Quels défis pour le développement durable des logiciels ?

@RomainRouvoy



SPIRALS project-team

Software engineering → Distributed systems

- Smart Software Systems at Large
 - Self-repair & self-optimization
 - Focus on security & energy
- 40 members :
 - 11 staff members
 - 7 postdocs
 - 17 PhD students
 - 5 engineers

https://team.inria.fr/spirals







Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie



CONSULTING







Pooling

Virtualization

Under the (cl)hood

Spinatels of Station of Stations





Should also add that all significant energy gains in the last 50 odd years are result of new hardware NOT software.

Joe Armstrong @joeerl Replying to @emidttun and 2 others

Energy usage is *very* complicated - If you want low energy use VLSI or an FPGA and NOT a programming language - true total lifecycle energy costs are very very difficult to calculate - more of a physics/hardware question than a programming problem.

♡ 196 4:43 PM - Apr 10, 2019

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 \heartsuit 45 people are talking about this



« Why software is eating the world » (M. Andreesen, WSJ, 2011)

Source: https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424053111903480904576512250915629460

What about software sustainability??

« These results show that these programmers lacked knowledge of how to accurately measure software energy consumption. »



Enabling power monitoring of software systems

http://powerapi.org



Learning the CPU/DRAM power models from RAPL



SmartWatts

Monitoring the power consumption in real-time



SmartWatts





spread



binpack



custom

	All 12 containers









GenPack

	Energy	1		Time	1	
(c) C	1.00		(c) C	1.00		(c) Pas
(c) Rust	1.03		(c) Rust	1.04		(c) Go
(c) C++	1.34		(c) C++	1.56		(c) C
(c) Ada	1.70		(c) Ada	1.85		(c) For
(v) Java	1.98		(v) Java	1.89		(c) C+-
(c) Pascal	2.14		(c) Chapel	2.14		(c) Ada
(c) Chapel	2.18		(c) Go	2.83		(c) Rus
(v) Lisp	2.27		(c) Pascal	3.02		(v) Lis
(c) Ocaml	2.40		(c) Ocaml	3.09		(c) Has
(c) Fortran	2.52		(v) C#	3.14		(i) PHI
(c) Swift	2.79		(v) Lisp	3.40		(c) Swi
(c) Haskell	3.10		(c) Haskell	3.55		(i) Pyt
(v) C#	3.14		(c) Swift	4.20		(c) Oca
(c) Go	3.23		(c) Fortran	4.20		(v) C#
(i) Dart	3.83		(v) F#	6.30		(i) Hac
(v) F#	4.13		(i) JavaScript	6.52		(v) Rac
(i) JavaScript	4.45		(i) Dart	6.67		(i) Rub
(v) Racket	7.91		(v) Racket	11.27		(c) Cha
(i) TypeScript	21.50		(i) Hack	26.99		(v) F#
(i) Hack	24.02		(i) PHP	27.64		(i) Java
(i) PHP	29.30		(v) Erlang	36.71		(i) Typ
(v) Erlang	42.23		(i) Jruby	43.44		(v) Jav
(i) Lua	45.98		(i) TypeScript	46.20		(i) Per
(i) Jruby	46.54		(i) Ruby	59.34		(i) Lua
(i) Ruby	69.91		(i) Perl	65.79		(v) Erla
(i) Python	75.88		(i) Python	71.90		(i) Dar
(i) Perl	79.58		(i) Lua	82.91		(i) Jrul

Mb Pascal 1.00 1.05 1.17 1.24 Fortran C++ 1.34 Ada 1.47 Rust 1.54 Lisp 1.92 Haskell 2.45 PHP 2.57 Swift 2.71 Python 2.80 three Ocaml 2.82 2.85 Hack 3.34 Racket 3.52 Ruby 3.97 Chapel 4.00 4.25 4.59 JavaScript TypeScript 4.69 Java 6.01 Perl 6.62 Lua 6.72 Erlang 7.20 Dart 8.64 Jruby 19.84

"Only four languages maintain the same energy and time rank (OCaml, Haskel, Racket, and Python), while the remainder are completely shuffled." when manipulating strings with regular expression, three of the

three of the five *most* energy-efficient languages turn out to be interpreted languages (TypeScript, JavaScript, and PHP),

"Although the most energy efficient language in each benchmark is almost always the fastest one, the fact is that there is **no language which is consistently better than the others**,"

R. Pereira et al. SLE 2017

Energy efficiency across programming languages: how do energy, time, and memory relate?



Energy profiling with JouleHunter

	calhost č.	́л + ћ Ф	
			<pre>(venv) spirals@spirals-test:~/kaminetzky/joulehunter-pgnd\$ joulehunter main.py</pre>
joulehunter	DURATION: 1.5 SECONDS PACKAGE: PACKAGE-0	5 SAMPLES: 1001 COMPONENT: CORE	/_/ Duration: 1.503 Samples: 1001 //_//_/////////// /_'/ Package: package-0 // Program: main.py
<pre>18.983 J <module></module></pre>) ilt-in>) ilt-in>)	<string>:1 main.py:1 main.py:8 <built-in>:0 :8 main.py:14 :14 <built-in>:0 main.py:4 <built-in>:0</built-in></built-in></built-in></string>	<pre>24.322 J [100.0%] <module> <string>:1 [9 frames hidden] <string>, runpy, posixpath, <built-in> 24.300 J [99.9%] _run_code runpy.py:64</built-in></string></string></module></pre>

https://pypi.org/project/joulehunter/



Fig. 4: Gson energy consumption across all commits.

Z. Ournani, R. Rouvoy, P. Rust, J. Penhoat. Tales from the Code #1: The Effective Impact of Code Refactorings on Software Energy Consumption. 16th International Conference on Software Technologies (ICSOFT), July 2021.

My talk in 180 seconds

- ICT energy consumption will keep growing
 - More and more digital services (in all domains)
- Hardware keeps improving energy efficiency
 - But hardware is driven by software
- Software is eating the world, and beyond
 - Everything is software-defined
- Énergy ≈ performance (time)
 - Relationship: it's complicated
- Needs to work on all the layers of an infrastructure
 - Each layer = a software to optimize

- 1. Comparing the Energy Consumption of Java I/O Libraries and Methods. Z. Ournani, R. Rouvoy, P. Rust, J. Penhoat: ICSME'21.
- 2. Evaluating the Impact of Java Virtual Machines on Energy Consumption. Z. Ournani, M.C. Belgaid, R. Rouvoy, P. Rust, J. Penhoat: *ESEM'21*.
- 3. On Reducing the Energy Consumption of Software Product Lines. É. Guégain, C. Quinton, R. Rouvoy: SPLC'21.
- 4. Tales from the Code #1: The Effective Impact of Code Refactorings on Software Energy Consumption. Z. Ournani, R. Rouvoy, P. Rust, J. Penhoat: ICSOFT'21.
- 5. SelfWatts: On-the-fly Selection of Performance Events to Optimize Software-defined Power Meters. G. Fieni, R. Rouvoy, L. Seinturier: *CCGrid'21*.
- 6. SmartWatts: Self-Calibrating Software-Defined Power Meter for Containers. G. Fieni, R. Rouvoy, L. Seinturier: *CCGrid'20.*
- 7. On Reducing the Energy Consumption of Software: From Hurdles to Requirements. Z. Ournani, R. Rouvoy, P. Rust, J. Penhoat: *ESEM'20.*
- 8. Power Budgeting of Big Data Applications in Container-based Clusters. J.Enes, G. Fieni, R. Expósito, R. Rouvoy, J. Tourino: *CLUSTER'20.*
- 9. Taming Energy Consumption Variations in Systems Benchmarking. Z. Ournani, M. C. Belgaid, R. Rouvoy, P. Rust, J. Penhoat, L. Seinturier. *ICPE'20*.
- 10. The next 700 CPU power models. M. Colmant, R.Rouvoy, M. Kurpicz, A. Sobe, P. Felber, L. Seinturier: *Journal of Systems and Software* 144: 382-396 (2018)
- **11.** WattsKit: Software-Defined Power Monitoring of Distributed Systems. M. Colmant, P. Felber, R. Rouvoy, L. Seinturier: *CCGrid'17*
- **12.** GENPACK: A Generational Scheduler for Cloud Data Centers. A. Havet, A. Schiavoni, P. Felber, M. Colmant, R. Rouvoy, C. Fetzer: *IC2E'17*
- **13.** CLOUDGC: Recycling Idle Virtual Machines in the Cloud. B. Zhang, Y. Al-Dhuraibi, R. Rouvoy, F. Paraiso, L. Seinturier: *IC2E'17*
- 14. Process-level power estimation in VM-based systems. M. Colmant, M. Kurpicz, P. Felber, L. Huertas, R. Rouvoy, A. Sobe: *EuroSys'15*
- 15. Unit testing of energy consumption of software libraries. A. Noureddine, R. Rouvoy, L. Seinturier: SAC'14
- **16.** A preliminary study of the impact of software engineering on GreenIT. A. Noureddine, A. Bourdon, R. Rouvoy, L. Seinturier: *GREENS'12*
- 17. Runtime monitoring of software energy hotspots. A. Noureddine, A. Bourdon, R. Rouvoy, L. Seinturier: ASE'12

The Green Side of the Force





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orange



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