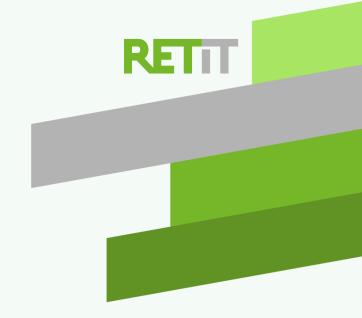
How to measure CO2 emissions for every API call of your microservices

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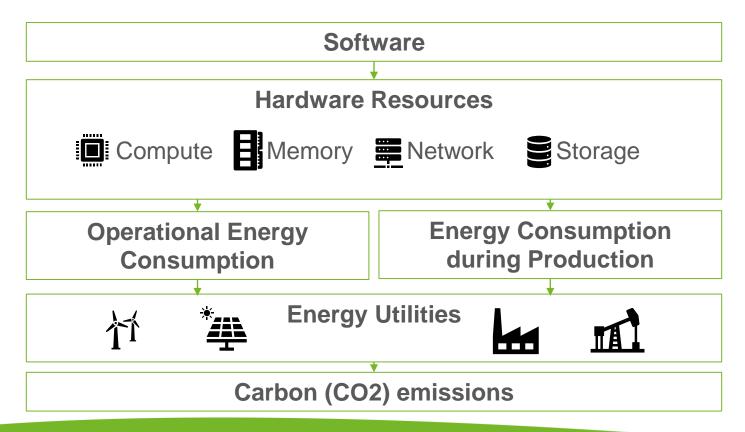
EcoCompute 2024



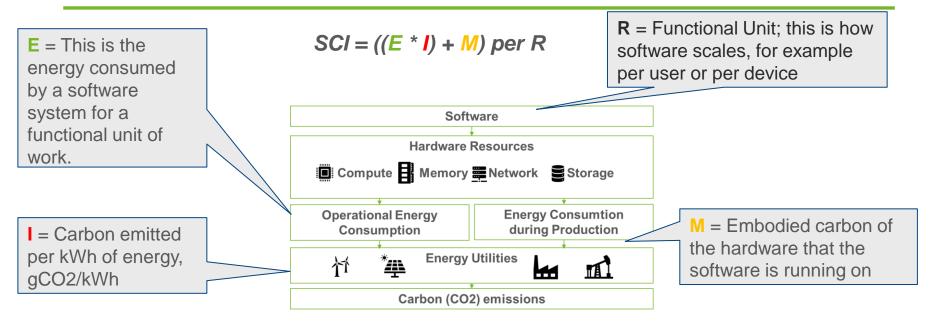
Agenda

- 1. Software CO2 Emissions
- 2. Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) Specification
- 3. Limitations of the SCI Specification
- 4. How to get to CO2 values for single API calls?
- 5. Demo!

Software CO2 Emissions



Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) Specification

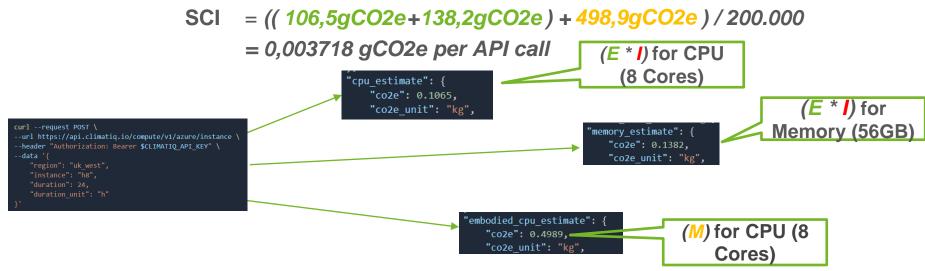


See https://sci.greensoftware.foundation/ for more details

Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) Specification

$$SCI = ((E * I) + M) per R$$

 Example: Microservice running on a Azure VM of type h8 (8CPU, 56 GB RAM) in region uk_west and scales according to one API and has around 200.000 calls per day



Data sources: https://www.climatiq.io/docs/api-reference/computing and https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/virtual-machines/linux/#pricing

Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) Specification

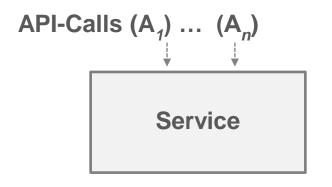
$$SCI = ((E * I) + M) per R$$

- Alternative open source for E * I and M if you don't want to use climatiq: https://www.cloudcarbonfootprint.org/
- Alternative sources for *E* if you are not on one of the major clouds:
 - Ask your provider
 - Own measurements
 - Using energy meters
 - Software tools like RAPL / IPMI
- Alternative sources for / if you are not on one of the major clouds:
 - https://app.electricitymaps.com/
- Alternative sources for M if you are not on one of the major clouds or not interested in buying Climatiq API keys:
 - https://sci-guide.greensoftware.foundation/M/Datasets/

Limitations of the SCI Specification

- So, SCI is great, right?
- SCI takes only one functional unit (R) into account
 - How do you handle multiple functional units (e.g., API calls)?
- Current tooling to get the E, I and M values is mainly applicable for dedicated runtimes like virtual machines or bare metal servers
 - How do you handle serverless systems or functions only allocating resources during request processing?

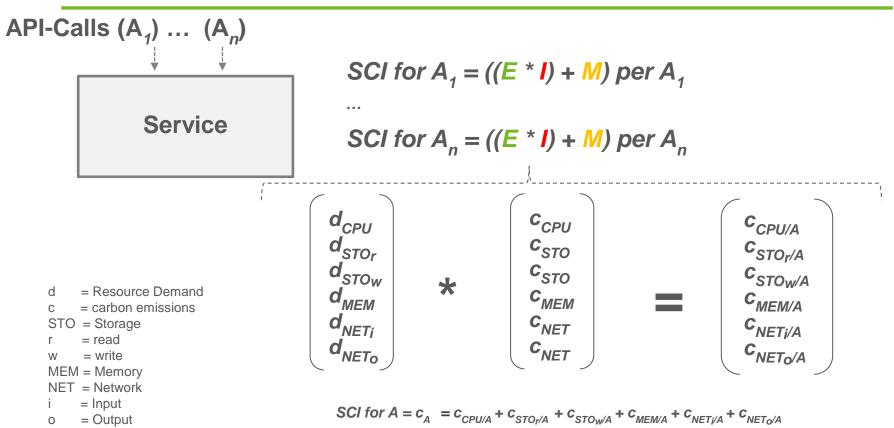




$$SCI for A_1 = ((E * I) + M) per A_1$$

...

$$SCI for A_n = ((E * I) + M) per A_n$$



In order to get the resource demands (d) you need to measure them within the service:

```
YourService {
    yourAPI {
       d<sub>before</sub> = measureResourceDemandBefore()
       doBusinessWork(...)
       d<sub>after</sub> = measureResourceDemandAfter()
       d = d_{after} - d_{before}
```

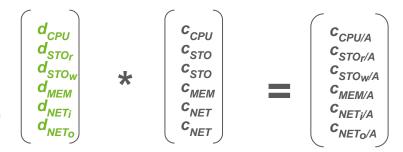
In Java this looks like this for $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{CPU}}$

```
YourService { yourAPI {
```

```
ThreadMXBean mxBean = ManagementFactory.getThreadMXBean(); d_{CPU\text{-before}} = mxBean. \ getCurrentThreadCpuTime() d_{OBusinessWork(...)} d_{CPU\text{-after}} = mxBean. \ getCurrentThreadCpuTime() d_{CPU} = d_{CPU\text{-after}} - d_{CPU\text{-before}}
```

 For d_{MEM} in Java you can do the same with com.sun.management. ThreadMXBean. getCurrentThreadAllocatedBytes()

- Similar approaches are available for many programming languages
- If your programming language does not provide direct APIs for reading resource demands you can read the proc file system on Linux [1] (or in Containers [2]):



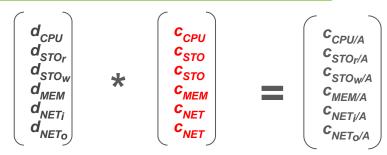
- /proc/<process-id>/task/<thread-id>/stat file for CPU demands
- /proc/<process-id>/task/<thread-id>/io file for STO demands
- /proc/<process-id>/task/<thread-id>/mem file for MEM demands
- /proc/<process-id>/task/<thread-id>/net/dev file for NET demands
- If you are not interested in doing this on your own, you are welcome to use our service at https://www.retit.io/
- [1] See https://www.man7.org/linux/man-pages/man5/proc.5.html for details
- [2] if you are running on Windows, please note that you cannot measure CPU demands below 15ms

- In order to get to carbon emissions of single resources you can again do own measurements or just use Climatiq
- Climatiq is able to return the carbon emissions of single resources (CPU/MEM/STO) in a given region for a given time interval (s,m,h,...)

(Source: https://www.climatig.io/docs/api-reference/computing)

```
curl --request POST \
--url https://api.climatiq.io/compute/v1/azure/cpu \
--header "Authorization: Bearer $CLIMATIQ_API_KEY" \
--data '{
    "cpu_count": 1,
    "region": "uk_west",
    "average_vcpu_utilization": 0.75,
    "duration": 1,
    "duration_unit": "h"
}

"co2e_unit": "kg",
    "co2e_unit": "kg",
    "duration_unit": "h"
```

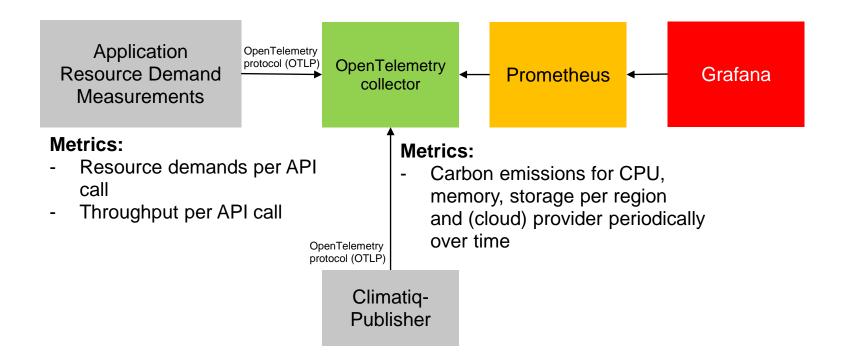


```
curl --request POST \
--url https://api.climatiq.io/compute/v1/aws/storage \
--header "Authorization: Bearer $CLIMATIQ_API_KEY" \
--data '(
    "region": "af_south_1",
    "storage_type": "ssd",
    "data": 50,
    "data_unit": "GB",
    "duration_init": "GB",
    "duration_unit": "day"

"Co2e_unit": "kg",
```

- Example for an example API Call (A) TestService.getData() (HTTP GET REST Endpoint)
 - Resource Demand and Carbon Emission Data collected for one minute (60s)
 - The API call was executed 100 times in a minute (60s)
 - Application did not read or write from Storage

$$SCI ext{ for } A = c_A = c_{CPU/A} + c_{STO_{II/A}} + c_{STO_{W/A}} + c_{MEM/A} + c_{NET_{II/A}} + c_{NET_{O/A}}$$
 $= c_A = 0,1512mgCO2e$



Demo!



Example Quarkus-based Microservice that emits resource demand and emission data including a Grafana Dashboard for single API Calls https://github.com/RETIT/quarkus-carbon-emissions



Example Spring-based Microservice that emits resource demand and emission data including a Grafana Dashboard for single API Calls https://github.com/RETIT/spring-carbon-emissions

Thanks a lot for your attention.

Questions?

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Resource Efficient Technologies & IT Systems

