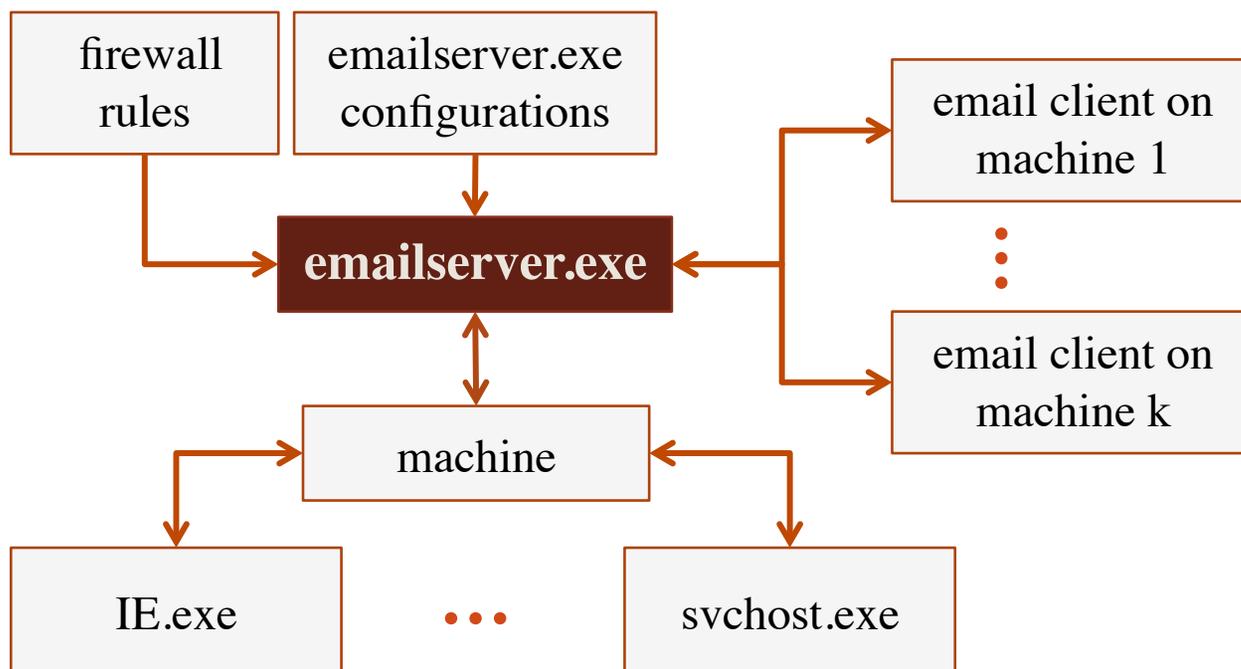


# The Problem: Diagnosing Enterprise Networks

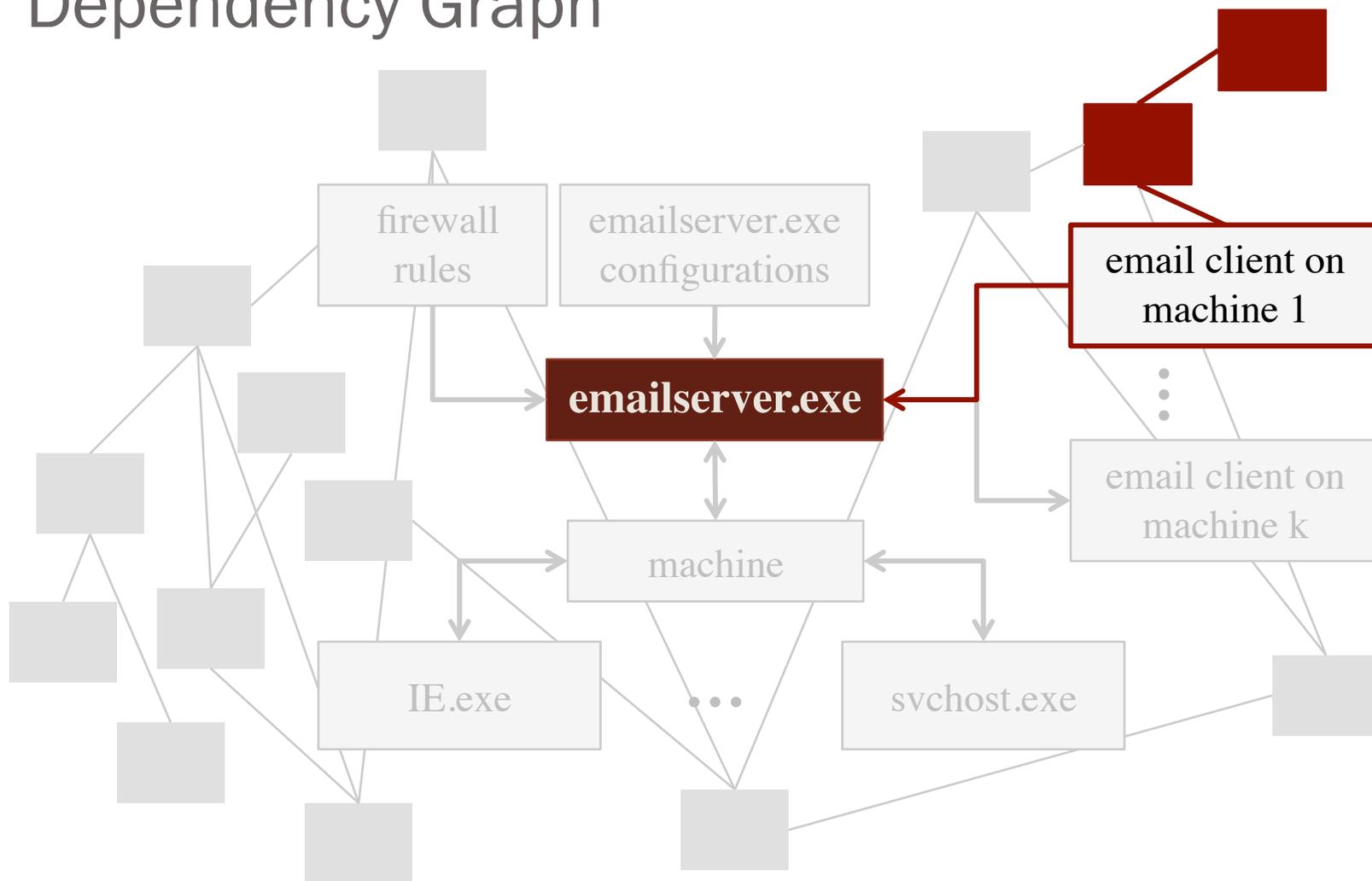
- Faults: Anomalies in application behavior
  - Cannot send email, browser extremely slow, network connectivity down ...
- Difficulty in identifying culprits / root causes
  - Network components interact in complex ways
  - Information overloading: too many variables



# Modeling Complex Interaction as a Dependency Graph



# Modeling Complex Interaction as a Dependency Graph



# Motivation for Visual Analytics

- Automated diagnosis tools are not always accurate
  - Rely on minimal application specific semantic knowledge
  - Mostly statistical
- Even when true culprit is identified
  - Need for exploration and verification
    - Ground truth is not known before-hand

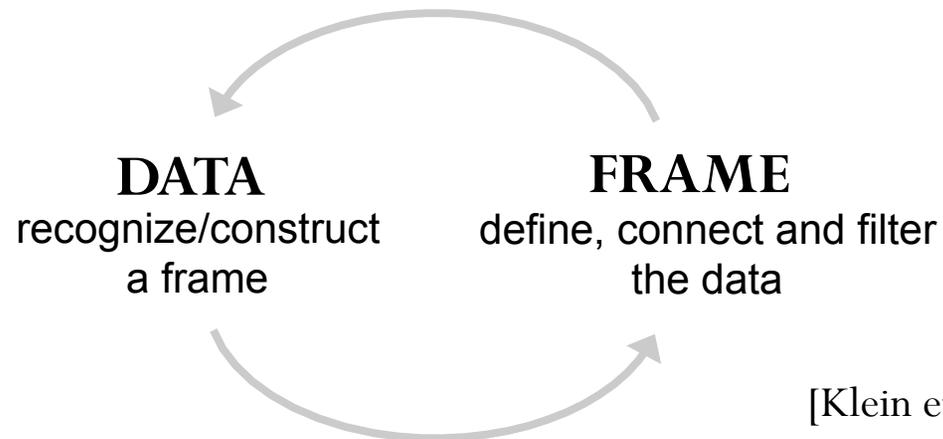
An ideal visual analytics problem

# Automated Diagnosis

NetMedic [Kandula et al., SIGCOMM 2009]

- Variable Level: Performance Counters
- Component Level: Statistical Abnormality
- Edge Level: Potentiality of Impact
  - Statistical analysis of joint behavior of neighbors
- Network Level: Given a faulty component, Identifying Culprits
  - Rank edge weights to order likely causes

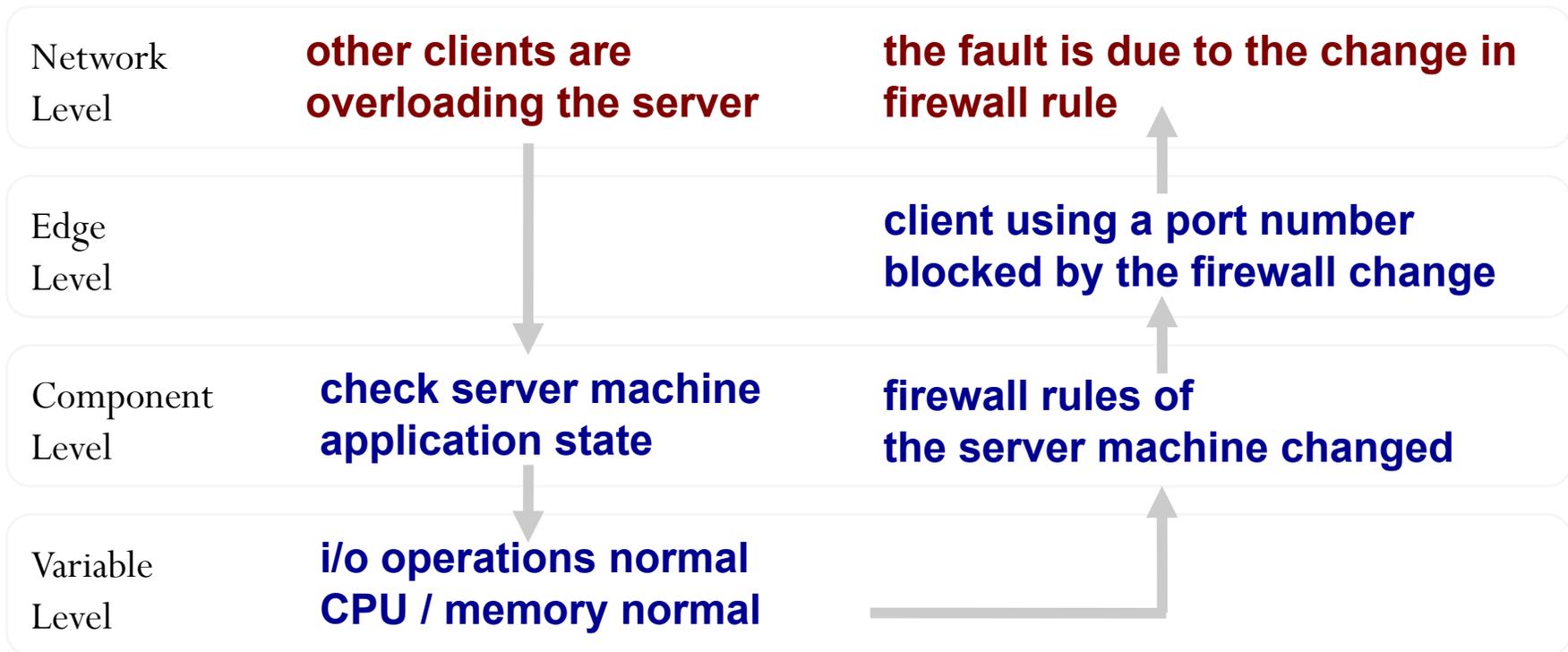
# The Reciprocal Nature of Human Sensemaking



Dynamic mixture of top-down and bottom-up processes

# Data-Frame Interaction in Network Diagnosis

Problem: a SQL client cannot talk to the server



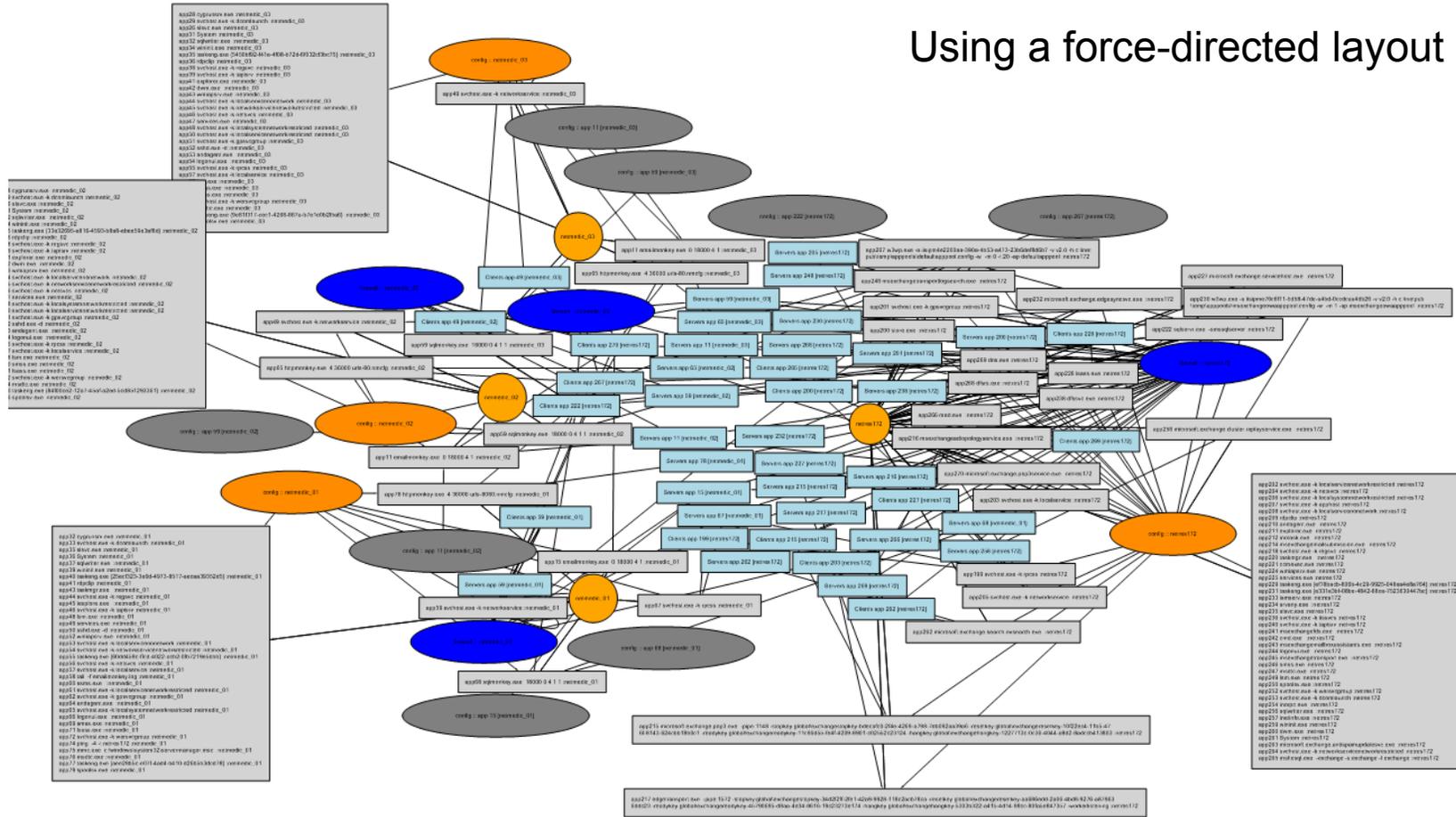
**■ Frame**  
**■ Data**

# Design Considerations

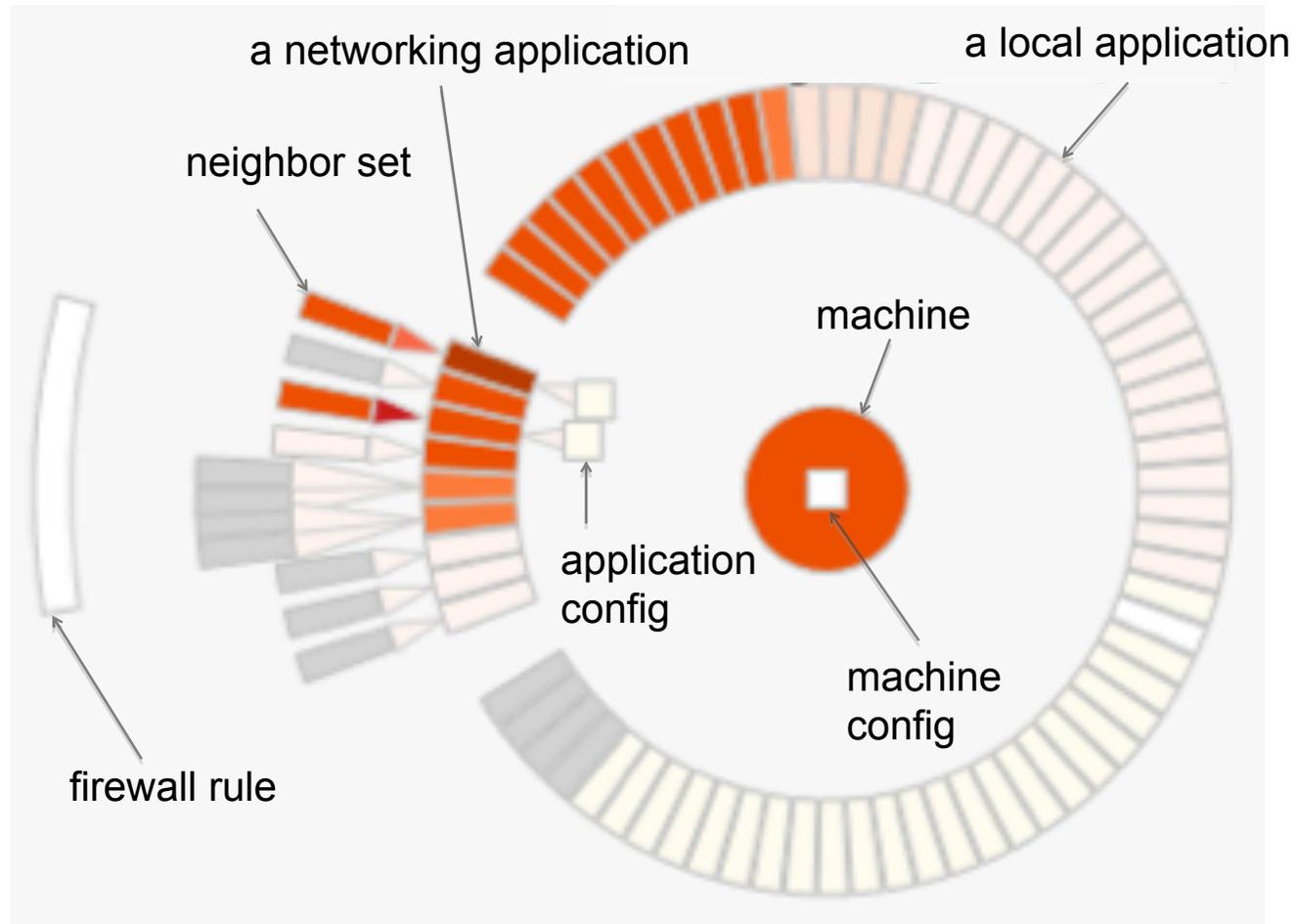
- Output of automated engines can be used as useful frames
- Show outputs at all levels of abstraction
  - Minimal constraints on navigation across levels of abstraction
- Flexible exploration
  - Top-down exploration: verify the output of automated analysis
  - Bottom-up exploration: form and evaluate own hypothesis

# Main Design Challenge: Graph Layout

Using a force-directed layout



# Machine-based clustering

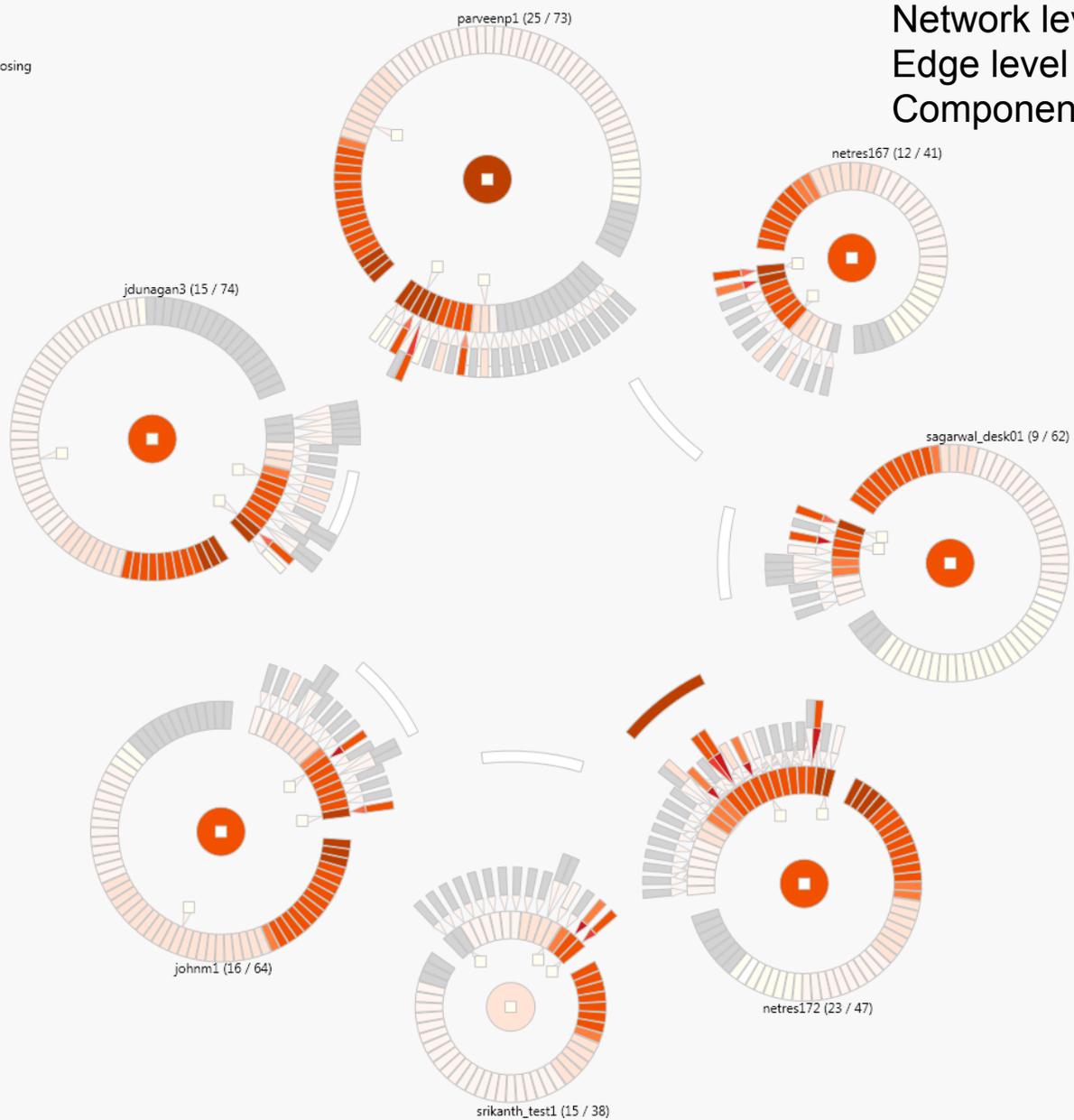


Network View

Show Outgoing Edges on Mouseover

Find:  Go

- Selected
- Neighbors
- Currently Diagnosing
- In Path
- Focus in Path



Network level  
Edge level  
Component level

Diagnoses

Diagnosed Components

Possible Causes

Network level

Performance Counter View

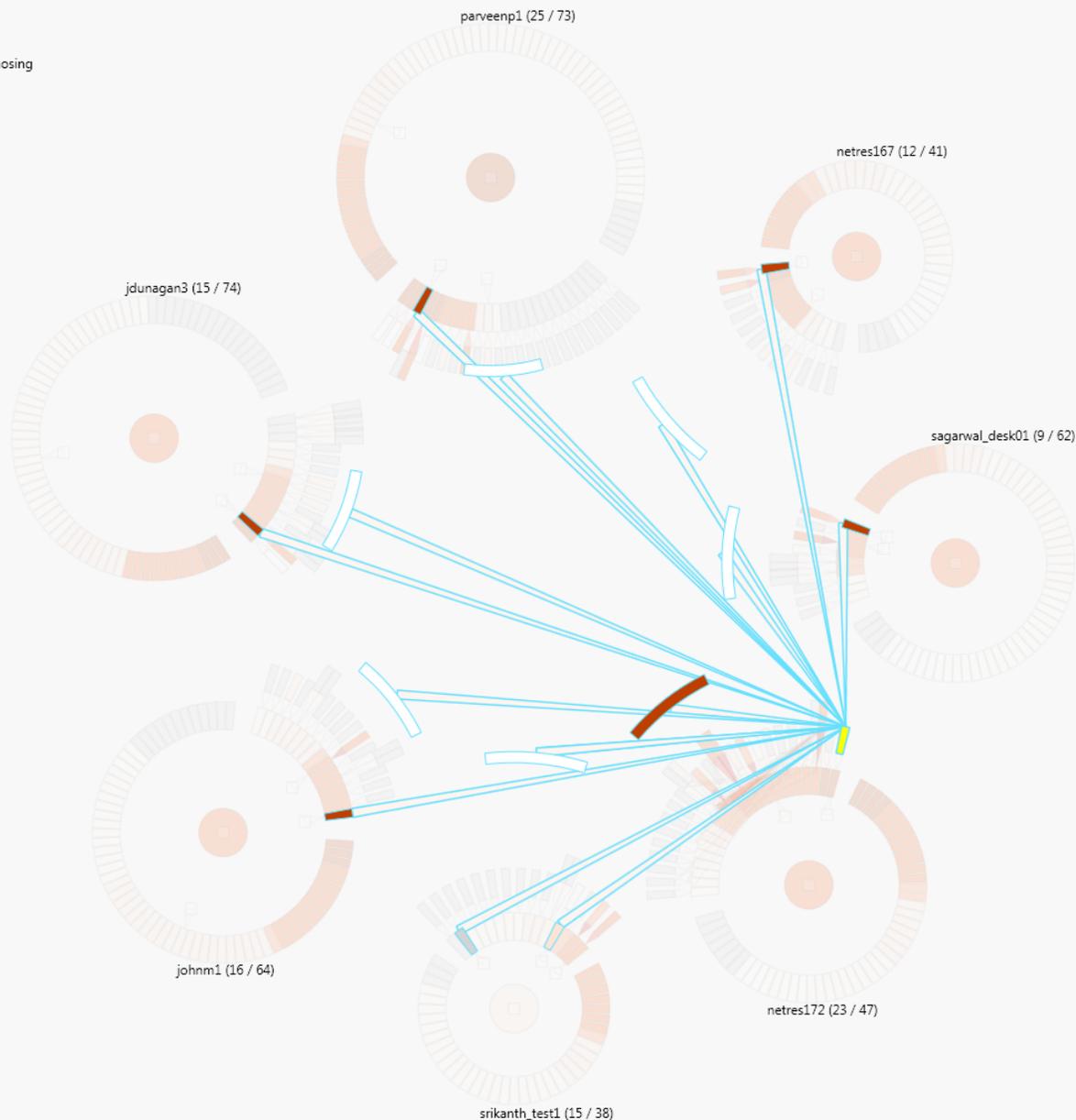
Rank by   Group by Category

Variable level

Network View

Show Outgoing Edges on Mouseover Find: app151 Go

- Selected
- Neighbors
- Currently Diagnosing
- In Path
- Focus in Path



Diagnoses

Diagnosed Components

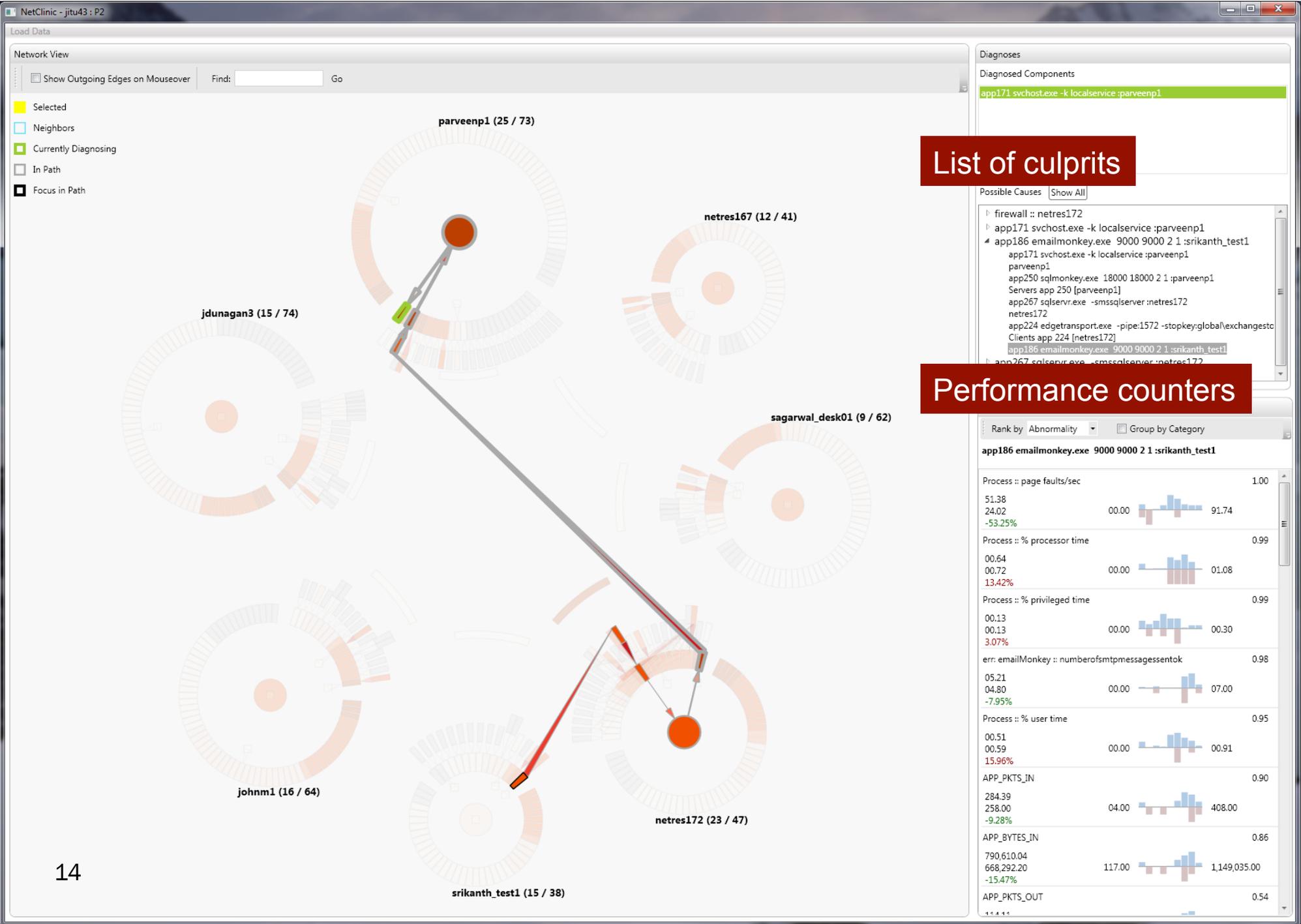
Possible Causes

Performance Counter View

Rank by Abnormality  Group by Category

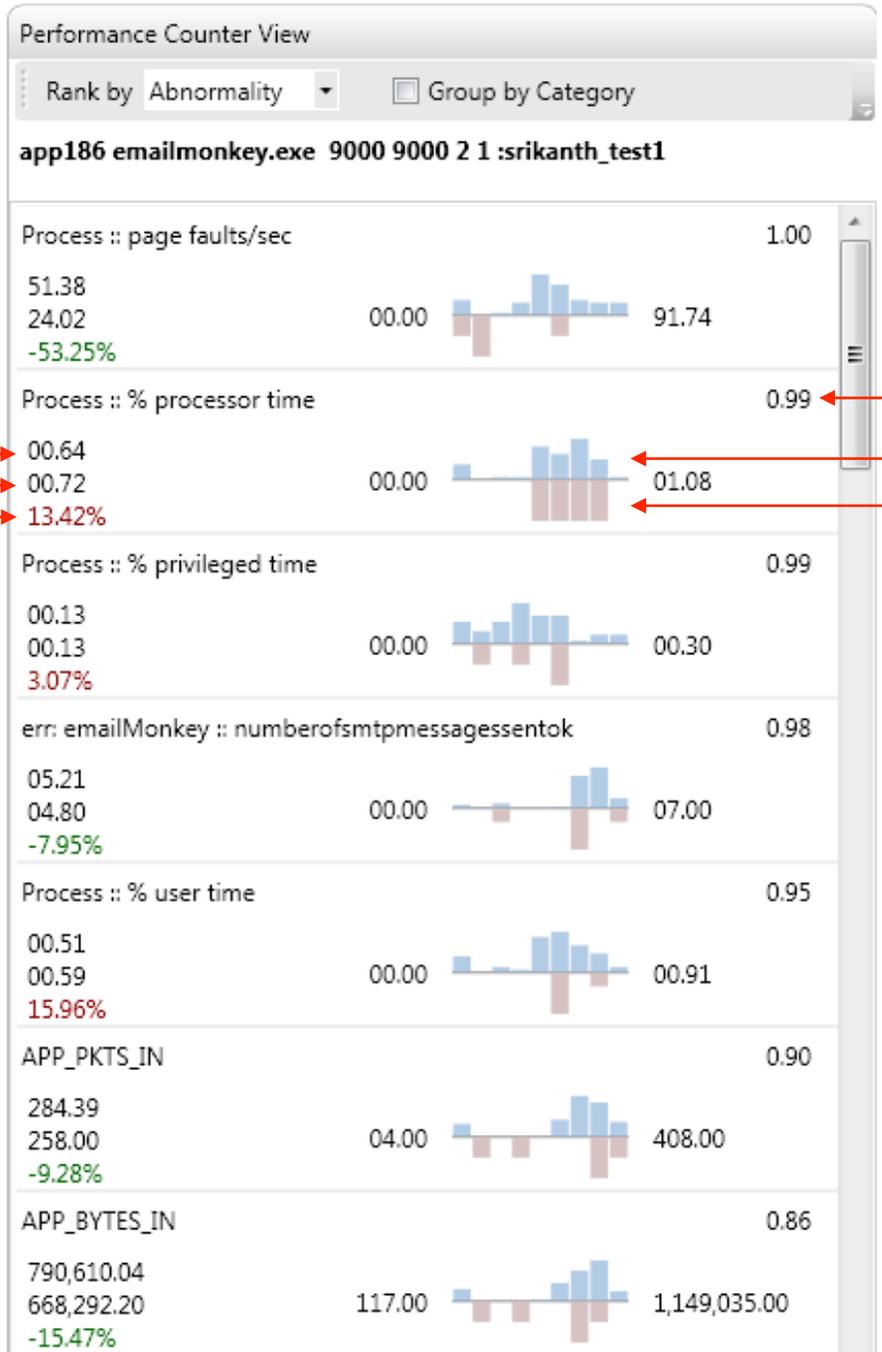
Clients app 267 [netres172]

1433 :: BytesIn	0.02
8,128.53	722.00
7,639.20	19,540.00
-6.02%	
1433 :: PktsIn	0.00
375.59	07.00
345.20	978.00
-8.09%	



## List of culprits

## Performance counters



Historical avg →  
 Current avg →  
 % change →

Statistical abnormality →  
 Historical "training" values →  
 Current values →

# Qualitative User Study

- Participants: 10 graduate students + 1 system engineer working on computer networks or operating systems
- Data: real environment with faults injected
  - Ground truths known
- NetClinic: suggest top 5 most likely causes
  - True culprit inside these five 50% of the time
- Training: 4 machines, 243 nodes, 683 links
- Test: 7 machines, 682 nodes, 2045 edges
- Video-taped, think-aloud protocols, semi-structured interviews

# Tasks

- Given a reported problem, use NetClinic to find out the network component that most likely caused the problem.

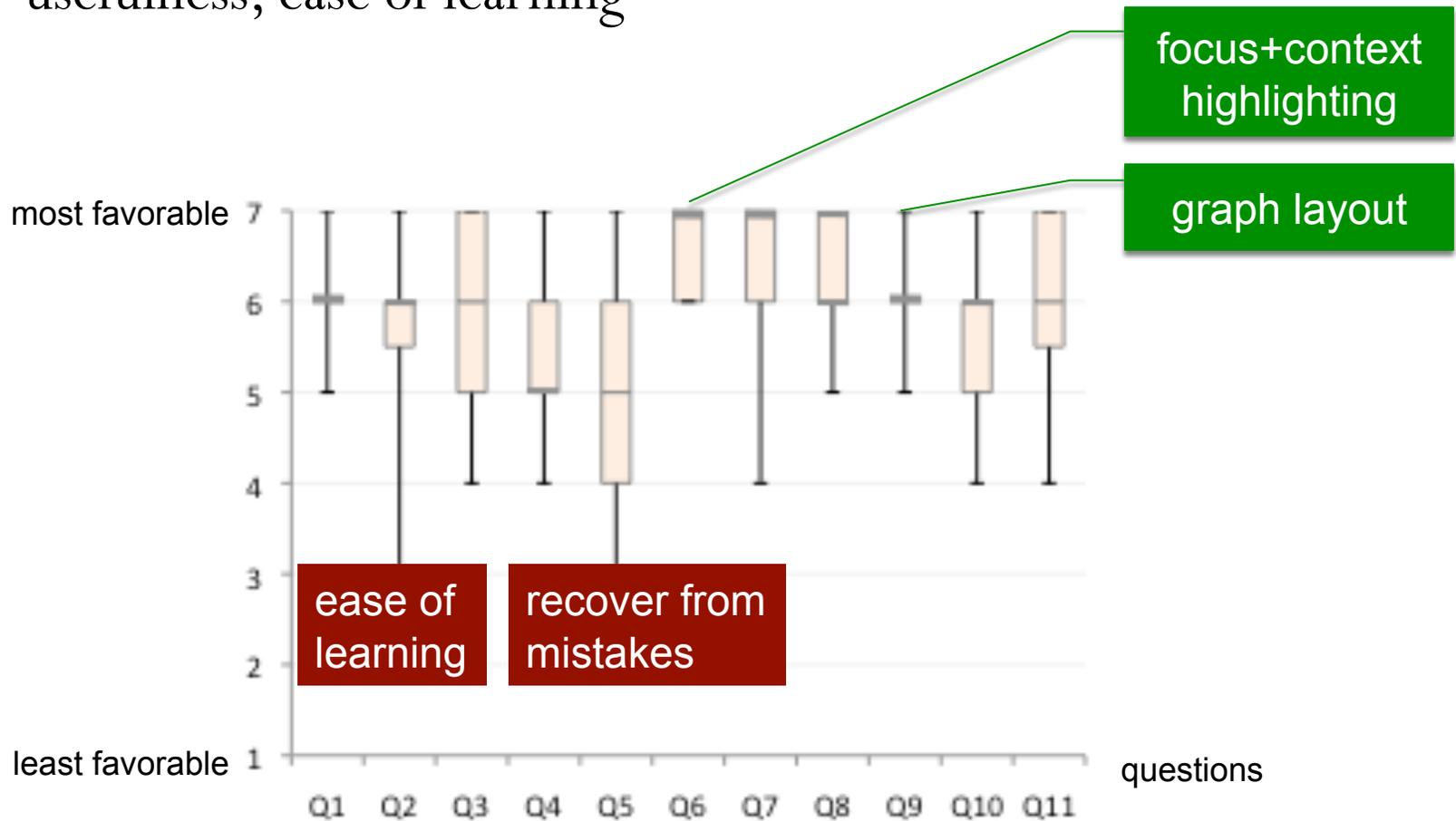
	Symptom of Fault	Causes
Training	The email client on a machine is experiencing some errors	The client's configuration is broken
	Some SQL clients are experiencing poor performance	Another client is overloading the server
	An email client cant get up-to-date data from server	The remote drive is dismounted
Testing	Some users were unable to access a specific feature of a Web-based application	The firewall along the path was blocking https traffic
	Some clients cannot connect to the database serve	A port used by the problematic clients had been blocked by a change in firewall rules on the server machine

# Results

- True culprits correctly identified in 29 out of 33 tasks (88%)
  - Culprits in top five suggestions 50% of the time
- Completed all 3 tasks within 1 hour

# Survey

- subjective opinions on graph layout, visual design, usefulness, ease of learning



# Flexibility in Exploration Strategies

- Most did not adopt a “least-effort” strategy
  - Verify all five suggestions before start self-exploration
- Using one diagnosis as entry point to learn about the problem
- Generate and verify frames, use automated diagnoses to make sure nothing was overlooked
- Not using network level diagnosis at all

# Related Work

- Security monitoring / intrusion detection in computer networks
  - [Erbacher et al. 2002, Mansmann et al. 2007]
  - Tasks are different from fault diagnosis
- Visualization-based network diagnosis
  - SCUBA, nCompass, and MTreeDX
  - Mostly visualizing raw data
- Visual analytics in relationship networks
  - E.g., social networks [Social Action, 2006]

# Contributions

- Coupling visualizations with a *sophisticated* reasoning engine
  - Integrated automated analyses across multiple levels
  - Explicit design consideration of sensemaking processes
  - A novel semantic graph layout design

# Future Directions

- Scalability
  - Integrating machine-level diagnosis
- More evaluation
  - Long term study with professional administrators

Thank you

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Questions?