

The understandability challenge in building  
diagnostic systems for ~~non-experts~~

everyone but the  
omniscient admin

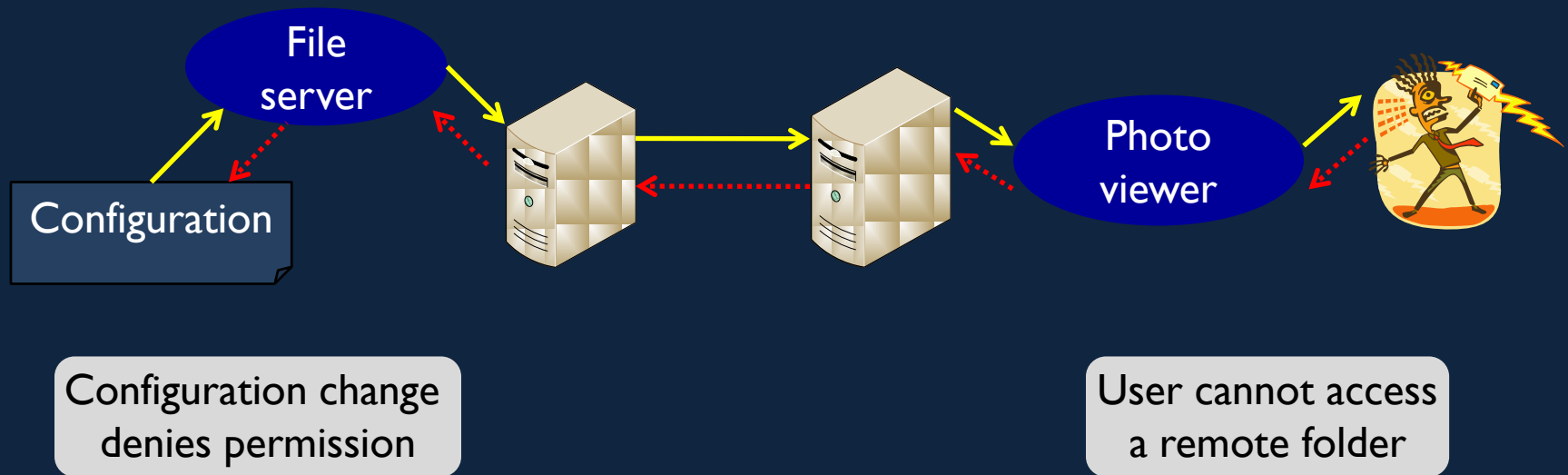
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*Microsoft Research*

UW MSR summer institute 2009

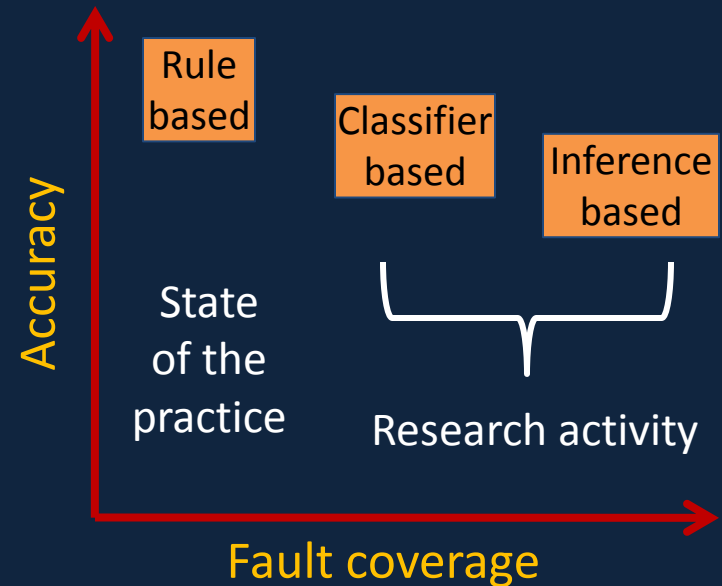
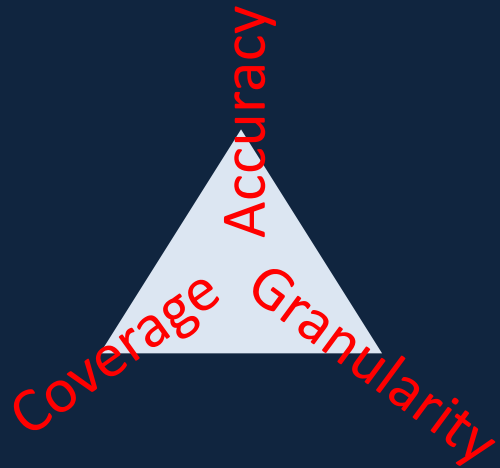
# Diagnosis explains faulty behavior

Starts with problem symptoms

Ends at likely cause(s)



# Common considerations for a diagnostic system



**Accuracy:** How often the real culprit is identified

**Coverage:** Fraction of failures covered

**Granularity:** The detail at which culprit are identified

# NetMedic: A detailed diagnostic system

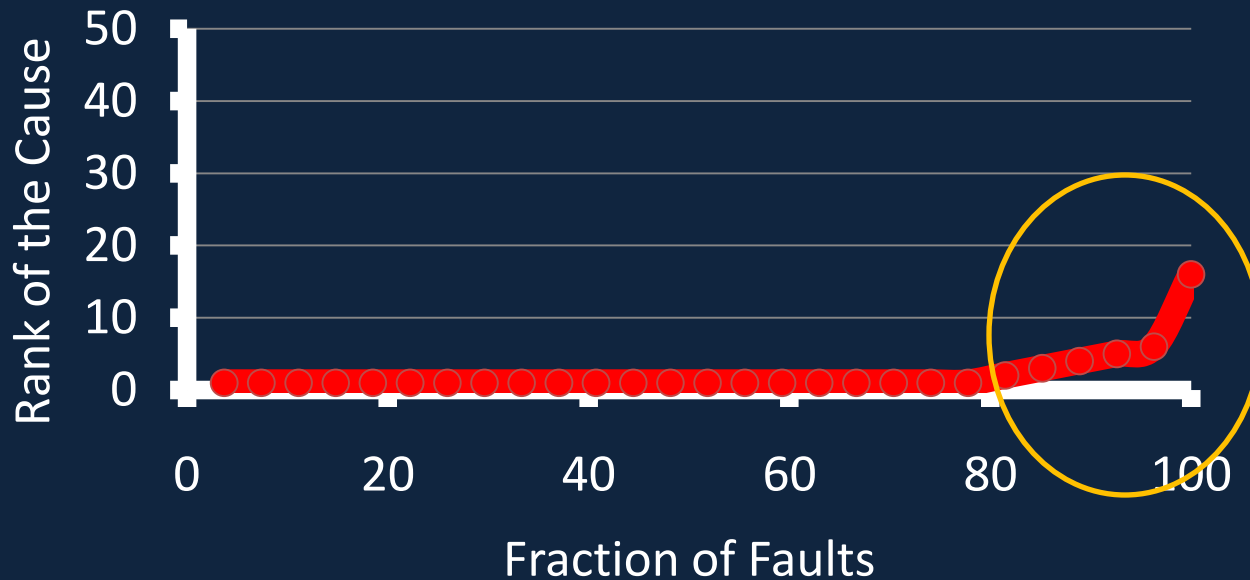
Focus on small enterprises as a starting point

Inference based:

- Views the network as a dependency graph of fine-grained components (e.g., applications, services)
- Produces a ranked list of likely culprit components using statistical and learning techniques

[Detailed diagnosis in enterprise networks, SIGCOMM 2009]

# Effectiveness of NetMedic



Identifies the real culprit as the most likely 80% of the time but not always

# Unleashing NetMedic-like systems on users

Understandability became a key hurdle

- How to present the analysis to the user?
- Impacts mean time to recovery

Two sub-problems at the intersection of systems and HCI

- Uncertainty visualization
- Intuitiveness of analysis

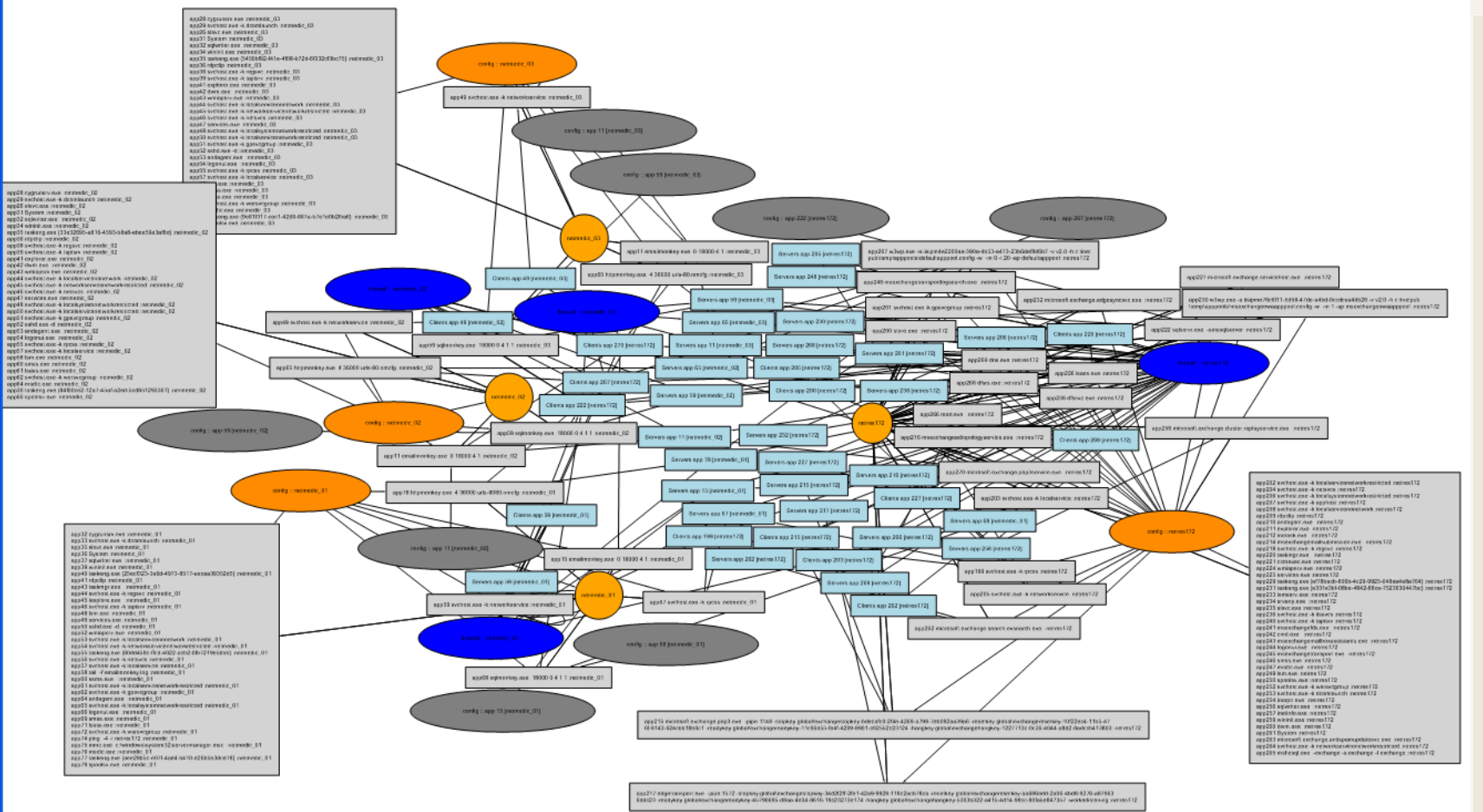
# Uncertainty visualization

## Presenting the results of statistical analysis

- Not much existing work; this uncertainty differs from that of typical scientific data
- Underlying assumption: humans can double check analysis if information is presented appropriately

An “HCI issue” that needs to be informed significantly by the underlying system structure

Dependency graph



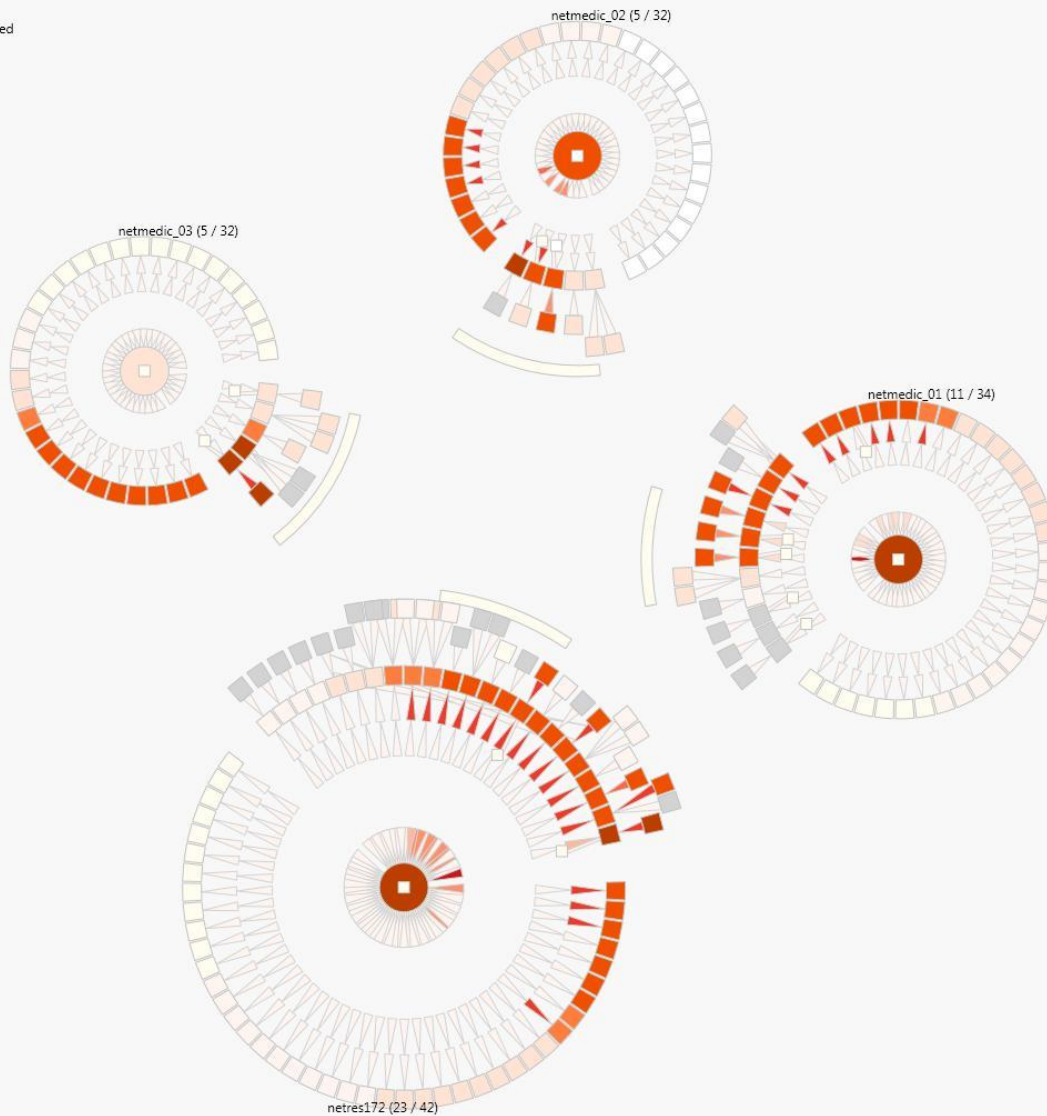


Load Data

Network View

Show Machine Labels  Show Outgoing Edges on Mouseover Edge Visibility Sort Processes by Abnormality Find: Go

- Selected
- Neighbors of Selected
- In Path
- Focus in Path



Diagnoses

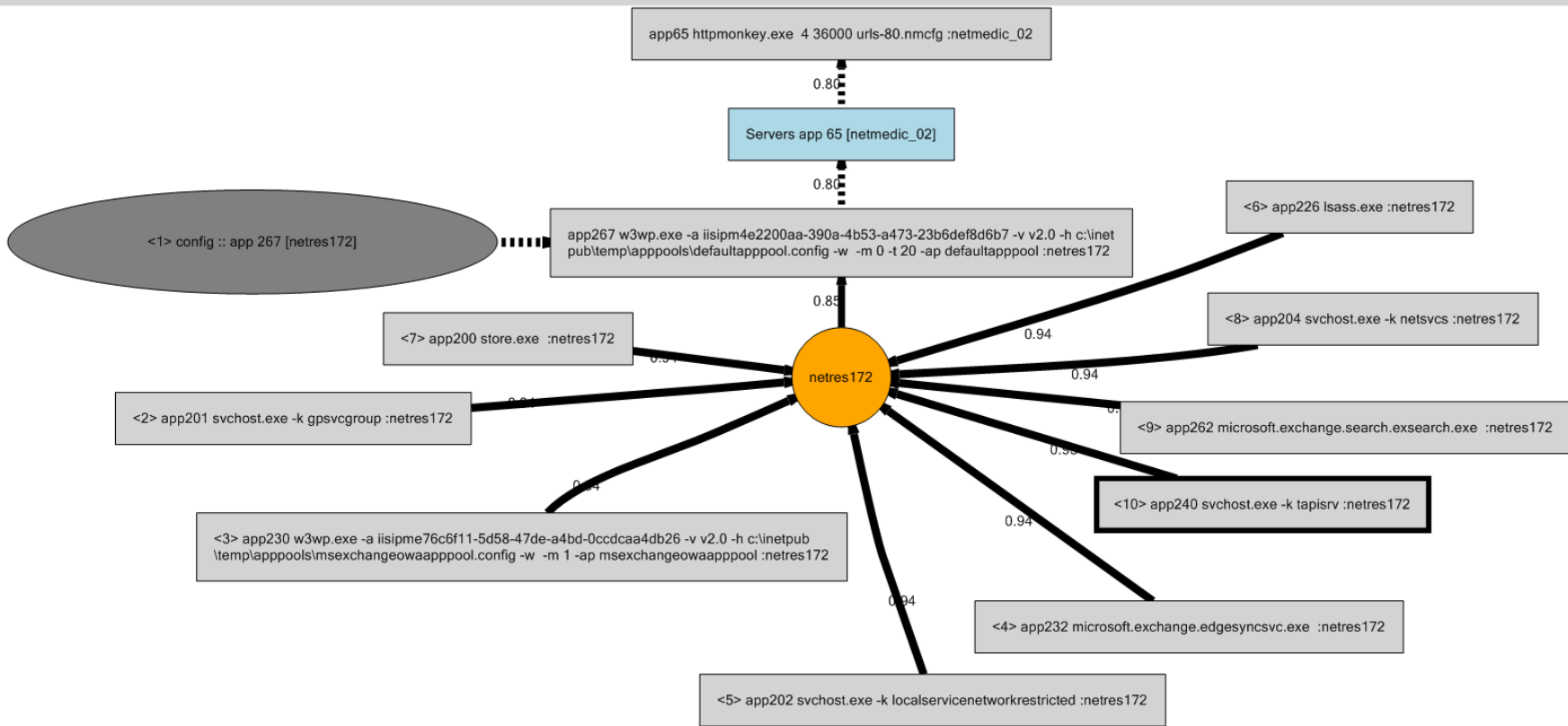
Diagnosed Components

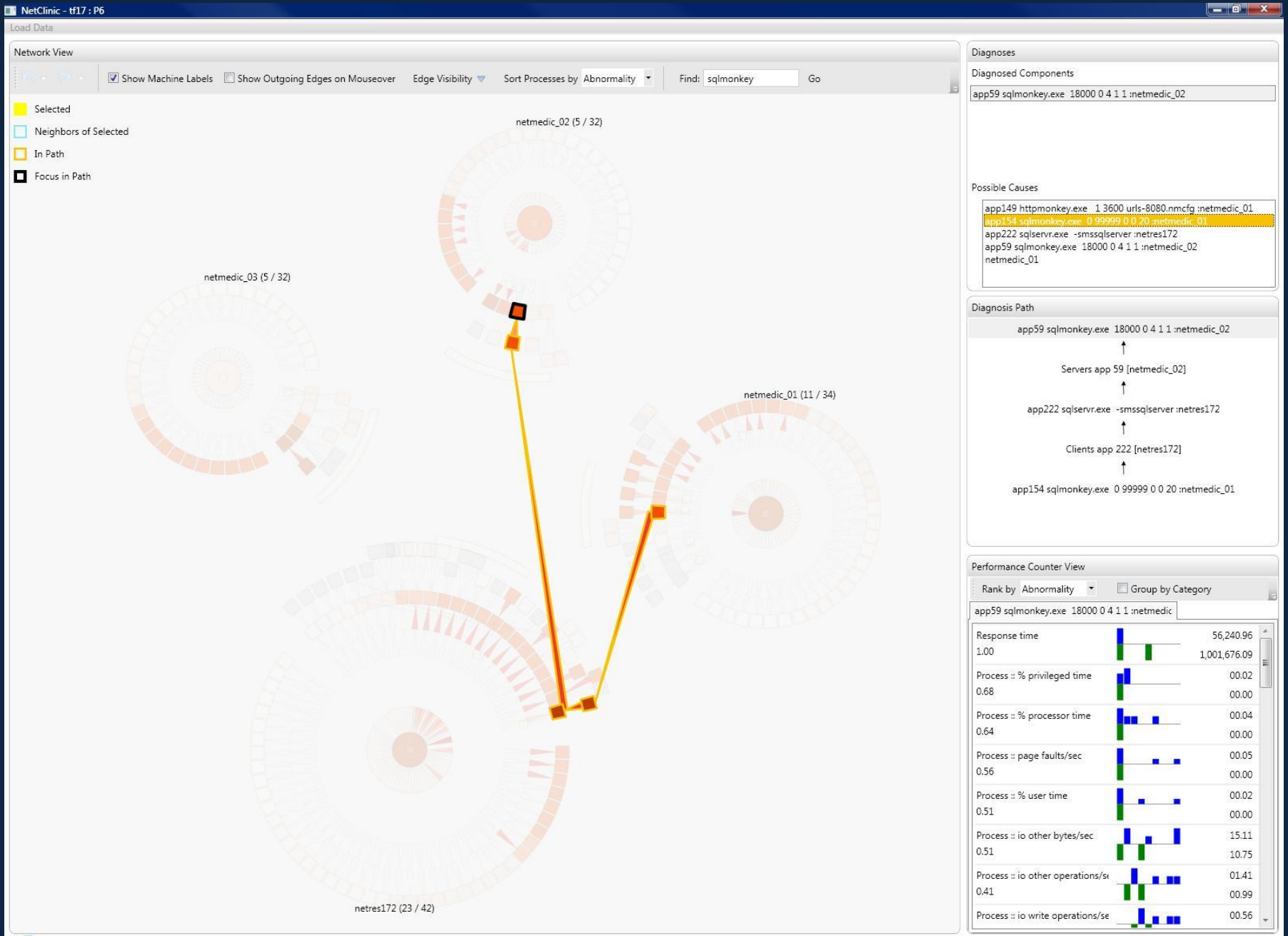
Possible Causes

Diagnosis Path

Performance Counter View

Rank by Abnormality  Group by Category

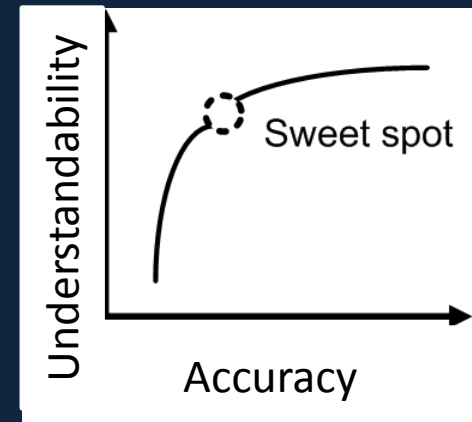




# Intuitiveness of analysis

The ability to reason about the system's analysis

- A non-traditional dimension of system effectiveness
- Counters the tendency of optimizing the system for incremental accuracy



A “systems issue” that needs to be informed significantly by HCI

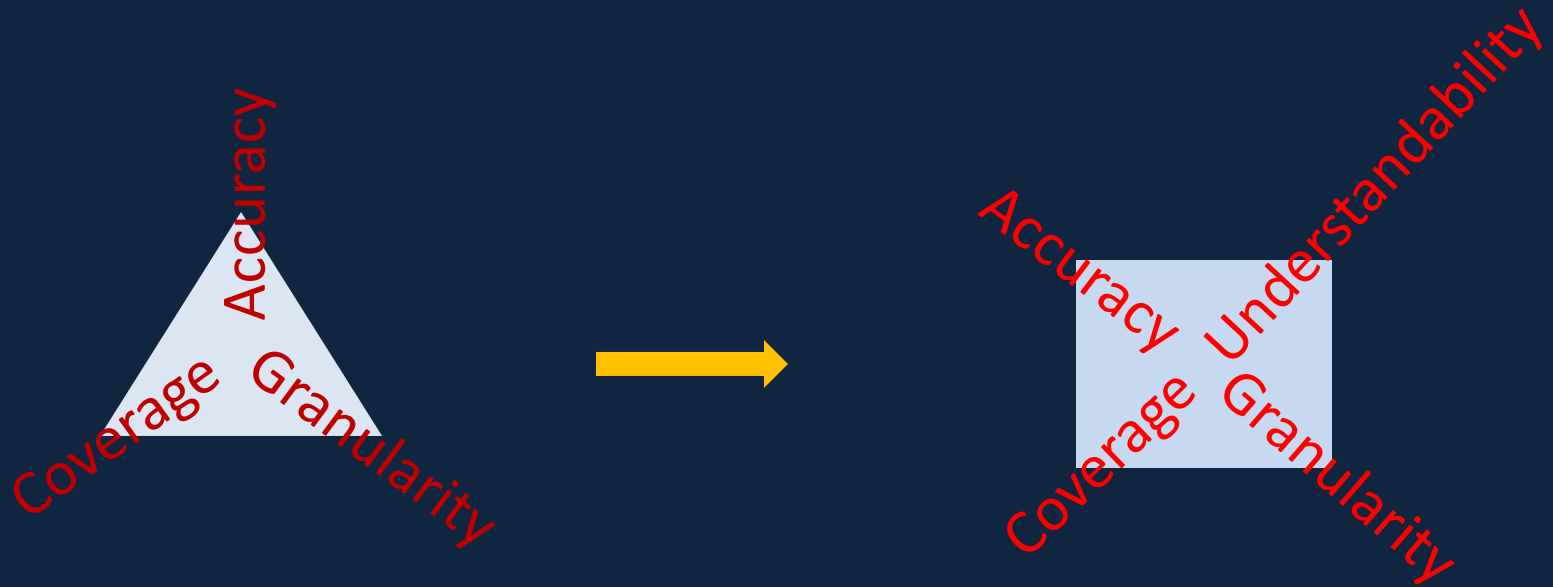
# Intuitiveness of analysis (2)

Goal: Go from mechanical measures to more human centric measures

- Example: MoS measure for VoIP

Factors that should be considered

- What information is used?
  - E.g., Local vs. global
- What operations are used?
  - E.g., arithmetic vs. geometric means



## Considerations for diagnostic systems