

Model-driven Reengineering for a Blue Planet - Refactoring for Energy Efficiency -

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"Energy Turnaround"

not far away from here







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"Energy Turnaround"

2020: have 35% green power2022: switch off all nuclearpower plants







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How will

Software Engineering Software Language Engineering Model-driven Software Reengineering

help to manage the

energy turnover



Green Software Engineering

Current Situation

- ICT consumes more than 10% of Germanys energy budget (2007)
- ICT produces more CO₂ emissions than the entire German aviation sector

Research in Computer Science

- focusses on saving energy
 - in computing centers
 - on operating system level
 - on hardware level
- does not consider software applications

Applying Software-Reengineering

- analyzing code for wasting energy
- improving energy inefficient code
- providing information on user behavior to enable more energy efficient task scheduling by OS

discovering waste of energy early

avoiding waste of energy by energy aware computing

controlling energy consumption of hardware components by software

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Quality Goal Energy Efficiency

Reengineering = Quality Improvement

Static Analysis

- define and detect "energy code smells"
- define metrics for energy-efficiency classification

Dynamic Analysis

- log application behavior and correlate with battery drain
- monitor user behavior and deduct usage patterns
- detect periodic wake-ups and synchronize

Refactoring

- replace energy-inefficient code
- introduce strategy patterns to enable apps to make energy-aware choices





Refactoring = Identification + Restructuring

Energy Code Smells

depict energy-inefficient patterns in code

Process

- 1 Preparation:
 - o parse source to TGraphs
- 2 Identification:
 - identify code patterns
 by graph queries (GReQL)
- 3 Restructuring:
 - improve code through graph transformations
- Post processing:
 - o unparse TGraphs to source



Reengineering Architecture



Example: GPSPrint



Potential waste of energy

 energy inefficient use of GPS sensor

[http://play.google.com/store/apps]

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Energy Code Smell binding resources too early

public class GpsPrint extends Activity implements OnClickListener, Listener, LocationListener { [...] public void onCreate (Bundle savedInstanceState) { [...] LocationManager Im=(LocationManager) this.getSystemService(Context. LOCATION_SERVICE); if (lm. getAllProviders (). contains (LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER)) { if (lm. isProviderEnabled (LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER)){ lm.addGpsStatusListener(this); Im.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager GPS_PROVIDER, 1000, 0, this); status_view.setText("GPS service started"); } else { status_view.setText("Please enable GPS"); save_location_button.setEnabled(false); } [...] }



Resource Utilization in Android

Android Activity Lifecycle



[cmp. Android Developers: "Activities", 2012. http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/fundamentals/activities.html]



Example: Binding resources too early

Identification

- Where is the GPS sensor turned on?
- Where does the locationManager calls requestLocationUpdates() for the GPS?

Bad energy smell

call of requestLocationUpdates()
 in onCreate()

public class GpsPrint extends Activity implements OnClickListener, Listener, LocationListener { public void onCreate (Bundle savedInstanceState) LocationManager lm=(LocationManager) this.getSystemService(Context. LOCATION_SERVICE); if (lm.getAllProviders().contains(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER)) { if (lm. isProviderEnabled (LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER)){ lm.addGpsStatusListener(this); Im.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager. GPS_PROVIDER, 1000, 0, this); status_view.setText("GPS service started"); } else { status_view.setText("Please enable GPS"); save_location_button.setEnabled(false); } [...] } [...] public void onPause() { [...] lm.removeUpdates(this); public void onResume() Im. requestLocationUpdates (LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER. 1000, 0, this); [...]



Metamodel

Mission

 representing Java code for efficient querying

SOamig Metamodel

- fine grained Java representation
- o contains
 - 86 node types
 - 67 edge types

GPSPrint Graph

- o contains
 - 9034 nodes
 - 14880 edges







Identification

finding the smelling call Of requestLocationUpdates()



0	0	JGraLabUI – GPSPrint.tg	
File	Edit	Query	
from		onCreate, caller : V{frontend.java.MethodType}, actClass : V{frontend.java.Class}, superClass, callee : V{frontend.java.DataObject}	((GpsPrint, onCreate))
with		onCreate.name = "onCreate" and superClass.fullyQualifiedName = "android.app.Activity" and callee.name = "requestLocationUpdates" and callee <{frontend.java.ext.CallsMethod} caller (<{frontend.java.DataObjectHasType} <{frontend.java.ext.CallsMethod})* onCreate <{frontend.java.DataObjectHasType} <{frontend.java.HasMethod} actClass >{frontend.java.HasSuperClass} superClass	direct call indirect call link to enclosing
report		actClass name, caller name	class (directly
end			
AST ^ JAVA ^ Graph opened.			



Restructuring

- identify energy code smell
- identify code to be refactored
- o do the refactoring





Restructuring – Graph Transformation





Restructuring

Graph Transformation

using JGraLab

```
public class DeleteEdgeGPSPrint extends
       Transformation < Object > {
   [...]
   @Override
   protected Object transform() {
    OpenSaveTG tg = new OpenSaveTG();
    // loads TGraph (see figure 3)
    tGraph = tg.openTG("GPSPrint-pruned07.tg");
    try {
     // searches for super class of 'GpsPrint'-class
     [...]
10
     // searches for MethodType 'onCreate' which calls
11
           the dataObject 'requestLocationUpdates'
     for (Vertex v : tGraph.vertices()) {
12
      if (v.getAttribute("name").equals("onCreate") &&
13
            (v. isBefore (superClass) || v. isAfter (
           superClass))) {
        for (Edge e : v.incidences()) {
14
       // considers only out-going edges
15
         if (e.getId() > 0) {
          if (e.getThat().getAttribute("name").equals("
              requestLocationUpdates")) {
           // deletes unnecessary edge
           e.delete();
19
           tg.saveTG("GPSPrintModified");
20
21
22
           return "";
23
24
    . . .
25
```



Further Classes of Energy Code Smells

Loop Bug

application is repeating the same activity

Dead Code

 source code which is never used, but loaded to memory

In-line method

 replacing method calls by the body of the called method

Moving too much data

 unnecessary communication between processor and memory

Types of Energy Refactorings

- o classical refactoring (Fowler)
- o general energy refactorings
- o platform specific

Types of Energy Analysis

- o static analysis
- o dynamic analysis

Remark

 energy refactorings change behavior of apps

Immortality Bug

• applications respawning after explicitly being killed by the user

Redundant storage of data

o different methods of store the same data in memory

Using expensive resources

 energy-expensive resources are exchange to "cheaper" alternatives (algorithms and hardware components)

I like SoTeSoLa

Model driven Reengineering is applicable to improve energy-behavior of software

- using TGraphs for representation
- applying GReQL for querying



Further investigation on energy code smells

- finding and defining more energy code smell classes and their associated refactorings
- providing an platform independent means for energy quantification
 - to prove benefits of energy code smell refactorings



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OSSLET

unive