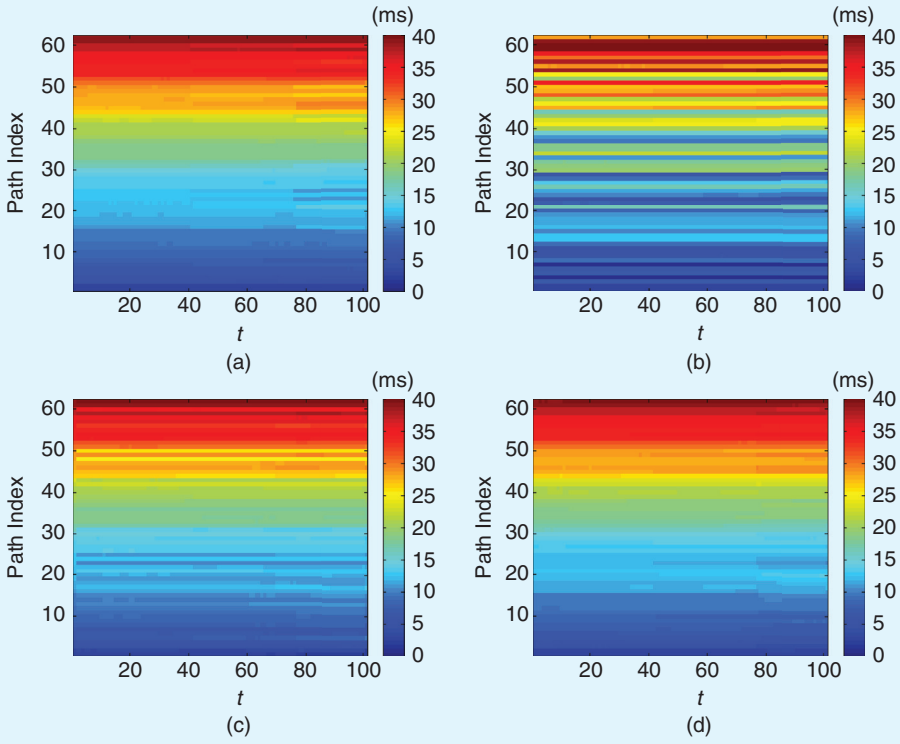
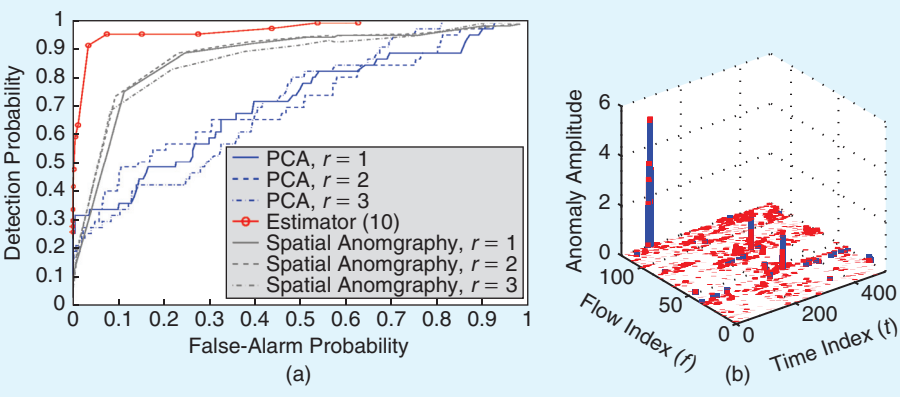
ERRATA

In the article "Dynamic Network Cartography" by G. Mateos and K. Rajawat [1], *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 129–143, Figures 3 and 6 printed incorrectly due to a production error. The subfigures within Figure 3 were misplaced. Part (a) should be swapped with (c), and (b) should be swapped with (d). In the legend of Figure 6(a), the fourth row should read "Estimator (10)" instead of "Estimator (17)." The following is the correct way the figures should have appeared. We apologize for the errors and any confusion they may have caused.



[FIG3] True and predicted delay map for 62 paths in the Internet-2 data set [1] over an interval of 100 min. (a) True delays. (b) Network kriging [18]. (c) Difussion wavelets [19]. (d) KKF [46]. Delays of several paths change slightly around $t = 80$, but this change is only discernible from the delay predictions offered by KKF. Delay maps summarize the network state and are useful tools aiding operational decision in network monitoring and control stations [46]. (Figure used with permission from [46].)



[FIG6] Unveiling anomalies from Internet-2 data [1]. (a) ROC curve comparison between (10) and the PCA methods in [34] and [55], for different values of $r := \dim(\mathcal{S}_n)$. Leveraging sparsity and low rank jointly leads to improved performance. (b) In red, the estimated anomaly map $\hat{A}$ obtained via (10) superimposed to the "true" anomalies shown in blue [38]. (Figure used with permission from [38].)

REFERENCE

[1] G. Mateos and K. Rajawat, "Dynamic network cartography," *IEEE Signal Processing Mag.*, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 129–143, May 2013.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/MSP.2013.2258696
Date of publication: 12 June 2013