

Team2

권동민 박수현 양현동 이균서 이상수 정영준 최준열

목차 contents





개요



구현



시스템 구조



그린화 패턴(탐색, 검증)



팀프로젝트 진행

Overview

About project

프로젝트 목표

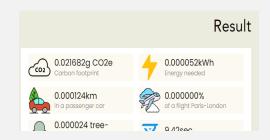
- ✓ Java code를 입력받아 carbon footprint를 계산해주는 사이트 제작
- ✓ MVP 기능에 집중
- ✓ 다양한 기능보다는 보안성에 초점을 맞춤

핵심 기능

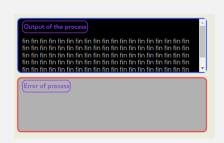
Code input / formatting



코드 탄소배출량 계산



계산 결과 화면



stdout, stderr 출력

Implementation

Main page



Main banner



Green Calculate formula

The carbon footprint is calculated by estimating the energy draw of the algorithm and the carbon intensity of producing this energy at a given location:

carbon footprint = energy needed * carbon intensity

Where the energy needed is:

runtime * (power draw for cores * usage + power draw for memory) * PUE * PSF

The power draw for the computing cores depends on the model and number of cores, while the memory power draw only depends on the size of memory available. The usage factor corrects for the real core usage (default is 1, i.e. full usage). The PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) measures how much extra energy is needed to operate the data centre (cooling, lighting etc.). The PSF (Pragmatic Scaling Factor) is used to take into account multiple identical runs (e.g. for testing or optimisation).

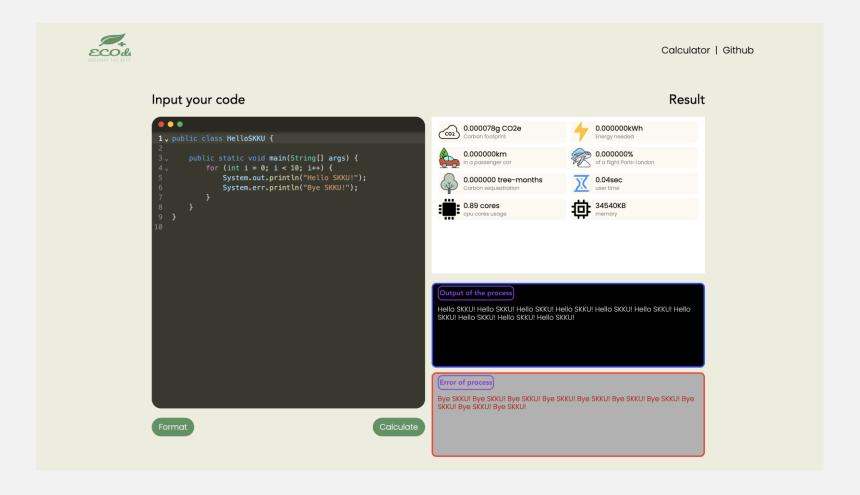
The Carbon Intensity depends on the location and the technologies used to produce electricity. But note that the "energy needed" indicated at the top of this page is independent of the location.





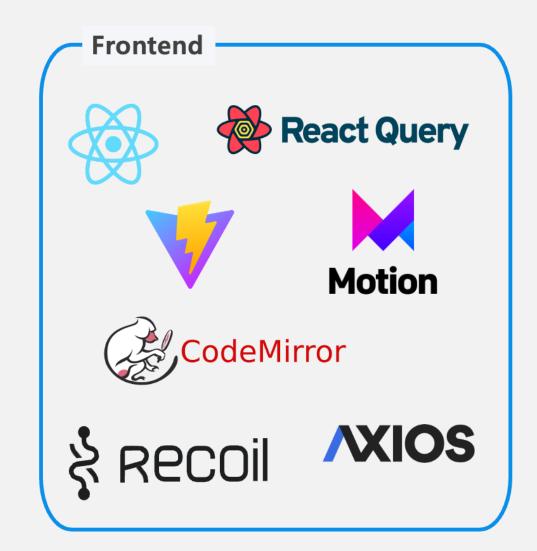
Implementation

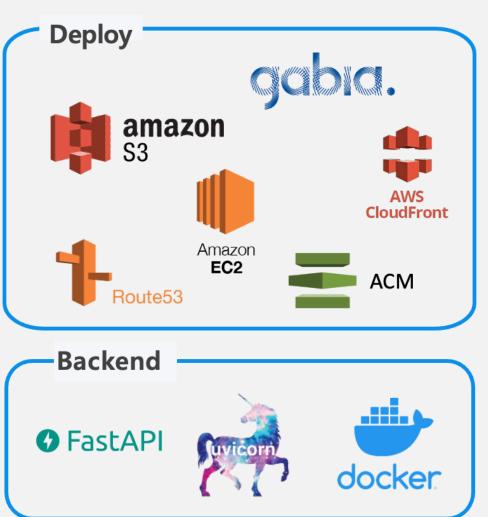
Calculate page



System structure

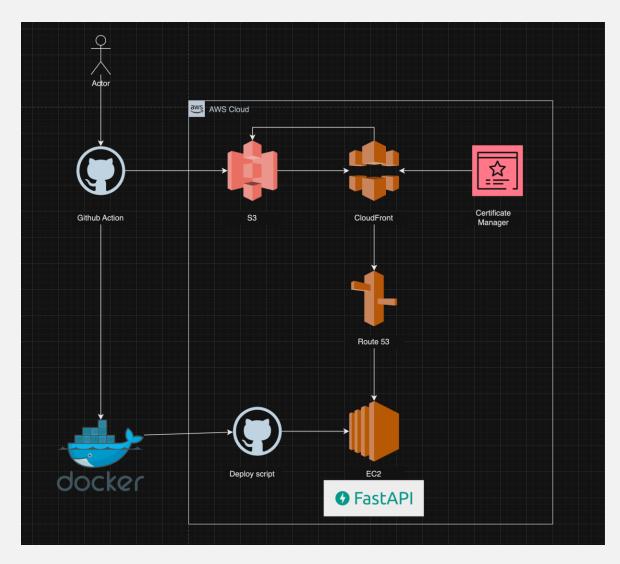
Overall structure – tech stack





System structure

Deployment diagram



Frontend:

- AWS S3
- CloudFront
- Route53

Backend:

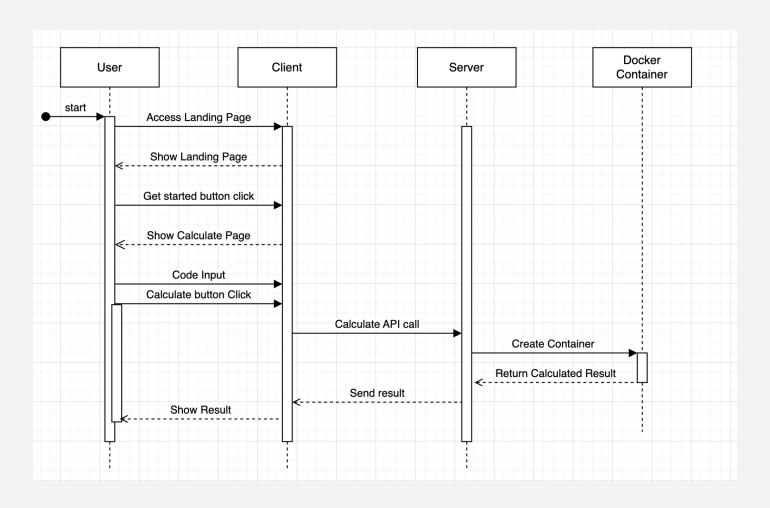
- AWS EC2
- Docker

CI/CD:

- Github action

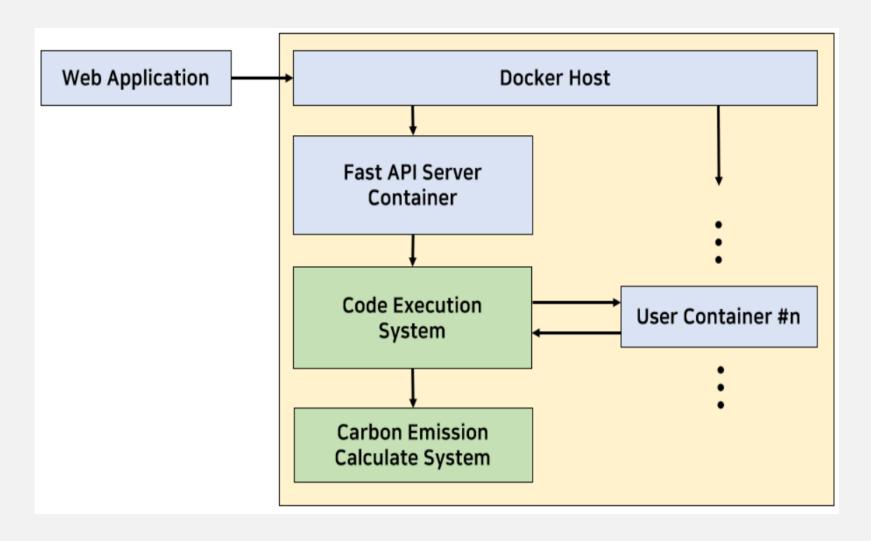
System structure

Overall structure – sequence diagram



Backend structure

Backend diagram



- Main container와 user container로 분리
- 보안을 위한 환경분리
- 고유 id기반 container 생성
- Docker volume을 활용한 결과 저장 / 접근

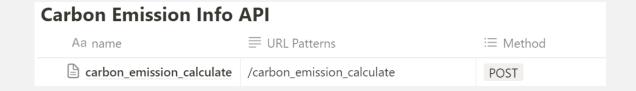
API docs

• Success Response:

o Code: 200

Content:

name	type	unit	example	description		
carbon_emissions	Number	gram	0.00007393544761 014977	탄소 배출량		
energy_needed	Number	kWh	1.77900499543189 98e-7	코드 구동에 필요한 전기 에너 지		
user_time	Number	sec	0.03	구동 시간		
cpu_core_use	Number	core usage	1.13	구동에 필요한 CPU 코어		
memory_usage	Number	КВ	40168	구동에 필요한 최대 메모리 (maximum resident set size 기준) 설명 참조: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F esident_set_size#:~:text=In computing%2C resident set size,in main memory (RAM)		
compile_stderr	String		Syntax error, insert ';' to complete Statement.	컴파일 표준 에러 출력		
runtime_stdout	String		HelloSKKU	런타임 표준 출력		
runtime_stderr	String		Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Arithme ticException:	런타임 표준 에러 출력		



URL 패턴 및 content 정리

content 각 요소에 대한 name, type, unit 등 기록

how to collect? - 인터넷 검색



Keywords

코드 최적화 알고리즘

시간복잡도 감소 공간복잡도 감소 Garbage Collection

검색 경로

포털사이트 (Naver, Google **등**) **알고리즘 관련 블로그**

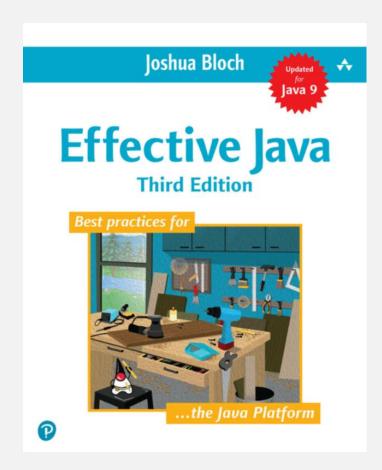








how to collect? - 책



For example, the keySet method of the Map interface returns a Set view of the Map object, consisting of all the keys in the map. Naively, it would seem that every call to keySet would have to create a new Set instance, but every call to keySet on a given Map object may return the same Set instance. Although the returned Set instance is typically mutable, all of the returned objects are functionally identical: when one of the returned objects changes, so do all the others, because they're all backed by the same Map instance. While it is largely harmless to create multiple instances of the keySet view object, it is unnecessary and has no benefits.

Another way to create unnecessary objects is *autoboxing*, which allows the programmer to mix primitive and boxed primitive types, boxing and unboxing automatically as needed. **Autoboxing blurs but does not erase the distinction between primitive and boxed primitive types.** There are subtle semantic distinctions and not-so-subtle performance differences (Item 61). Consider the following method, which calculates the sum of all the positive int values. To do this, the program has to use long arithmetic because an int is not big enough to hold the sum of all the positive int values:

```
// Hideously slow! Can you spot the object creation?
private static long sum() {
   Long sum = 0L;
   for (long i = 0; i <= Integer.MAX_VALUE; i++)
        sum += i;
   return sum;
}</pre>
```

This program gets the right answer, but it is *much* slower than it should be, due to a one-character typographical error. The variable sum is declared as a Long instead of a long, which means that the program constructs about 2³¹ unnecessary Long instances (roughly one for each time the long i sadded to the Long sum). Changing the declaration of sum from Long to long reduces the runtime from 6.3 seconds to 0.59 seconds on my machine. The lesson is clear: prefer primitives to boxed primitives, and watch out for unintentional autoboxing.

This item should not be misconstrued to imply that object creation is expensive and should be avoided. On the contrary, the creation and reclamation of small objects whose constructors do little explicit work is cheap, especially on modern JVM implementations. Creating additional objects to enhance the clarity, simplicity, or power of a program is generally a good thing.

Conversely, avoiding object creation by maintaining your own object pool is a bad idea unless the objects in the pool are extremely heavyweight. The classic

Effective Java (Joshua Bloch)

자바 플랫폼의 모범적인 코드 가이드

효율적인 리소스 사용을 위한 다양한 코딩 예시 제공



Use primitives type rather than boxed

how to collect? - PS 문제





Programmers,백준코딩

다양한 최적화 방법을 활용한 문제 제시



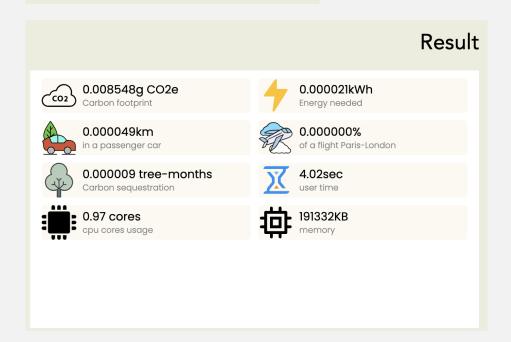
비트연산자를 활용한 문제

각 언어별로 빠르게 I/O를 진행하는 방법

how to verify?

Result

carbon emissions (gram): 0.029476767169716925 energy needed (kWh): 0.00007092581128420819 user time (sec): 12.34 cpu (core usage): 1.09 memory (KB): 205804



$$E = t \times (n_c \times P_c \times u_c + n_m \times P_m) \times PUE \times 0.001$$

where t is the running time (hours), n_c the number of cores, and n_m the size of memory available (gigabytes). u_c is the core usage factor (between 0 and 1). P_c is the power draw of a computing core and P_m the power draw of memory (Watt). *PUE* is the efficiency coefficient of the data centre.

그린 알고리즘 사이트에 적용된 공식을 활용하여 carbon emission 계산

backend에서 실행하여 runtime, memory사용량 확인

how to test

```
.
import unittest
from green_algorithm import GreenAlgorithm, GreenAlgorithmConstants
class TestGreenAlgorithm(unittest.TestCase):
   def __init__(self, methodName: str = "runTest") -> None:
        super().__init__(methodName=methodName)
        self.gc = GreenAlgorithmConstants()
        "pue_used": 1.67,
        "runtime_hours": 1,
        "runtime_minutes": 0,
        "tdp_per_core": 11.3,
        "usage_cpu_used": 1.0,
        self.ga = GreenAlgorithm(self.data_dict)
        self.ga_data = self.ga.get_green_algorithm_fields()
           import pprint
           self.print_func = pprint.pprint
        except ImportError:
           self.print_func = print
    def test calculate carbon emission(self):
        self.assertAlmostEqual(ce["carbon_emissions"], 47, delta=1)
    def test calculate tree months(self):
        self.assertAlmostEqual(tm, 0, delta=2)
   def test calculate driving kilometers(self):
        self.assertAlmostEqual(dk["us_nkm"], 0.05,delta=0.001)
```

Python unittest 사용

동일하게 input에 대해 다른 그린 알고리즘 구현체에서의 결과 값과 직접 작성한 코드의 결과값의 오차가 허용범위내에 있는지 확인

탄소 배출량 측정, tree month로 배출량 치환, driving kilometer로 배출량 치환 함수로 나누어 테스트

잘 측정된건지 어떻게 확인?

unittest의 assertAlmostEqual 함수를 사용하여 허용 오차 범위를 넘으면 Error를 raise하도록 코드 작성

팀 프로젝트 진행 방식

역할 분배



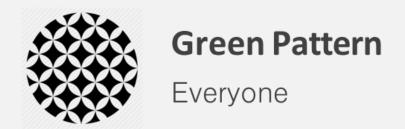
Frontend

권동민, 박수현, 이상수, 최준열



Backend

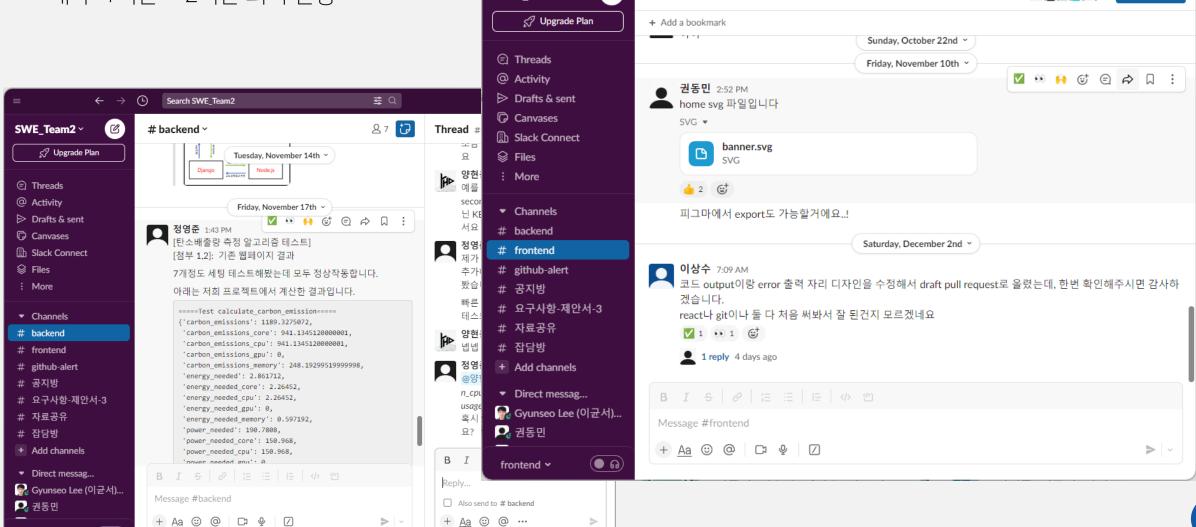
양현동, 이균서, 정영준



팀 프로젝트 진행 방식

Slack을 이용하여 소통, 매 주 1시간 ~ 2시간 회의 진행

backend ~



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SWE Team2 >

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frontend ~

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Try canvas

팀 프로젝트 진행 방식

GitHub Issue 및 PR 적극 이용

□ ⊙ 5 Open ✓ 5 Closed	Author →	Label ▼	Projects ▼	Milestone	es ▼ Assigr	nee ▼ S	ort 🕶	
□ ⊙ front에서 backend로 java code를 넘겨줄 때, java code를 format해서 넘겨주기 enhancement #30 opened 2 weeks ago by gyunseo								
□ O Docker 컨테이너 user별 볼륨 path 격리 문제 bug enhancement #24 opened 3 weeks ago by Yanghyeondong						₩		
□								
Add boilerplate enhancement #5 opened on Sep 18 by Fvesta 2 tasks done					£ H	þ	□ 1	
Git init settings documentation enhancement #1 opened on Sep 17 by Fvesta 5 of 6 tasks					٤	Þ		
☐ ใว 5 Open ✓ 20 Closed Author → L	abel ▼ Proje	ects → M	ilestones ▼	Reviews •	Assignee ▼	Sort →		
□ \$\mathbb{A} Revert "feat: add pipenv run command" \$\square\$ #34 opened 2 weeks ago by gyunseo • Review required								
□ \$\text{\$\tau} \rightarrow \text{add "public" in regex \$\square\$ #33 opened 2 weeks ago by Yanghyeondong • Approved \$\bar{\tau}\$ 4 tasks						□ 3		
□ \$% 헤더 디자인 변경 ✓ #27 opened 3 weeks ago by clapsh • Review required ○ 4 tasks done								
☐ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Feature/update dockerfile for add carbon emission caculator \$\square\$ #17 opened on Oct 12 by gyunseo \$\infty\$ 4 tasks done								
□ \$:								

팀 프로젝트 진행

개발 일정

11주차 테스트

12주차 그린화패턴 자료 수집 및 추가 기능 구현 7주차 요구사항 상세 분석 8주차 중간고사 13주차 추가 기능 구현(환경분리, animation 추가 드) 14주차 그린화 패턴 레포트 작성 및 추가 기능 수정 9주차 Backend API 구현 15주차 배포 / 최종 수정 및 발표 10주차 Frontend 초안 구현 16주차 기말고사



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