

# Software paper for submission to the Journal of Open Research Software

## (1) Overview

### Title

NØMADE: Lightweight HPC Monitoring with Machine Learning-Based Failure Prediction

### Paper Authors

1. Tonini, João Filipe Riva (corresponding author)

### Paper Author Roles and Affiliations

1. Academic Research Computing, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173, USA.  
Email: jtonini@richmond.edu  
ORCID: 0000-0002-4730-3805

### Abstract

NØMADE (NOde MAnagement DEvice) is a lightweight monitoring and predictive analytics tool for computing infrastructure. It collects system metrics (disk, CPU, memory, I/O, GPU) from any Linux system, with optional SLURM integration for job-level analytics. Data is stored in SQLite, and machine learning models predict job failures before they occur. A key innovation is modeling jobs as nodes in a similarity network, where connections represent shared resource usage patterns. Jobs with similar characteristics often share similar outcomes, and the network structure reveals failure-prone regions in the feature space. The tool provides a real-time web dashboard and supports alerts via email, Slack, or webhooks. NØMADE requires no external databases or complex infrastructure, making it suitable for small-to-medium HPC centers and research groups.

### Keywords

HPC; high-performance computing; monitoring; machine learning; SLURM; predictive analytics; failure prediction

### Introduction

HPC administrators face a persistent challenge: detecting job failures before they impact researchers. Traditional monitoring approaches fall into two categories: enterprise IT solutions and HPC-specific tools, each with distinct trade-offs.

Enterprise monitoring solutions like Prometheus [6], Grafana [9], and Nagios [10] provide mature, feature-rich platforms but require significant infrastructure—database servers, message queues, and dedicated hardware—that may be impractical for small-to-medium HPC centers. These

tools target general IT workloads and lack native understanding of HPC concepts such as job schedulers, batch queues, and compute allocations.

HPC-specific tools address this domain gap but introduce their own complexity. TACC Stats [1] provides comprehensive hardware counter data and correlates system metrics with job performance, enabling detailed post-hoc analysis of application behavior. XDMoD [2] offers institutional-scale job accounting and resource utilization reporting with sophisticated visualization capabilities, but its deployment involves multiple database backends and web services. The Lightweight Distributed Metric Service (LDMS) [3] achieves impressive scalability for continuous monitoring on large systems through its lightweight, distributed architecture. These tools excel at retrospective analysis—understanding what happened after a failure—but provide limited support for real-time prediction of failures before they occur.

A complementary approach treats failure prediction as a pattern recognition problem. Jobs that fail often share common characteristics: excessive NFS writes, memory pressure, or inefficient CPU utilization. Machine learning methods have been applied to HPC failure prediction [7], typically using classification models trained on job features. However, these approaches often treat jobs as independent observations, ignoring the structural relationships between jobs with similar resource profiles.

NØMADE addresses these gaps by combining zero-infrastructure deployment with network-based failure prediction. The key insight is that jobs with similar resource usage patterns tend to experience similar outcomes. Rather than treating each job independently, NØMADE models jobs as nodes in a similarity network where edges connect jobs with comparable behavioral fingerprints. This network structure reveals failure-prone regions in the feature space—clusters of jobs that share characteristics associated with poor outcomes—enabling both risk assessment for individual jobs and actionable recommendations for users.

The choice of similarity metric is consequential for network topology. NØMADE uses cosine similarity on Z-score normalized feature vectors, which emphasizes the *shape* of resource usage profiles rather than absolute magnitudes. A job requesting 64GB of memory with 50% utilization has a similar profile to one requesting 8GB with 50% utilization—both represent reasonable memory sizing—even though their absolute consumption differs by an order of magnitude. This approach draws inspiration from network-based methods in biogeography, where similarity metrics identify emergent regions from species distribution patterns [8]. Just as biogeographical networks reveal ecological boundaries from observational data without predefined regions, job similarity networks reveal behavioral boundaries between successful and failing workloads without predefined failure categories. The similarity threshold (default  $\geq 0.7$ ) controls network density: higher thresholds create sparser networks with tighter clusters, while lower thresholds reveal broader patterns at the cost of specificity.

NØMADE provides: (1) zero-infrastructure deployment using a single SQLite database with no external services; (2) system-level monitoring that works on any Linux system without requiring HPC software; (3) optional SLURM integration for job-level analytics and predictive alerts; (4) similarity network analysis that learns failure patterns from historical data; and (5) educational analytics that track the development of computational proficiency over time, enabling insights such as “15 of 20 students improved memory efficiency over the semester.”

## Implementation and Architecture

NØMADE is implemented in Python and follows a modular architecture with four main components (Figure 1):

**Collectors** gather metrics from standard Linux tools (`iostat`, `vmstat`, `nvidia-smi`, `nfsiostat`) and filesystem utilities. When SLURM is available, additional collectors provide queue state

## NØMADE Architecture

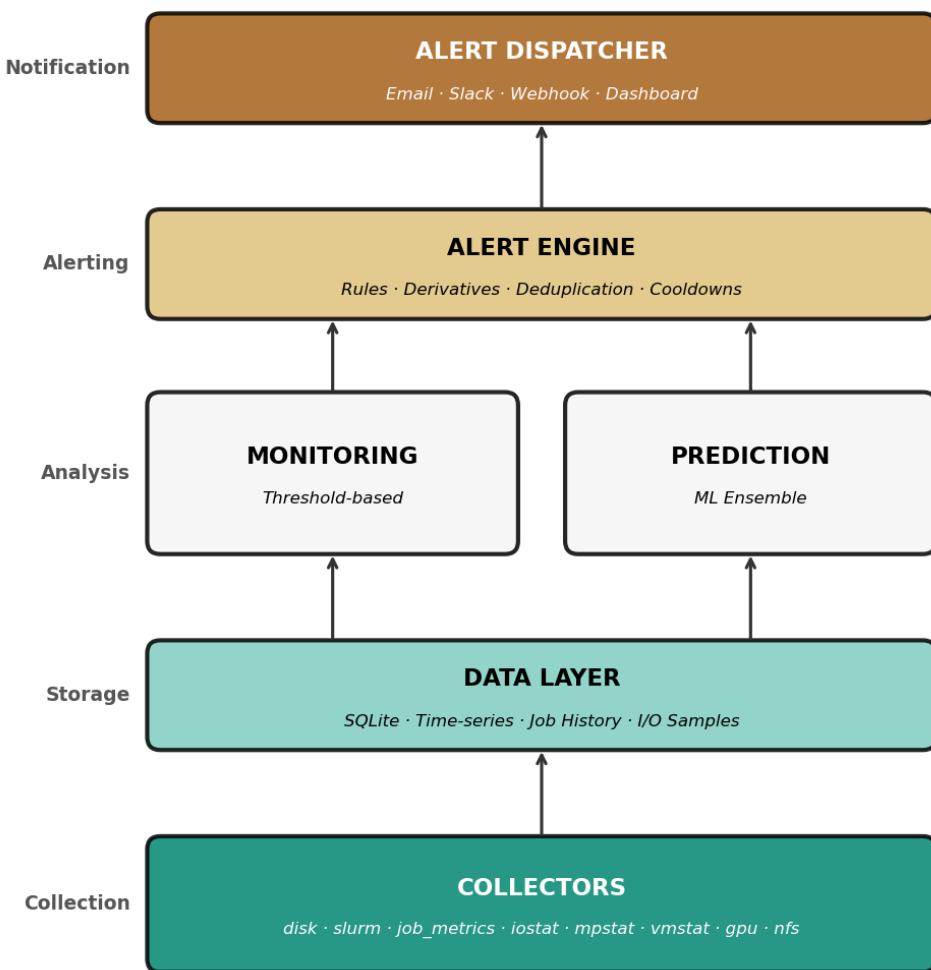


Figure 1: NØMADE system architecture showing the data flow from collectors through the analysis engines to the alert dispatcher and web dashboard. The monitoring engine handles threshold-based alerts while the prediction engine uses ML models for proactive failure detection.

(`squeue`, `sinfo`), job history (`sacct`), and per-job I/O statistics from `/proc/[pid]/io`. Collectors gracefully skip when their requirements are not met (e.g., no GPU monitoring without `nvidia-smi`).

**Feature Engineering** transforms raw metrics into a feature vector per job. System-level features include I/O wait, memory pressure, swap activity, and device utilization from `iostat`, `mpstat`, and `vmstat`. When SLURM is available, job-specific features (CPU/memory efficiency, NFS write ratios, runtime) extend the vector to 17 dimensions. These features enable similarity-based analysis across jobs using cosine similarity.

**ML Prediction** uses an ensemble of three models: a Graph Neural Network (GNN) that captures relationships between similar jobs based on cosine similarity of feature vectors; an LSTM that detects temporal patterns and early warning trajectories; and an Autoencoder that identifies anomalous jobs deviating from normal behavior. The ensemble outputs a continuous risk score (0–1) rather than binary classification.

**Alert System** supports both threshold-based alerts (disk usage, GPU temperature) and predictive alerts using derivative analysis. When the rate of change indicates a threshold will be breached, alerts fire before the actual breach occurs. Notifications route through email, Slack, or webhooks with configurable cooldowns.

## Web Dashboard

NØMADE provides a real-time web dashboard for monitoring cluster health and job status (Figure 2). The dashboard displays partition-specific metrics including queue depth, node utilization, and resource consumption patterns.

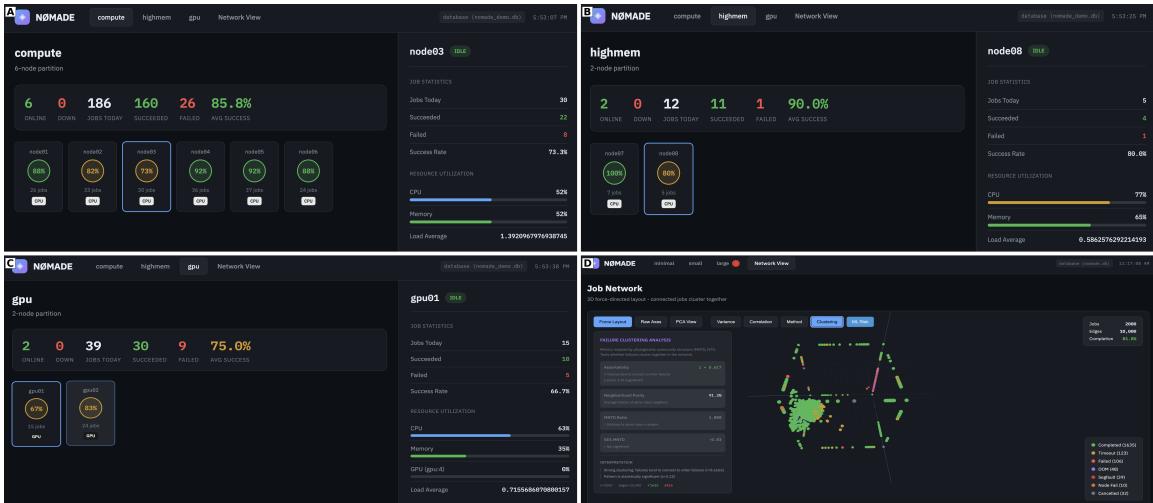


Figure 2: NØMADE web dashboard showing real-time cluster status. Panel A displays compute partition metrics, Panel B shows high-memory partition status, Panel C presents GPU partition health, and Panel D visualizes the job similarity network. The interface provides at-a-glance monitoring for HPC administrators.

The dashboard includes partition-specific views that allow administrators to monitor different resource types independently (Figure 3). Each partition view displays relevant metrics: CPU utilization and memory pressure for compute partitions, GPU temperature and VRAM usage for GPU partitions, and memory allocation patterns for high-memory partitions.

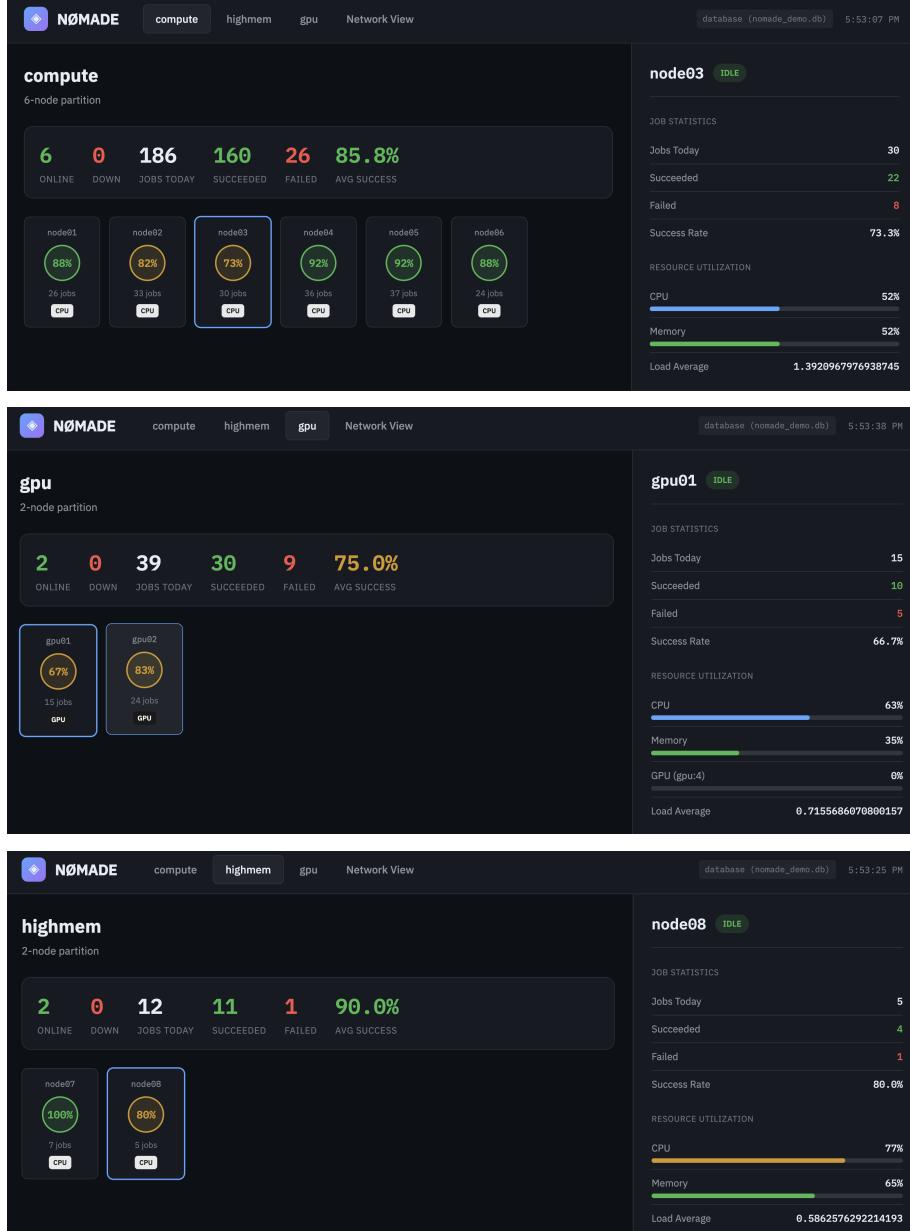


Figure 3: Partition-specific dashboard views showing compute (top, 6-node partition with CPU utilization), GPU (middle, 2-node partition with GPU metrics), and high-memory (bottom, 2-node partition optimized for memory-intensive jobs). Each view displays node health rings, job statistics, and resource utilization bars specific to the partition type.

## Job Similarity Network

A distinguishing feature of NØMADE is the job similarity network visualization (Figure 4). Jobs are represented as nodes in a 3D space defined by their I/O characteristics: NFS write ratio, local write volume, and I/O wait percentage. When full job metrics are available, edges connect jobs with cosine similarity  $\geq 0.7$  based on their feature vectors.

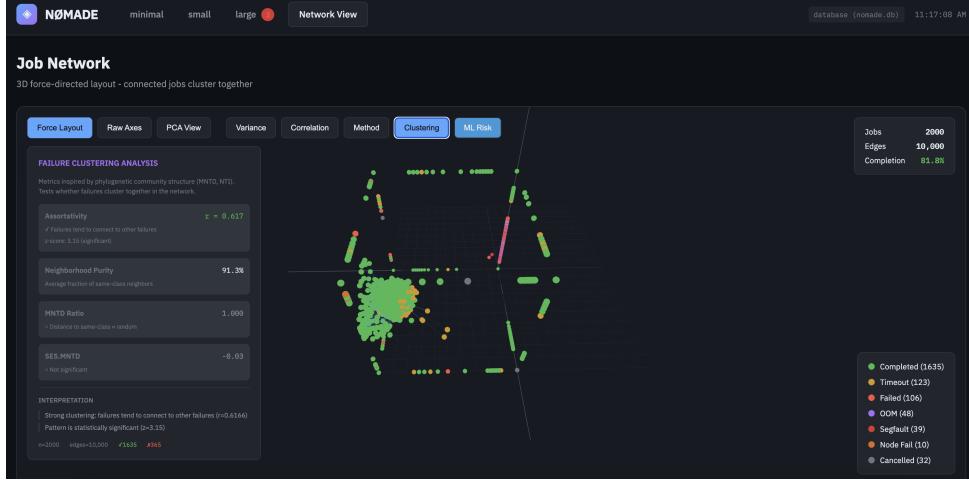


Figure 4: Three-dimensional job similarity network visualization. Jobs are positioned by their I/O behavior (NFS writes, local writes, I/O wait) and colored by health score (green = healthy, red = failed). Clustering reveals failure patterns: jobs in the high-NFS, high-I/O-wait region show elevated failure rates compared to jobs using local storage.

This visualization reveals how failures cluster in specific regions of the feature space. Jobs in the “danger zone” (high NFS ratio, high I/O wait) show significantly higher failure rates than jobs in the “safe zone” (low NFS ratio, high local writes). Because these patterns emerge from historical data rather than predefined rules, the system can discover site-specific failure modes and provide targeted recommendations to users (e.g., “jobs with your I/O pattern have a 72% failure rate—consider using local scratch instead of NFS”).

## Quality Control

NØMADE includes a comprehensive test suite covering unit tests for collectors, feature engineering, and ML components; integration tests for the full data pipeline; a demo mode (`nomade demo`) that generates synthetic HPC data for testing without requiring a real cluster; and continuous integration via GitHub Actions.

The software has been tested on clusters ranging from 6 to 200 nodes, including both CPU-only and GPU-enabled partitions. The codebase follows PEP 8 style guidelines and includes type hints for improved maintainability.

## Educational Analytics

NØMADE includes an educational analytics module (`nomade edu`) designed for classroom instruction, research mentorship, and HPC training programs. The module tracks the development of computational proficiency over time by analyzing per-job behavioral fingerprints across five dimensions: CPU efficiency, memory sizing, time estimation, I/O awareness, and GPU utilization.

**Job Explanation** (`nomade edu explain`): Translates raw job data into plain-language feedback. For each completed job, the system provides dimension-specific scores (0–100), proficiency

levels (Excellent, Good, Developing, Needs Work), and actionable recommendations. For example, a job with 21% CPU utilization receives the feedback: “Very low CPU utilization— requested 4 cores but used  $\sim$ 1. Try: `#SBATCH -ntasks=1`.”

**User Trajectories** (`nomade edu trajectory`): Tracks an individual’s improvement across their job submissions. The system computes sliding-window averages to identify trends (improving, stable, declining) for each proficiency dimension, enabling mentors to provide targeted guidance.

**Group Reports** (`nomade edu report`): Aggregates proficiency data across course sections or research groups. Instructors can generate summaries such as “15 of 20 students improved memory efficiency over the semester” or identify that a majority of students struggle with I/O patterns, suggesting curriculum adjustments.

These features address a common challenge in HPC education: students submit jobs that technically complete but exhibit significant resource waste or suboptimal patterns. Traditional approaches require manual inspection of `sacct` output, which is impractical for classes with hundreds of students. NØMADE automates this assessment while providing pedagogically useful feedback that helps students develop genuine computational proficiency rather than simply learning to avoid errors.

Proficiency scores are persisted to the database, enabling longitudinal studies of HPC training effectiveness and research into factors that accelerate skill development.

## (2) Availability

### Operating System

Linux (tested on Ubuntu 22.04, Rocky Linux 9, CentOS 7)

### Programming Language

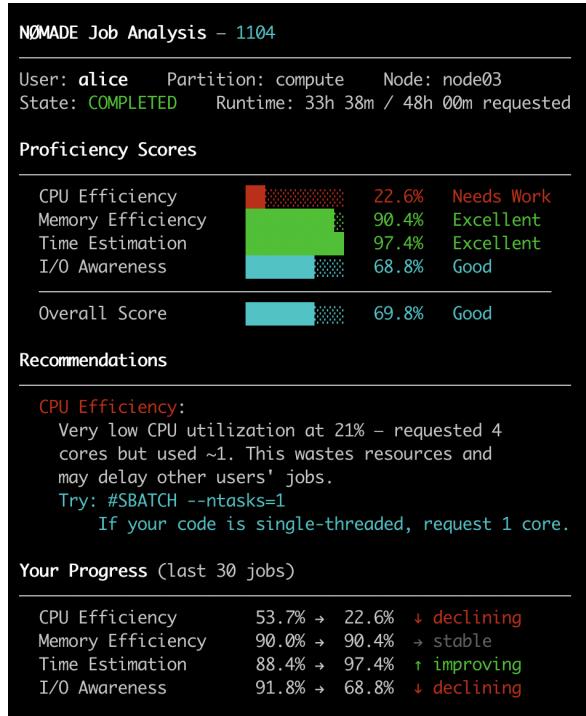
Python 3.9+

### Additional System Requirements

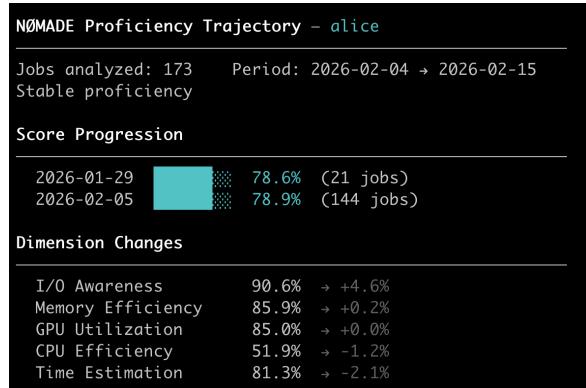
- SLURM workload manager (optional, enables job-level analytics)
- sysstat package (`iostat`, `mpstat`) for system metrics
- Network access for dashboard (default port 5000)
- Minimal disk space for SQLite database ( $\sim$ 1MB per 10,000 samples)

### Dependencies

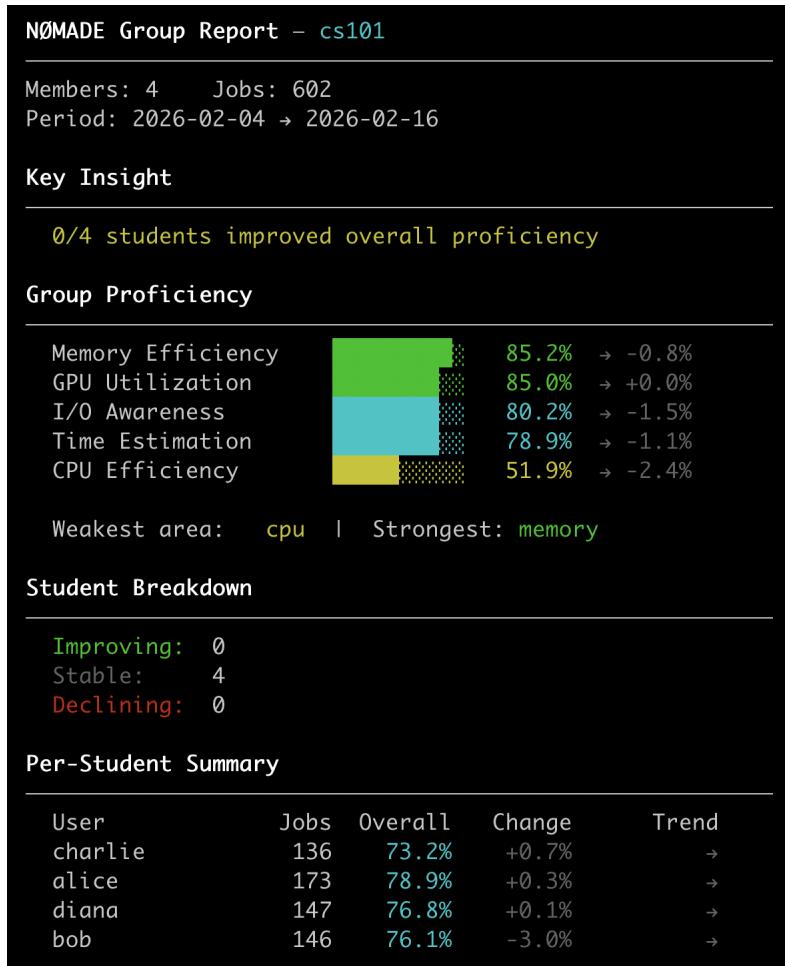
- `click`  $\geq$  8.0
- `toml`  $\geq$  0.10
- `numpy`  $\geq$  1.21
- `pandas`  $\geq$  1.3
- `scipy`  $\geq$  1.7
- `scikit-learn` (optional, for ML features)
- `torch` (optional, for GNN/LSTM models)
- `torch-geometric` (optional, for graph neural networks)



nomade edu explain 1104



nomade edu trajectory alice



nomade edu report cs101

Figure 5: Educational analytics outputs. **Top left:** Job explanation showing proficiency scores across four dimensions with actionable recommendations. **Top right:** User trajectory tracking improvement over 173 jobs. **Bottom:** Group report aggregating proficiency data for a course section, showing class-wide trends and per-student breakdown.

## List of Contributors

1. Tonini, João Filipe Riva (Lead developer)

## Software Location

### Archive

Name: Zenodo  
Persistent identifier: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18614517>  
Licence: AGPL-3.0-or-later  
Publisher: João Filipe Riva Tonini  
Version: 1.2.1  
Date published: February 2026

### Code Repository

Name: GitHub  
Identifier: <https://github.com/jtonini/nomade>  
Licence: AGPL-3.0-or-later  
Date published: December 2025

### Language

English

## (3) Reuse Potential

NØMADE is designed for broad reuse across HPC environments of varying scales. The software can be deployed in several contexts:

**Small Research Groups:** Groups managing individual workstations or small clusters can use NØMADE's zero-infrastructure design to implement sophisticated monitoring without enterprise tools. The `nomade demo` mode allows evaluation without requiring existing HPC infrastructure.

**Medium HPC Centers:** University and institutional HPC centers can deploy NØMADE as either a primary monitoring solution or as a complement to existing tools like Grafana or Nagios, adding predictive capabilities to traditional threshold-based alerting.

**Research Applications:** The similarity network approach provides a framework for studying HPC failure patterns. The network structure, combined with job-level proficiency scores, enables quantitative analysis of resource usage patterns and their relationship to job outcomes.

**Community Data Sharing:** The `nomade community export` command generates anonymized datasets suitable for cross-institutional research. Export formats include:

- **Job fingerprints:** Feature vectors with hashed user/job identifiers
- **Failure patterns:** Aggregated statistics on failure modes by resource profile
- **Proficiency distributions:** Anonymized skill development trajectories

These exports enable collaborative research on HPC usage patterns without exposing sensitive institutional data. Researchers can study questions such as: Which failure modes are universal vs. site-specific? Do proficiency improvement rates vary by discipline? What resource configurations correlate with job success across different cluster architectures?

The anonymization process removes usernames, job names, and absolute timestamps while preserving the relational structure needed for network-based analysis. Exported data uses relative time offsets and hashed identifiers, making it suitable for publication as supplementary materials or inclusion in shared research datasets.

**Educational Use:** Beyond the demo mode, NØMADE provides a complete educational analytics pipeline. Instructors can assign Linux groups to course sections (e.g., `cs101`, `bio301`) and use `nomade edu report` to track class-wide proficiency development. Individual students receive automated feedback via `nomade edu explain`, reducing instructor workload while providing immediate, actionable guidance. The module is particularly valuable for:

- **HPC workshops:** Pre/post assessment of participant skills
- **Research onboarding:** Tracking new graduate students' development
- **Classroom instruction:** Automated grading of computational assignments
- **Self-directed learning:** Students can independently review their job history

## Extension Points

Developers can extend NØMADE in several ways:

- **Custom Collectors:** Add new metric sources by implementing the collector interface
- **Alert Channels:** Integrate additional notification services beyond email/Slack/webhooks
- **ML Models:** Train site-specific models using the provided feature engineering pipeline
- **Dashboard Widgets:** Extend the web dashboard with custom visualizations

## Support

- GitHub Issues: <https://github.com/jtonini/nomade/issues>
- Email: jtonini@richmond.edu
- Documentation: <https://github.com/jtonini/nomade#readme>

Users and developers are welcome to submit bug reports, feature requests, and pull requests via GitHub.

## Acknowledgements

The author thanks George Flanagin for advice and inspiration on HPC system administration, and the University of Richmond's Office of the Provost for financial and resource support.

## Funding Statement

This work was supported by the University of Richmond.

## Competing Interests

The author declares no competing interests.

## References

- [1] Evans, R.T., Browne, J.C., Barth, W.L. (2014). Comprehensive resource use monitoring for HPC systems with TACC Stats. In: Proceedings of the First International Workshop on HPC User Support Tools, IEEE, pp. 13–21. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/SC.2014.18>
- [2] Palmer, J.T., Gallo, S.M., Furlani, T.R., Jones, M.D., DeLeon, R.L., White, J.P., Simakov, N., Patra, A.K., Sperhac, J., Yearke, T., Rathsam, R., Inber, M., Guillen, O., Cornelius, C.D. (2015). Open XDMoD: A tool for the comprehensive management of high-performance computing resources. Computing in Science & Engineering 17(4):52–62. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCSE.2015.32>
- [3] Agelastos, A., Allan, B., Brandt, J., Cassella, P., Enos, J., Fullop, J., Gentile, A., Monk, S., Naksinehaboon, N., Ogden, J., Rajan, M., Showerman, M., Stevenson, J., Taerat, N., Tucker, T. (2014). The Lightweight Distributed Metric Service: A scalable infrastructure for continuous monitoring of large scale computing systems and applications. In: Proceedings of the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis, IEEE, pp. 154–165. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/2616498.2616533>
- [4] Pedregosa, F., Varoquaux, G., Gramfort, A., Michel, V., Thirion, B., Grisel, O., Blondel, M., Prettenhofer, P., Weiss, R., Dubourg, V., Vanderplas, J., Passos, A., Cournapeau, D., Brucher, M., Perrot, M., Duchesnay, E. (2011). Scikit-learn: Machine learning in Python. Journal of Machine Learning Research 12:2825–2830. URL: <http://jmlr.org/papers/v12/pedregosa11a.html>
- [5] Yoo, A.B., Jette, M.A., Grondona, M. (2003). SLURM: Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management. In: Job Scheduling Strategies for Parallel Processing, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 2862, Springer, pp. 44–60. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1007/10968987\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/10968987_3)
- [6] Prometheus Authors (2012–present). Prometheus: From metrics to insight. URL: <https://prometheus.io/>
- [7] Tuncer, O., Ates, E., Zhang, Y., Turber, A., Brandt, J., Leung, V.J., Egele, M., Coskun, A.K. (2017). Diagnosing performance variations in HPC applications using machine learning. In: High Performance Computing, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 10266, Springer, pp. 355–373. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-58667-0\\_19](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-58667-0_19)
- [8] Vilhena, D.A., Antonelli, A. (2015). A network approach for identifying and delimiting biogeographical regions. Nature Communications 6:6848. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms7848>
- [9] Grafana Labs (2014–present). Grafana: The open observability platform. URL: <https://grafana.com/>
- [10] Galstad, E. (1999–present). Nagios: The industry standard in IT infrastructure monitoring. URL: <https://www.nagios.org/>