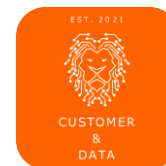


The fast and the Sustainable:

Unleash the Power of Sustainable IT & High-Performance Green Code

Alexandru – Madalin Ghenea & Marc Cortada Bertomeu

October 2023



do your thing



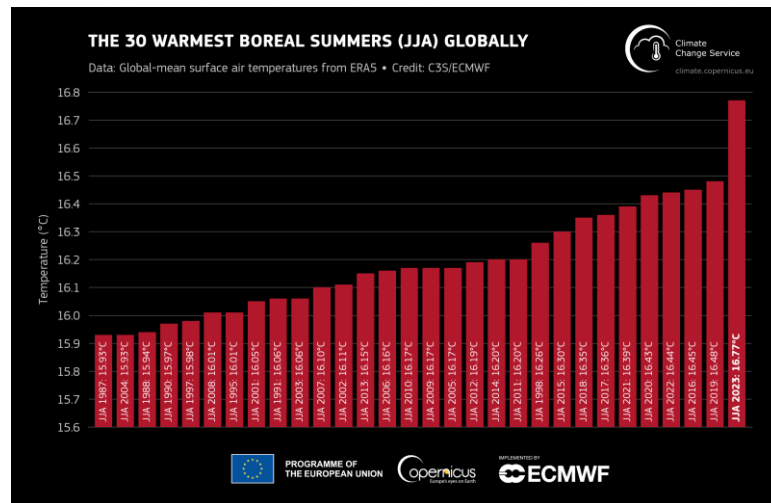
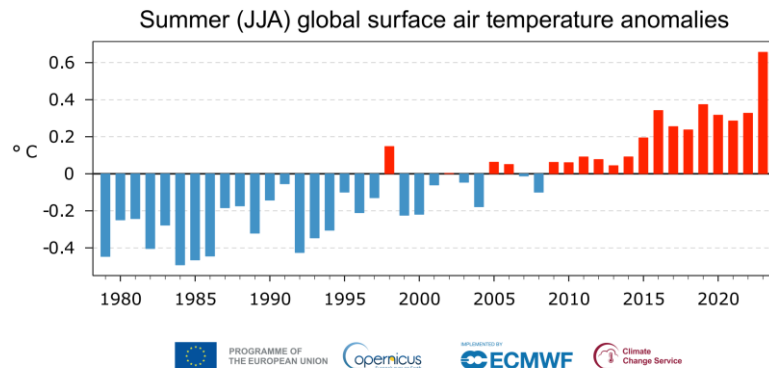




Climate change is accelerating

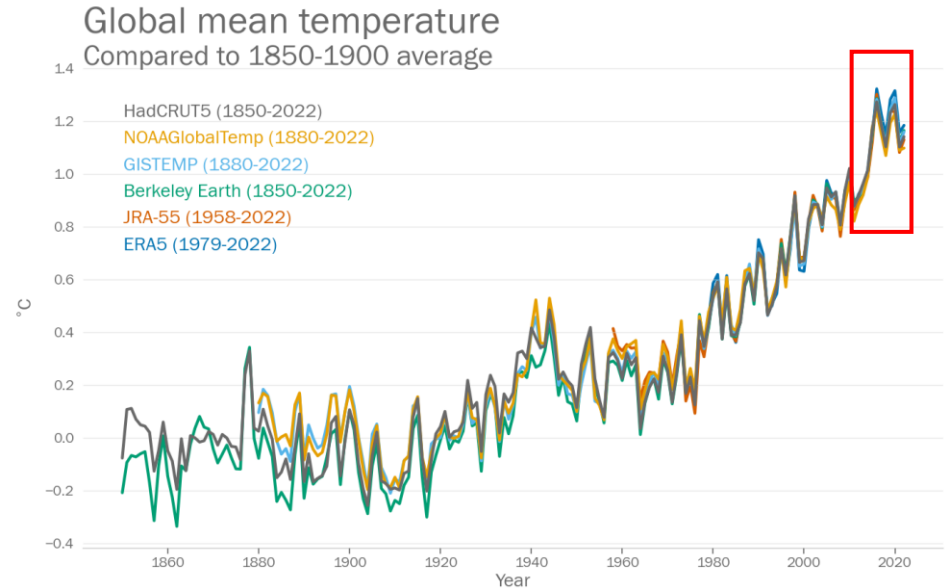
June - August 2023 -
hottest three-month period
on record*

* According to [World Meteorological Organization](https://www.wmo.int)



Climate change is accelerating

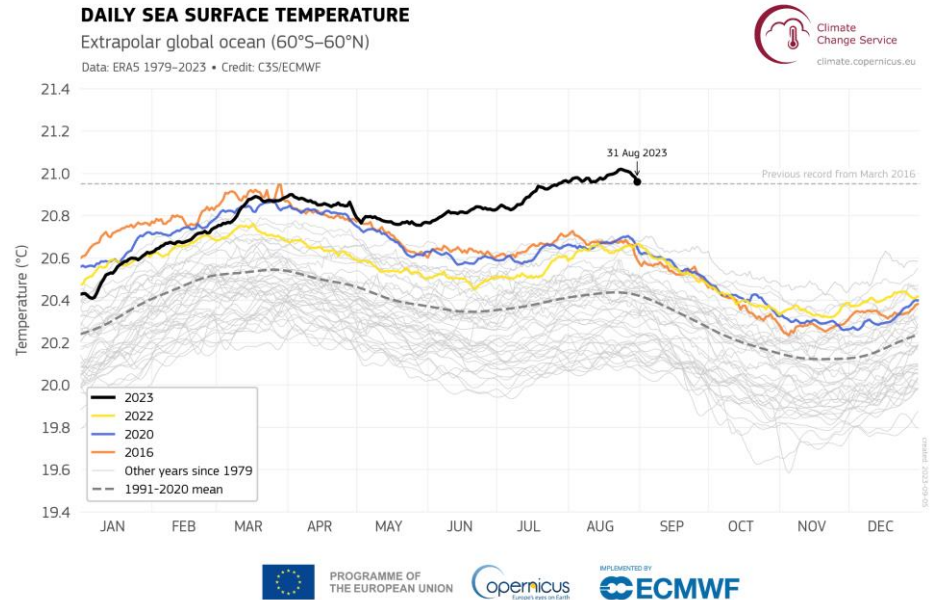
8 out last 10 years were
the warmest years on
record*



* According to [World Meteorological Organization](https://www.wmo.int)

Climate change is accelerating

Record breaking sea temperature this year*



* According to [World Meteorological Organization](https://www.wmo.int)

Carbon emissions in ICT*

ICT represents 3-5% of global carbon emissions

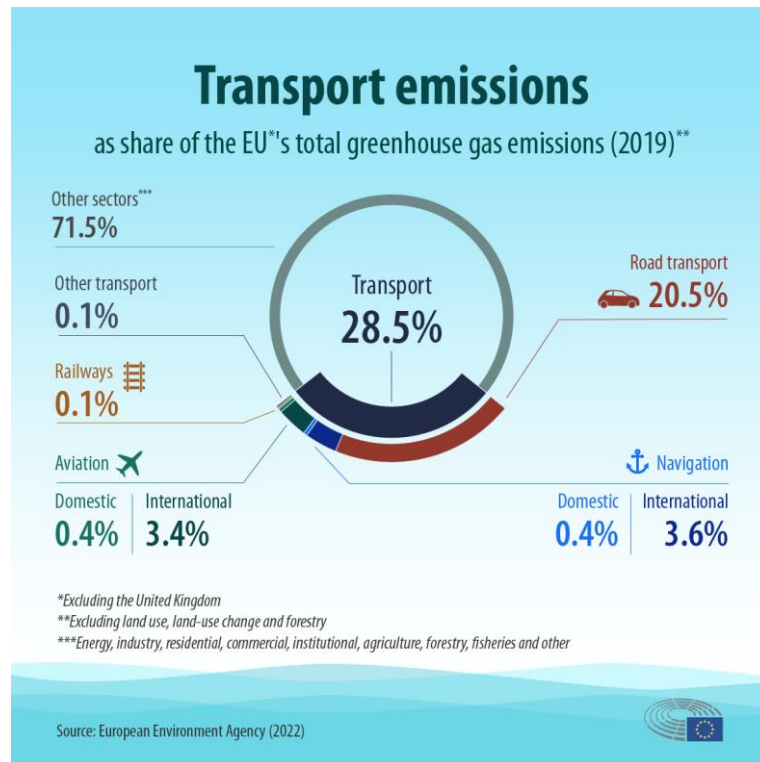
* According to [European Commission](#)

Carbon emissions in ICT

Aviation represents
3.8% in EU*
~3% worldwide**

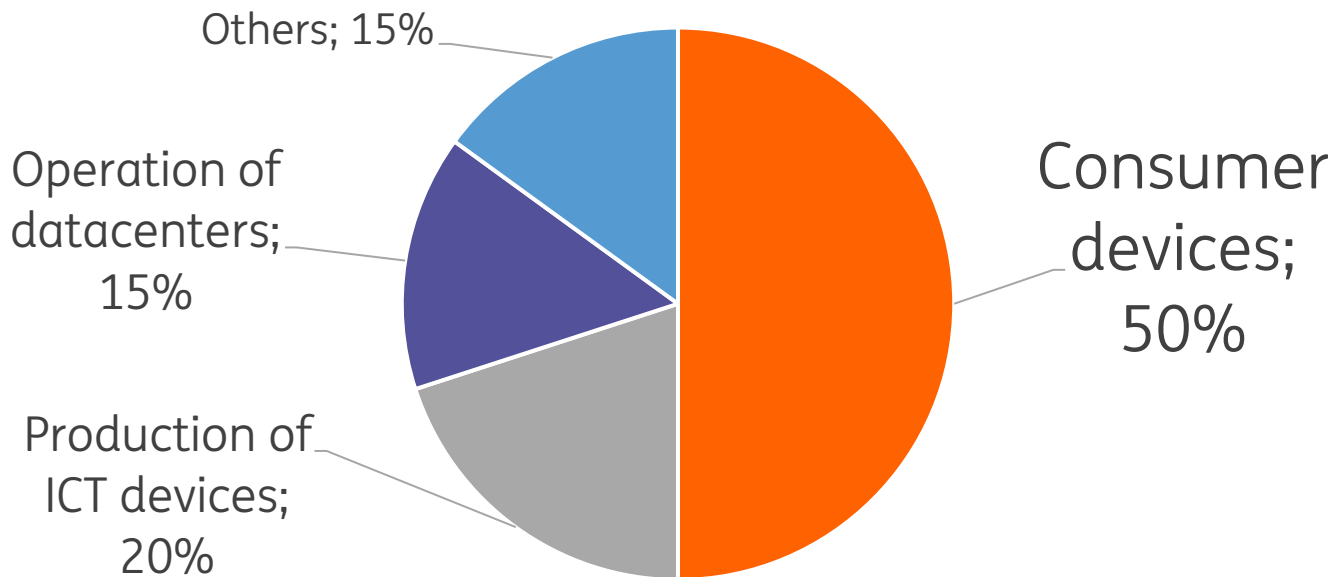
* According to [European Parliament](#)

** Multiple sources



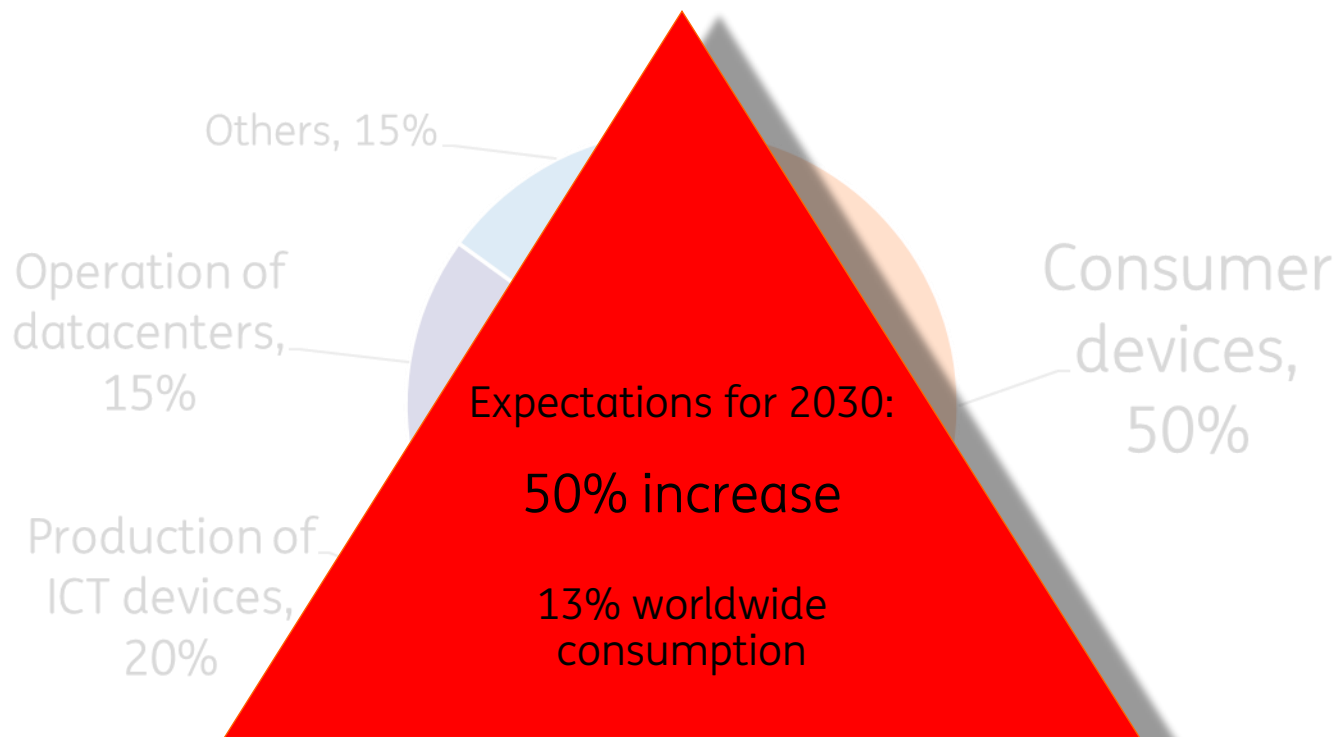
Energy consumption of ICT technologies 2020*

ICT represents 7% out of the worldwide energy consumption



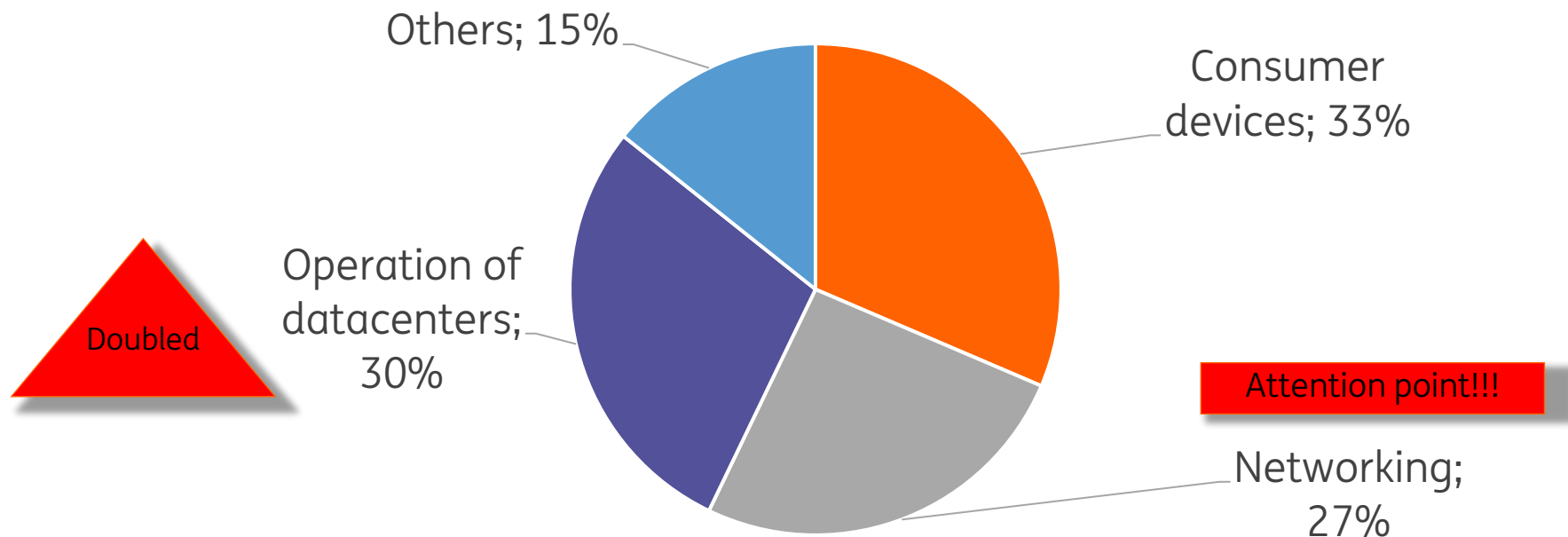
* According to [European Commission](#)

Energy consumption of ICT technologies 2020*



* According to [European Commission](#)

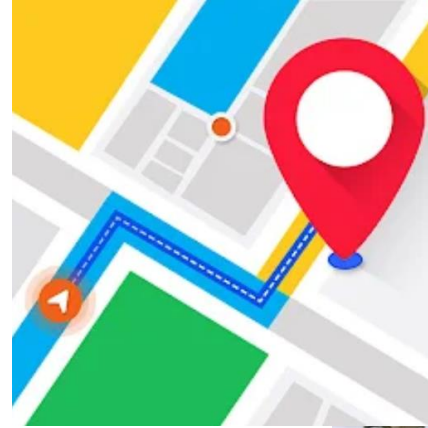
Energy consumption of ICT technologies expectations for 2030*



* According to [European Commission](#)

It's fair to mention

ICT contributes to reduce the
CO₂ emissions

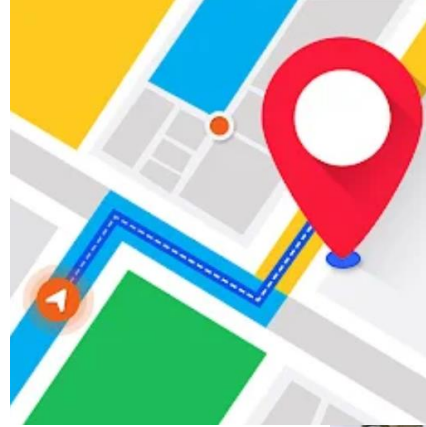


It's fair to mention

ICT contributes to reduce the
CO2 emissions

But,

CO2 emissions in ICT are
significant and growing



Agenda

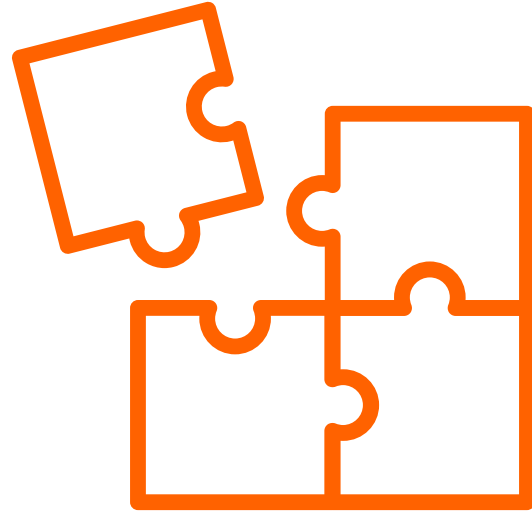
- Key concepts
- Software carbon intensity
- Green patterns & good practices
 - Demand shifting
 - Storage
 - Performance improvements in code
- Conclusions

Agenda

- Key concepts
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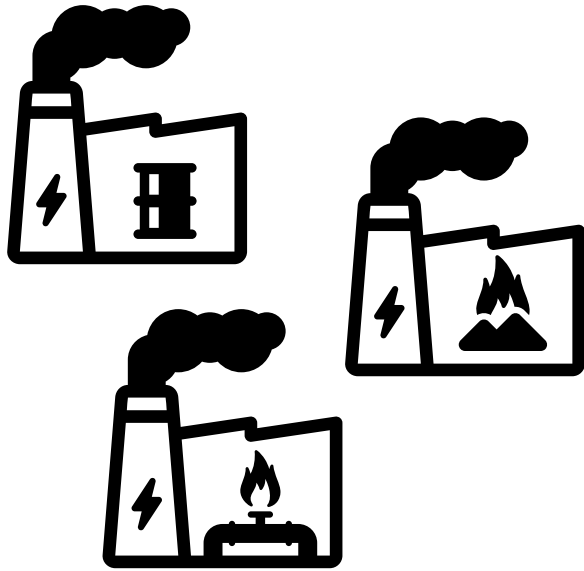
Key concepts

- Carbon awareness
- Carbon intensity
- Software Carbon Intensity



Energy sources

High carbon sources

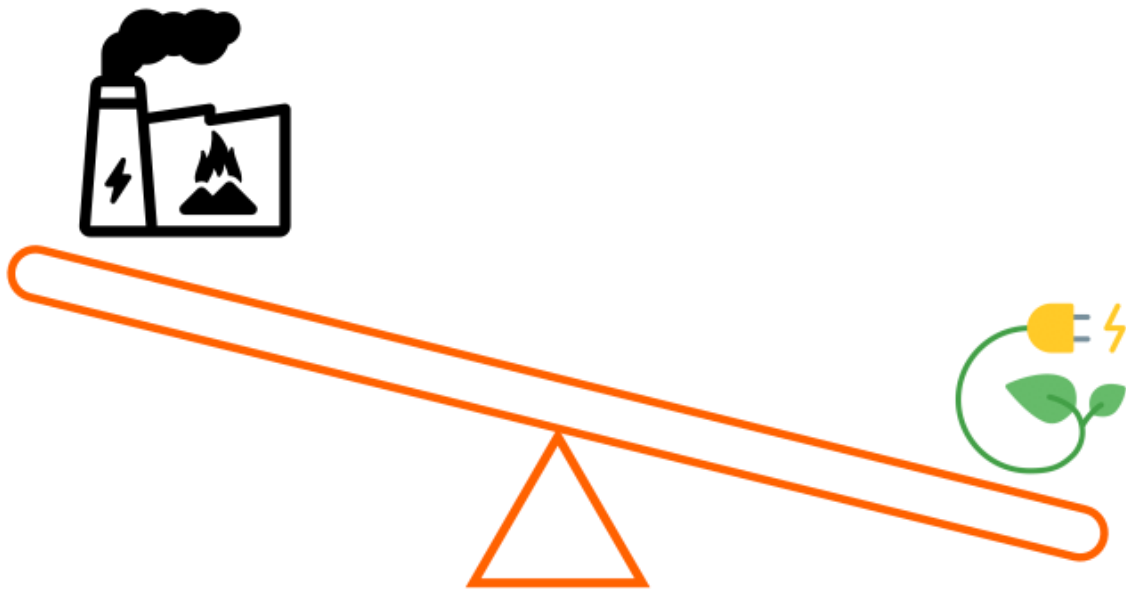


Low carbon sources



Carbon awareness

- Do more when energy comes from low carbon sources
- Do less when energy comes from high carbon sources

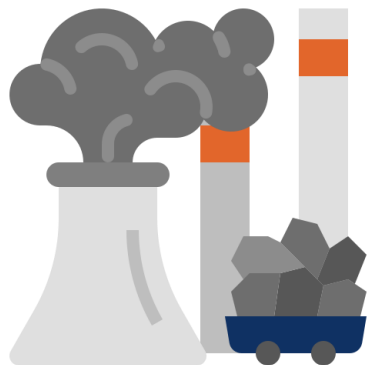


Carbon intensity

How much CO₂ is emitted per kilowatt-hour

Carbon intensity

How much CO₂ is emitted per kilowatt-hour



High carbon intensity

Low carbon intensity

Agenda

- Key concepts
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Measuring carbon emission for software

If you can't measure it, you
can't improve it



Peter Ferdinand Drucker

- Management consultant, educator and author

Measuring carbon emission for software



Let's introduce a formula to measure Software Carbon Intensity:

Software Carbon
Intensity

SCI =

Measuring carbon emission for software



Let's introduce a formula to measure Software Carbon Intensity:

Software Carbon
Intensity

SCI = E

Energy consumption kWh

Measuring carbon emission for software



Let's introduce a formula to measure Software Carbon Intensity:

Software Carbon
Intensity

Carbon emitted per kWh
of energy (gCO₂/kWh)

$$SCI = (E * I)$$

Energy consumption kWh

Measuring carbon emission for software



Let's introduce a formula to measure Software Carbon Intensity:

Software Carbon
Intensity

Carbon emitted per kWh
of energy, gCO₂/kWh

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

Energy consumption kWh

Carbon emitted through the hardware
where the software is running on

Measuring carbon emission for software



Let's introduce a formula to measure Software Carbon Intensity:

Software Carbon
Intensity

Carbon emitted per kWh
of energy, gCO₂/kWh

Functional unit. For example,
user, device, transaction...

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

Energy consumption kWh

Carbon emitted through the hardware
where the software is running on

Measuring carbon emission for software



Let's introduce a formula to measure Software Carbon Intensity:

Software Carbon
Intensity

Carbon emitted per kWh
of energy, gCO2/kWh

Functional unit. For example,
user, device, transaction...

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

Energy consumption kWh

Carbon emitted through the hardware
where the software is running on

Tools to measure carbon footprint

- Cloud
 - Amazon: **Customer Carbon Footprint Tool**
 - Azure: **Microsoft Emissions Impact Dashboard**
 - Google Cloud: **Carbon Footprint**
 - Multiplatform: **Cloud Carbon Footprint**
- Code based
 - Java: **JoularJX**
 - Android: **ecoCode**
 - Python: **codecarbon.io**
- Web
 - **Websitecarbon.com**



Google Cloud



Agenda

- Key concepts
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Demand shifting

- Reducing carbon intensity for your application
- Types
 - Spatial shifting
 - Temporal shifting

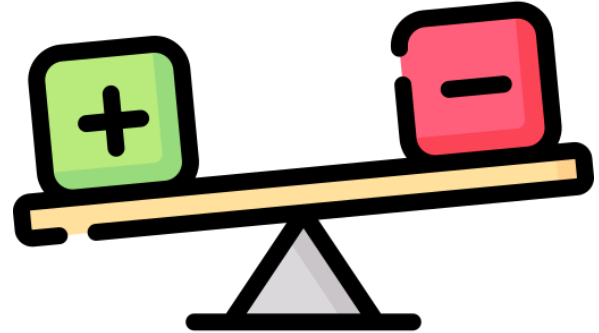


Spatial shifting



Trade-offs


- Privacy & security
- Carbon footprint & carbon intensity
- Latency



Spatial shifting – SCI impact

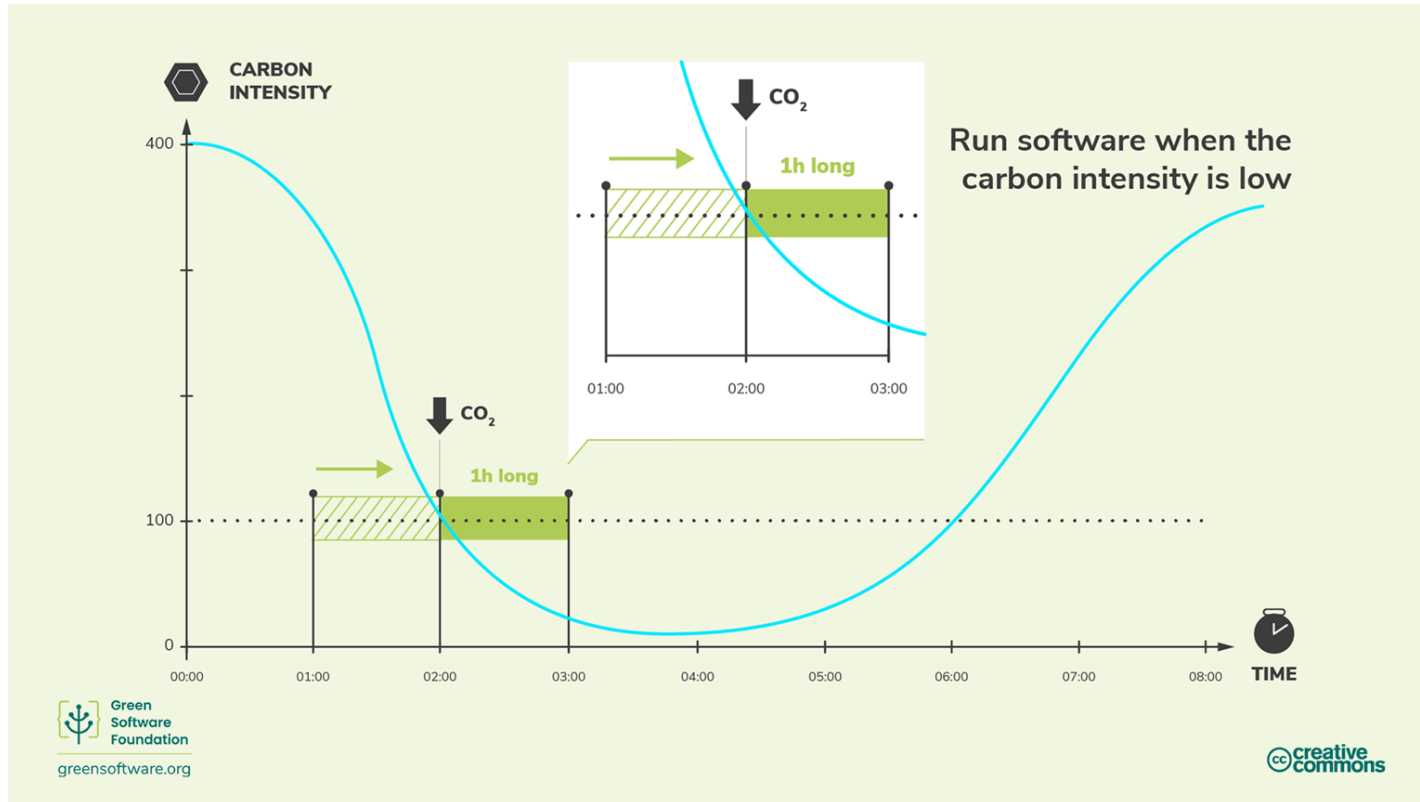
$$SCI = ((E * \text{I}) + M) / R$$

Spatial shifting – SCI impact

$$SCI = ((E * \mathbf{I}) + M) / R$$


Using a lower carbon intensity region
would reduce the carbon intensity

Temporal shifting



Time-shift recurrent jobs

- Time shift recurrent jobs
 - Batches
 - Queue non-urgent requests
 - ML training jobs
 - OS Updates [1]
 - ...
- Use carbon aware time scheduling [2]



* [Google Carbon Aware Data Centers](#)

[1] [Windows 11 is now carbon aware](#)


[2] [Forecast carbon intensity](#)

Time-shift – Suggestion


Provide green/eco mode option to your users:



Time-shift recurrent jobs – SCI Impact

$$SCI = ((E * \text{I}) + M) / R$$


Time-shift recurrent jobs – SCI Impact

$$SCI = ((E * \mathbf{I}) + M) / R$$


Application is used more during low
carbon intensity

Agenda

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Delete unused data

- Set storage retention policies
(Automatically delete unneeded data)



Delete unused data

- Set storage retention policies (Automatically delete unneeded data)
- Keep only artifacts that are needed



Delete unused data

- Set storage retention policies
(Automatically delete unneeded data)
- Keep only artifacts that are needed
- Set appropriate log levels
- ...

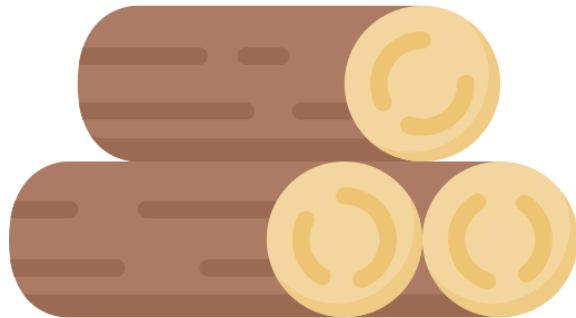
ERROR

WARN


INFO

DEBUG


TRACE



Delete unused data - SCI impact

$$SCI = ((E * I) + \text{M}) / R$$


Delete unused data - SCI impact

$$SCI = ((E * I) + \textcolor{blue}{M}) / R$$


less data needed to be stored => fewer of storage
volumes are required => reduce the total
embodied carbon

Be efficient with files

- Use efficient data formats
 - CSV → Parquet



Size comparison

Sizes might be slightly different in Linux and Windows

| File | csv | .7z from .csv | .parquet | .7z from .parquet |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| fhv_tripdata_2022-01 | 70,8 MB | 8,4 MB | 11,7 MB | 11,7 MB |
| green_tripdata_2022-01 | 6,6 MB | 0,8359 MB | 1,3 MB | 1,2 MB |
| yellow_tripdata_2022-01 | 257,6 MB | 31,1 MB | 38,1 MB | 38,3 MB |

Be efficient with files

- Use efficient file formats
 - XML → Protobuf
 - gif → mp4
 - jpeg → webp
 - Consider svg
- Optimize image sizes



Be efficient with files – SCI Impact

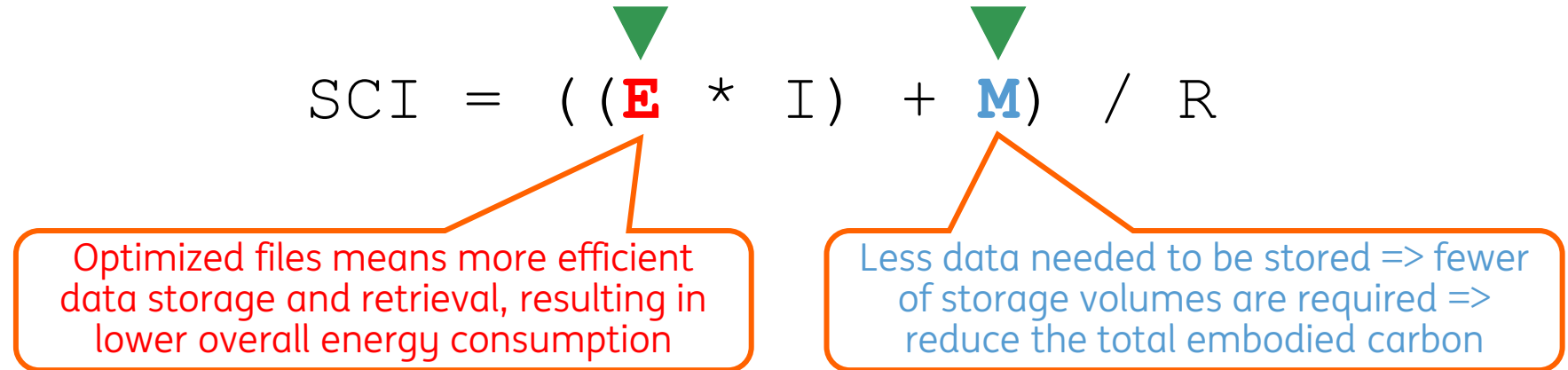
$$\text{SCI} = \left(\left(\text{E} * \text{I} \right) + \text{M} \right) / \text{R}$$

Be efficient with files – SCI Impact

$$SCI = ((\overset{\blacktriangledown}{\text{E}} * I) + \overset{\blacktriangledown}{\text{M}}) / R$$

Optimized files means more efficient data storage and retrieval, resulting in lower overall energy consumption

Be efficient with files – SCI Impact

$$SCI = \left(\left(\textcolor{red}{E} * I \right) + \textcolor{blue}{M} \right) / R$$


The diagram illustrates the SCI formula: $SCI = ((E * I) + M) / R$. Two green downward-pointing triangles are positioned above the red 'E' and the blue 'M'. Orange lines connect these triangles to callout boxes below. The callout for 'E' explains that optimized files lead to more efficient data storage and retrieval, reducing energy consumption. The callout for 'M' explains that less data needed for storage results in fewer storage volumes, which reduces the total embodied carbon.

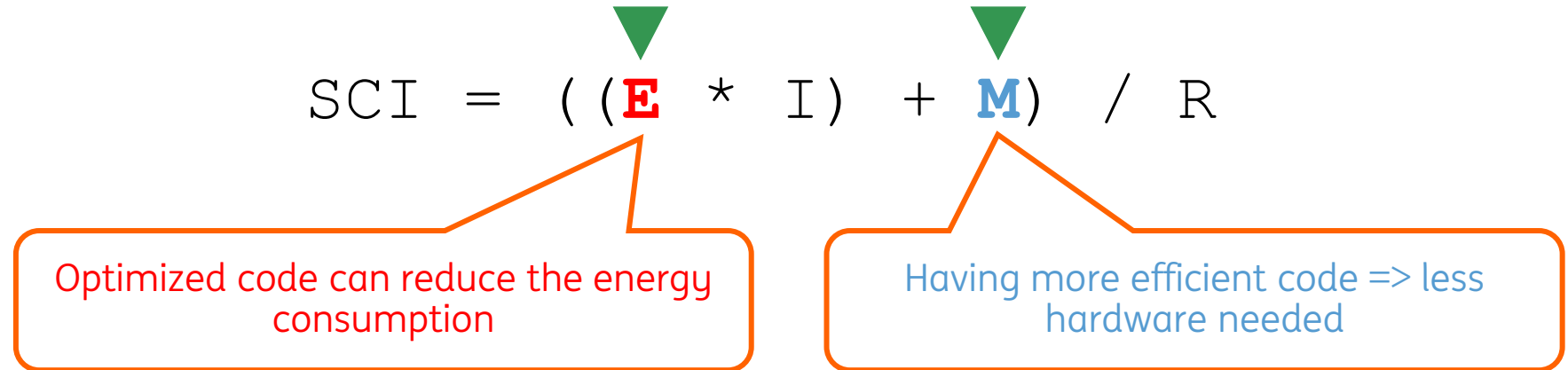
Optimized files means more efficient data storage and retrieval, resulting in lower overall energy consumption

Less data needed to be stored => fewer of storage volumes are required => reduce the total embodied carbon

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Performance improvement in code – SCI Impact

$$SCI = ((\textcolor{red}{E} * I) + \textcolor{blue}{M}) / R$$
The diagram shows the SCI formula with two green downward-pointing triangles above the variables E and M. An orange line connects the triangle above E to a callout box on the left, and another orange line connects the triangle above M to a callout box on the right.

Optimized code can reduce the energy consumption

Having more efficient code => less hardware needed

Performance improvements in code

- Our setup
- Loading data
- Pre-allocate the right collection size
- Use SQL instead of cursors
- Hibernate
- Regex validation
- Stream
- StringBuilder

Our setup

- Epsilon GC
- Fixed CPU frequency
- IntelliJ profiler
- Joularjx
- PostgreSQL on Docker

Performance improvements in code

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Performance improvements in code

- Our setup
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- Pre-allocate the right collection size
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Performance improvements in code

- Our setup
- Loading data
- Pre-allocate the right collection size
- Use SQL instead of cursors
- Hibernate
- Regex validation
- **Stream**
- StringBuilder

Stream

```
// Find if there is a number larger than 12 in a very large list  
list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().size() > 0
```

Stream

// Find if there is a number larger than 12 in a very large list

```
list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().size() > 0
```

```
!list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().isEmpty()
```

Stream

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list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().size() > 0
```

```
!list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().isEmpty()
```

```
list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).count() > 0
```

Stream

// Find if there is a number larger than 12 in a very large list

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```

```
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```

```
list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).count() > 0
```

```
list.stream().anyMatch(n -> n > 12)
```

Stream

// Find if there is a number larger than 12 in a very large list

list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().size() > 0 // took 2059ms && 1GB allocation

!list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).toList().isEmpty() // took 2026ms && 1GB allocation

list.stream().filter(n -> n > 12).count() > 0 // took 1052ms

list.stream().anyMatch(n -> n > 12) // took 8ms

Question...

- What can be improved?

```
@Path("/isAlive")
public class IsAlive {
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public StatusResponse getMessage() {
        return StatusResponse.builder().status(MonitoringStatus.OK).build();
    }
}
```


Singleton

- Use global singleton instances to create empty objects

Do you really need an equal instance in each call 🤔?

```
@Path("/isAlive")
public class IsAlive {
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public StatusResponse getMessage() {
        return StatusResponse.builder().status(MonitoringStatus.OK).build();
    }
}
```

Singleton

- Use global singleton instances to create empty objects

What about returning the same object?

```
final static StatusResponse r = StatusResponse.builder().status(MonitoringStatus.OK).build();
```

```
@Path("/isAlive")
public class IsAlive {
    @GET
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    public StatusResponse getMessage() {
        return r;
    }
}
```

Performance improvements in code

- Our setup
- Loading data
- Pre-allocate the right collection size
- Use SQL instead of cursors
- Hibernate
- Regex validation
- Stream
- Singletons
- **StringBuilder**

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To recap

- Serious challenge ahead of us
- It's crucial that we make a difference also in IT



To recap

- Serious challenge ahead of us
- It's crucial that we make a difference also in IT
- Good news! Growing number of tools, resources and solutions



To recap

- Serious challenge ahead of us
- It's crucial that we make a difference also in IT
- Good news! Growing number of tools, resources and solutions



Do you really need
everything for now?



**I WANT
IT ALL
AND
I WANT
IT NOW**

Small changes make big impact (e.g. sorting the trash)

* According to [European Parliament](#)

MUNICIPAL WASTE

What is municipal waste?

It is everyday waste collected and treated by municipalities, which is mainly generated by households.

Municipal waste accounts for **27%** of total waste generated in the EU

| | Municipal waste generated (kg/capita - 2021) | Share of recycling and composting of municipal waste (2021) | Landfill rate of waste (excluding major mineral) (2020) |
|------------|---|---|---|
| EU average | 530 | <u>49.6%</u> | <u>18%</u> |



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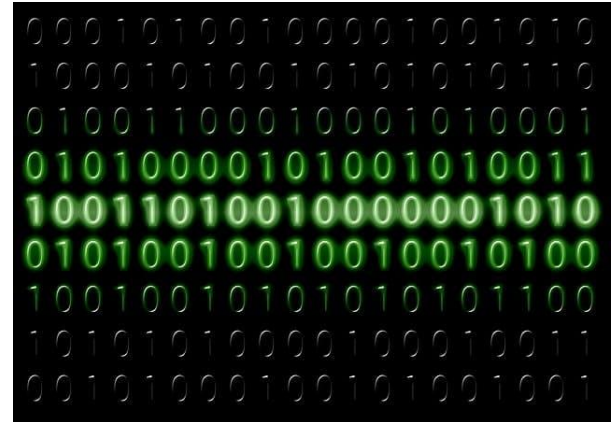
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| EU average | 530 | 49.6% | 18% |





Save the planet bit by bit



Let's keep in touch

Scan the QR code to get the presentation,
the repos and the information



We'll see one to each other in the ING both



do your thing