MURAL Anomaly Analysis
User Guide

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Introducing Anomaly Analysis

Anomalies are events which exceed the expected value of a measure (baseline). The primary goal of this feature is to identify anomalies under a specified scope of interest to improve system health according to Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

A detection algorithm runs across designated network attributes and compares data over a specified time interval. These values are compared against a baseline to find deviations (anomalies) in the data. Detected anomalies are assigned a severity rating according to the severity assigned to the rule.

Viewing the Anomaly Tab

The Anomaly tab has two views:

- The Monitor view displays all instances in which an anomaly was found, according to the defined rules. Anomalies are displayed in a table which can be sorted by column, individual items deleted, or the page refreshed.

- The Configure view lists the rules with the measured value and defined thresholds. Rules are displayed in a table which can be sorted by column, created, edited, deleted, or the page refreshed.
Note: Not all users are allowed to configure rules. If you do not have an administrator account, the Configure tab displays a message stating that "Only administrators are authorized to configure alerts."
Managing Anomaly Rules

Anomaly detection is based on finding variances between a measured value and an expected value (baseline). This section explains the rules and values which define the baseline.

Note: The maximum number of active rules that can be in the system at any given time is 25.

Viewing Rules

1. Click on the Configure tab. The screen refreshes with a new table.
2. The table lists all active Rules and their values, such as:
   - **Severity**—A method of ranking the rules and their results according to the user's perception of the impact to system health when the measure crosses the set threshold.
   - **Rule Name**—Designated name for the anomaly rule.
   - **Range**—Time range which is checked for crossing the threshold.
   - **Granularity**—Size of the data sets being evaluated by this rule.
   - **Status**—Determines if the rule is being run.
     Note: The maximum number of anomalous events that can be detected by the system for a rule is 10. After identifying 10 events, the rule becomes inactive.
   - **Dimension**—Parameters defining parts of the network which should be checked against this rule.
   - **Measure**—The type of data which should be checked against this alert rule.
   - **Condition**—How the threshold is compared to the data set. Determining if the data is less than, equal to, or greater than the threshold.
   - **Threshold**—Specific number or a rolling average which represents
the baseline, or normal value, of the specified measure.

- **Edit/Delete**—Two icons for actions that can be performed on this alert rule: edit and delete.

### Configuring Rules

To add a rule, click the **Add Rule** button in the top-right corner of the **Configure** view. The main window is greyed out and the window below appears.

#### Note: Before setting the Threshold, Threshold Granularity, or Threshold Value, review the next two sections:

- "Understanding Thresholds" below
- "Setting Threshold Granularity" on the facing page

### Understanding Thresholds

The baseline is a threshold defined by the user for each rule. There are two methods of defining the baseline:

- **Static value**—A non-variant number.

- **Temporal Moving Average**—A variant number, determined by averaging the last N (three) values for the specified interval being analyzed.
Setting Threshold Granularity

The time series is broken into hourly intervals, making it the smallest increment that can be used to analyze anomalies. The granularity for thresholds within rules are Hourly, Daily, and Monthly.

If using the Temporal Moving Average as the rule threshold, the formula to determine the baseline will be a rolling average of:

- **Hourly**—Hourly data-points from the same time and day of the last three weeks
- **Daily**—Daily data-points from the same day of the previous three weeks
- **Monthly**—Monthly data-points from the last three months

**Note:** If using a Temporal Moving Average threshold value, the amount of time defined in these formulas is also the amount of time the system requires to "learn" the rule after it is created. So if you create a rule that averages the last three months for the baseline, the rule will not identify anomalies until three months after it was created.

Deleting Rules

Delete an rule by clicking on the delete icon (-trash can) in the **Edit/Delete** column.

Before it deletes the rule, a pop-up appears warning you what the system is about to do.

![Warning Pop-Up](image)

Modifying Anomaly Rules

1. Click the edit (pencil) button for the rule you want to change. The **Edit Rule** pop-up window appears showing the current settings.
Note: Fields which are greyed out cannot be changed. This is because changing these fields would result in the three hours, days, or months learning cycle starting over. Only the Threshold Value can be modified without causing this reset.

2. Apply necessary changes.

3. Select **Save** to apply your changes or **Cancel** to discard them. You can also cancel your changes by clicking the X in the top-right corner to close the pop-up.
Monitoring Anomalies

The Monitoring view displays the instances where a notification was generated because of an active rule. To view them, click on the Monitoring tab. The screen refreshes with a new table which matches the Configure view with the following exceptions:

- **Time Stamp**—Indicates the day and time that the threshold of the rule was crossed.
- **Value**—Actual value of the measured data.
- **Baseline Value**—Expected value for the data.
- The Condition is included in the Threshold column.
- There is no Status column, or an Edit option because they do not apply to notifications.

Sorting Notifications

If you want to filter the notifications, click on the colored portions header row of the column you want to sort by.