

Was wir nicht messen können, können wir nicht verbessern

Unsere Learnings aus der Messung des Umwelteinflusses von Software mit dem Impact Framework und dem SCI

Sophia Resch

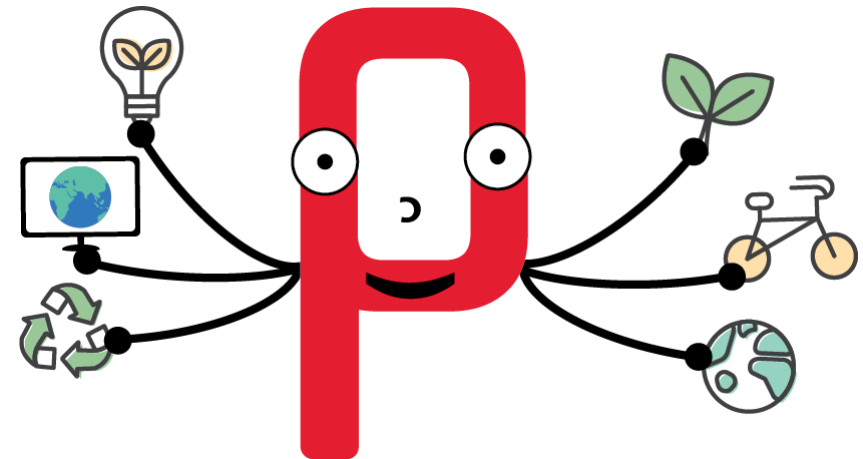


Sophia Resch

Software Engineer @ pentacor



GreenIT Gruppe @ pentacor



Warum GreenIT?



Photo by [Markus Spiske](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Was ist GreenIT?



Green Software Principles



Energy Efficiency

Consume the least amount
of electricity possible



Hardware Efficiency

Use the least amount of
embodied carbon possible



Carbon Awareness

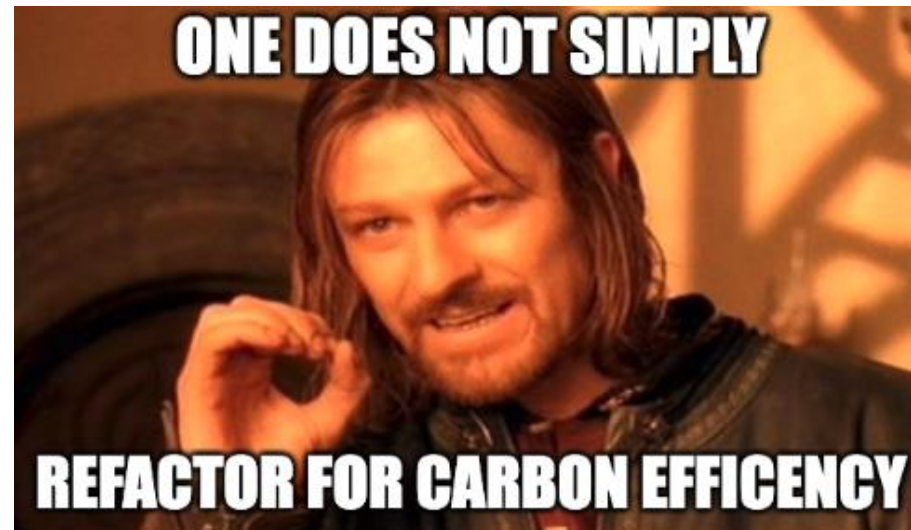
Do more when the electricity is
clean and less when it's dirty

Green Software Foundation



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Green Software Foundation. At the top left is the logo, which consists of a stylized tree icon inside a square frame, followed by the text "Green Software Foundation". At the top right are search and menu icons. The main content area features a central text block: "We are building a trusted ecosystem of people, standards, tooling and best practices for **GREEN SOFTWARE**". Below this is a newsletter sign-up form with a text input field containing "Sign up to our newsletter..." and a dark green "Sign up" button. The bottom of the page is decorated with a colorful illustration of two people working at computers, surrounded by various icons representing software development (code symbols, exclamation mark), sustainability (trees, leaves), and data (server racks).

Wenn man die Auswirkungen von Änderungen nicht überwacht und misst, kann man schnell verschlimmbessern.



Messen und überwachen?

- Gefühl
- Erfahrung
- **SCI**
- **Impact Framework**

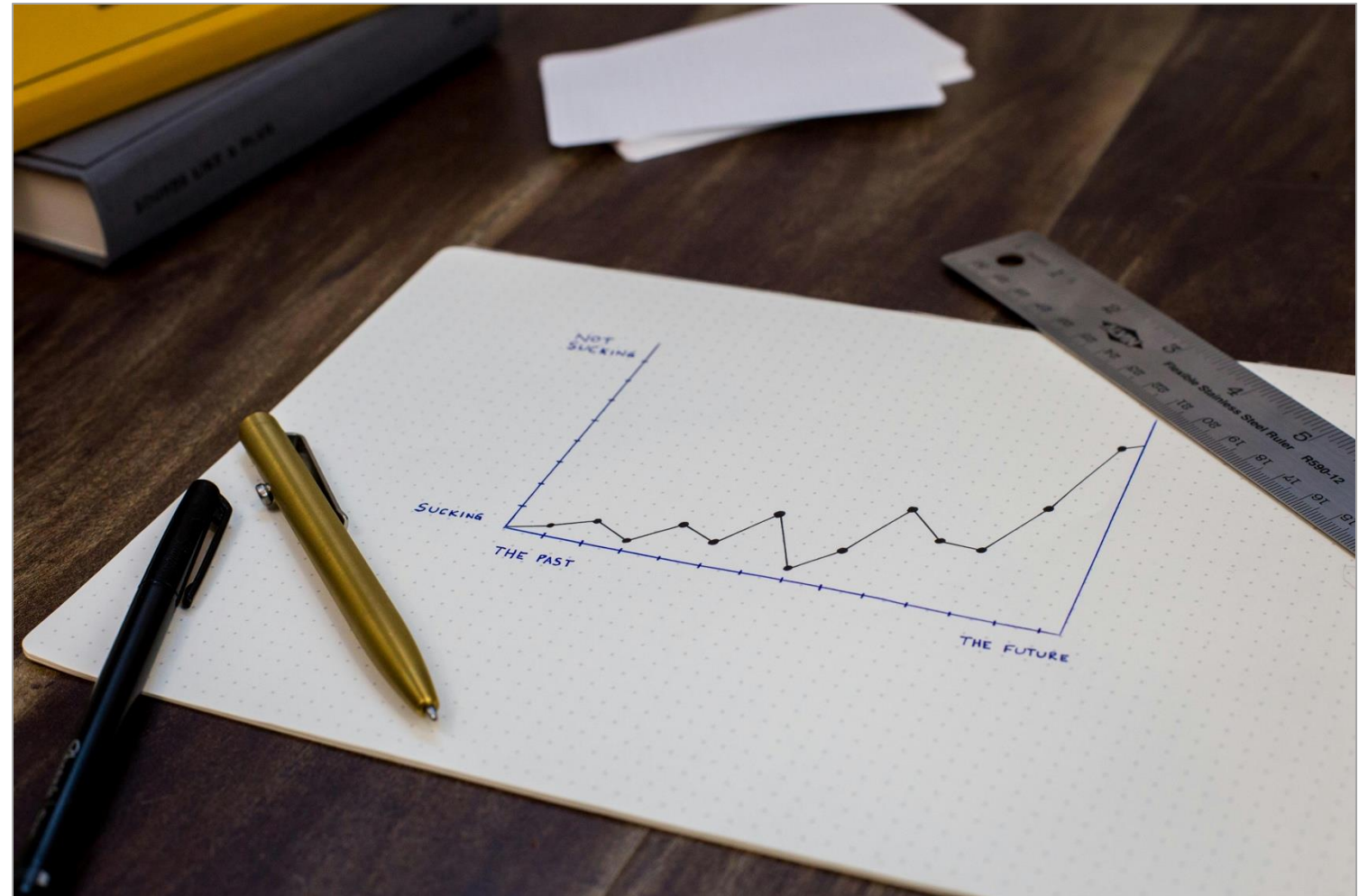
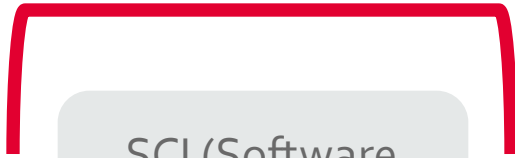


Photo by Isaac Smith on Unsplash

SCI



SCI (Software
Carbon Index)



SCI (Software
Carbon Intensity)
Specification



SCI Guidance in
progress

November 2023

April 2024

today



SCI (Software Carbon Intensity)

- Spezifikation der GSF
- Methodik zur Berechnung des CO₂-Ausstoßes von Software



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

- E Energieverbrauch
- I Emissionsfaktor
(Kohlenstoffintensität der Energie)
- M Graue Energie
(CO₂-Emissionen bei Herstellung, Transport, ...)
- R Funktionale Einheit

SCI Berechnung

Vorgehen

1

Subsystem definieren und Komponenten bestimmen

2

Daten sammeln pro Term und Komponente

3

Werte berechnen pro Komponente und pro Term aggregieren

4

Zwischenergebnisse in Gleichung einsetzen und Endergebnis berechnen

You are viewing a project that is currently in draft state for the opensource working group in the Green Software Foundation. This project should not be considered finished by the Green Software Foundation or its members.

 **SCI Guidance**

- Getting Started
- Quick Guide
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- Energy Carbon Intensity (I) >
- Embodied (M) ▾**
- Datasets
- Embodied Calculations
- Manual Embodied Lookup process
- Functional Unit (R)
- Case Study Submissions
- Review Process >
- index

🏠 > Embodied (M)

Embodied (M)

Embodied carbon (also known as embedded carbon) is the amount of carbon emitted during the creation and disposal of a hardware device.

When software runs on a device, a fraction of the total embodied emissions of the device is allocated to the software. This is the value of M that you need to calculate in the SCI equation.

What are the different techniques that can be used for getting the embodied carbon for your hardware resources running the software application?

Here are some of the techniques that can be used to get the embodied carbon value:

1) Lookup Embodied Database

This is when you look up available database/sources to get embodied carbon for the server/hardware resources used by the software application.

2) Manual Approach

This is when you use manual processes to get the embodied carbon for the server/hardware resources used by the software application.

How do you calculate your application's share of embodied carbon?

If your application is running on the cloud, the hardware resources would be shared by multiple applications. To calculate the share

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Embodied carbon (also known as embodied energy) is the carbon emissions associated with the production of a device.

When software runs on a device, it has a value of M that you need to consider.

What are the differences for your hardware?

Here are some of the technical approaches:

1) Lookup Embodied Database

This is when you look up available data for a software application.

2) Manual Approach

This is when you use manual data for a software application.

How do you calculate carbon?

If your application is running on a device, it has a value of M that you need to consider.

Green-Software-Foundation / sci Public

Code Issues 9 Pull requests 1 Discussions Actions Projects 1 Wiki Security Insights

Files

- main
- .github
- .vscode
- Software_Carbon_Intensity
- case-studies
 - eshoppen.md
 - CITATION.cff
 - README.md

sci / case-studies / eshoppen.md

13 people Approved SCI moved to Main (#332) 9fbd0c1 · 2 years ago History

Preview Code Blame 252 lines (154 loc) · 13.5 KB

eShopper - SCI Case Study

Overview

- The eShop Web application is a web application built on Asp.Net .It is built with monolithic architecture and follows MVC Design pattern
- The application uses a relational database for storing data
- The business use cases built demonstrates a simplified eCommerce site.
- The case study focuses on calculating the Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) value of the application using the [formula](#) as defined in the latest version of the [specification](#)

The Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) is a rate, carbon emissions per one unit of R. The equation used to calculate the SCI value of a software system is:

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

Where:

- E = Energy consumed by a software system
- I = Location-based marginal carbon emissions
- M = Embodied emissions of a software system
- R = Functional unit (e.g. carbon per additional user, API-call, ML job, etc)

All the elements in the SCI equation scale by the same functional unit of "R"

Architecture

The architecture consists of the following components.

- App Service plan: An App Service plan provides the managed virtual machines (VMs) that host your app. All apps associated with a

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Embodied (M)

Embodied

Embodied carbon (also known as embodied energy) is the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the production of a device.

When software runs on a device, it has a value of M that you need to consider.

What are the differences for your hardware?

Here are some of the technical details:

1) Lookup Embodied Database

This is when you look up a value for a software application.

2) Manual Approach

This is when you use manual data for a software application.

How do you calculate carbon?

If your application is running on a server, you can calculate the carbon footprint of your application by using the following equation:

Green-Software-Foundation / sci Public

Code Issues 9 Pull requests 1 Discussions Actions Projects 1 Wiki Security Insights

Files: main, .github, .vscode, Software_Carbon_Intensity, case-studies (selected), eshoppen.md, CITATION.cff, README.md

sci / case-studies / eshoppen.md

eShopper - S

Overview

- The eShop Web application
- The application uses a microservices architecture
- The business use cases are complex
- The case study focuses on the latest version of the software

The Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) system is:

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

Where:

- E = Energy consumed by a software system
- I = Location-based marginal carbon emissions
- M = Embodied emissions of a software system
- R = Functional unit (e.g. carbon per additional user, API-call, ML job, etc)

All the elements in the SCI equation scale by the same functional unit of "R"

Architecture

The architecture consists of the following components:

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Select your workload

Instance Type: m5.4xlarge

AWS Region: eu-central-1 | Europe (Frankfurt)

Computing hours: 1 Hour(s)

[Estimate](#)

Your Estimation

Detailed calculation for:

Instance: m5.4xlarge

Region: Europe (Frankfurt)

SCOPE 2 113.0 Watts @50% load x 1.2 PUE for Europe (Frankfurt) x 338 gCO ₂ eq/kWh for Europe (Frankfurt) 1000	+	SCOPE 3 7.8 gCO ₂ eq for m5.4xlarge x 1 Hour(s)
---	---	--

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Embodied (M)

Embodied

Embodied carbon (also known as embodied energy) is the carbon footprint of a device.

When software runs on a device, the value of M that you need to calculate is the embodied carbon of the device.

What are the differences for your hardware?

Here are some of the differences:

1) Lookup Embodied Carbon

This is when you look up the embodied carbon of a software application.

2) Manual Approach

This is when you use a manual approach to calculate the embodied carbon of an application.

How do you calculate carbon?

If your application is running on a cloud provider, the architecture consists of the following components.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Green-Software-Foundation / sci'. The file 'eshoppen.md' is selected, showing its content. A 'Your Estimation' widget is overlaid on the right, allowing users to select their workload (Instance Type: m5.4xlarge, AWS Region: eu-central-1) and view estimated energy consumption (113.0 Watts for SCOPE 2, 7.8 gCO2eq for SCOPE 3).

All Published SPECpower_ssj2008 Results

These results have been submitted to SPEC; see [the disclaimer](#) before studying any results.
Last update: Tuesday, 26 March 2024, 16:27

Published Results (984):

Hardware Vendor	Test Sponsor	System Enclosure (if applicable)	Nodes	JVM Vendor	Processor				Total Memory (GB)	Submeasurements			
					CPU Description	MHz	Chips	Cores		Total Threads	ssj_ops @ 100%	avg. watts @ 100%	avg. watts @ active idle
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		RS720-E9/RS8	1	Oracle Corporation	Intel Xeon Platinum 8180	2500	2	56	112	192	5,386,401	385	48.2
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		RS720Q-E9-RS8	4	Oracle Corporation	Intel Xeon Platinum 8176M	2100	8	224	448	768	19,257,841	1,417	193
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		RS720-E9-RS8	1	Oracle Corporation	Intel Xeon Platinum 8280L	2700	2	56	112	192	5,862,238	412	62.4
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		RS720-E9-RS8	1	Oracle Corporation	Intel Xeon Platinum 8280L	2700	2	56	112	192	5,845,032	405	47.4
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		RS500A-E10-PS4	1	Oracle	AMD EPYC 7742 2.5GHz	2250	1	64	128	128	6,064,779	214	51.4

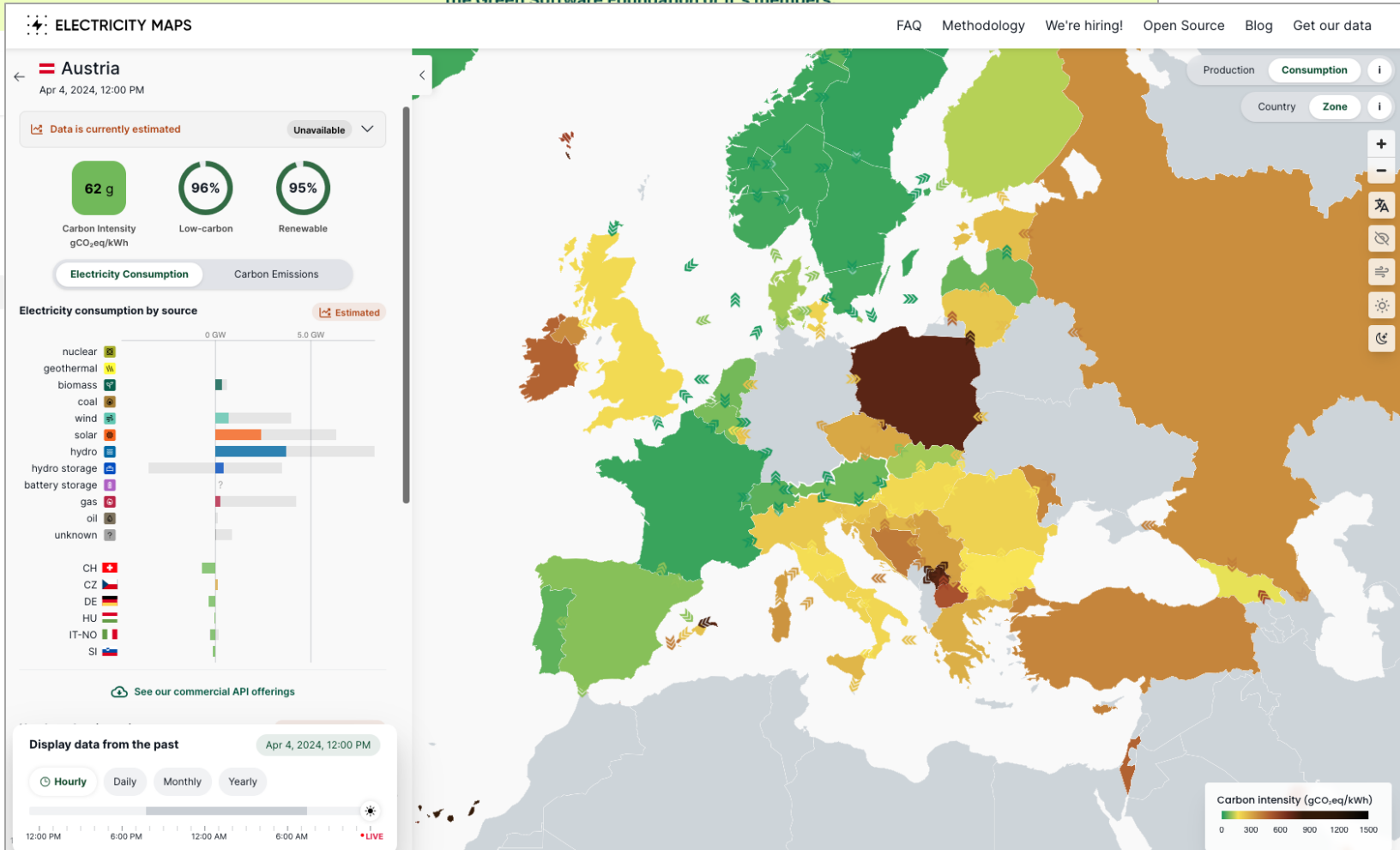
The architecture consists of the following components.

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how do you
carbon?

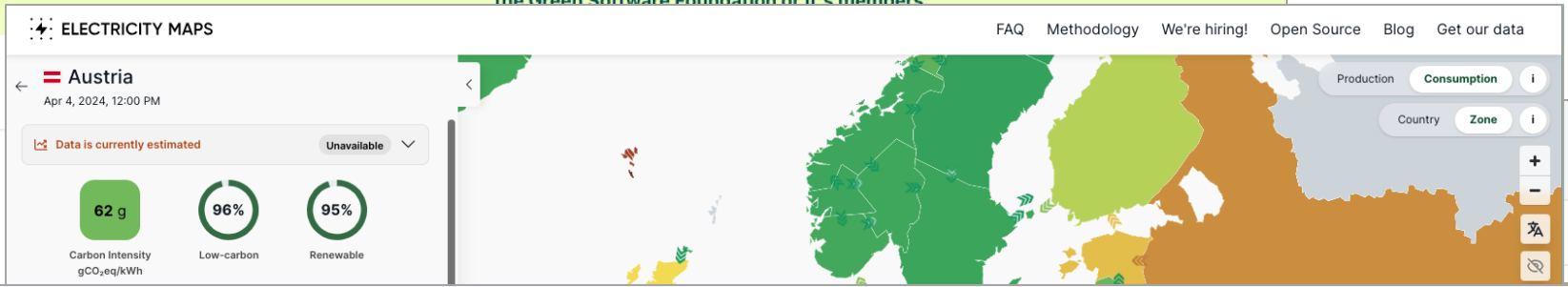
If your application is running

ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	RS720-E9-RS8	Jul 17, 2019 HTML Text	1	Oracle Corporation	Intel Xeon Platinum 8280L	2700	2	56	112	192	5,845,032	405	47.4
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	RS500A-E10-PS4		1	Oracle	AMD EPYC 7742 2.5GHz	2250	1	64	128	128	6,064,779	214	51.4

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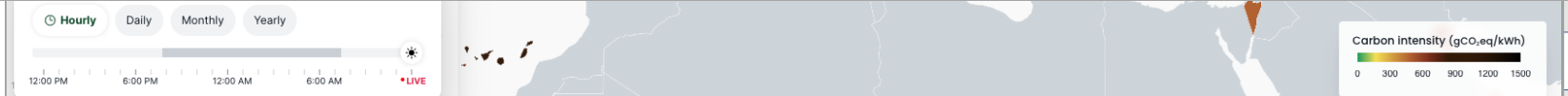


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Cloud Carbon Footprint - Embodied Emissions constants

7:7 Av2 Standard

	AZURE					GCP					
Series	Virtual Machine	Instance vCPUs	Instance Memory	Total Platform Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ eq)	Total Platform Scope 3 Emissions (mtCO ₂ eq)	Machine Family	Machine type	Instance vCPUs	Instance Memory	Total Platform Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ eq)	Total Platform Scope 3 Emissions (mtCO ₂ eq)
5	Av2 Standard	A2m v2	2	16	1216.6	e2	e2-standard-8	8	32	1230.3	1.2303
6	Av2 Standard	A4 v2	4	8	1216.6	e2	e2-standard-16	16	64	1230.3	1.2303
7	Av2 Standard	A4m v2	4	32	1216.6	e2	e2-standard-32	32	128	1230.3	1.2303
8	Av2 Standard	A8 v2	8	16	1216.6	e2	e2-highmem-2	2	16	1230.3	1.2303
9	Av2 Standard	A8m v2	8	64	1216.6	e2	e2-highmem-4	4	32	1230.3	1.2303
10	Bs-series	B12MS	12	48	1238.8	e2	e2-highmem-8	8	64	1230.3	1.2303
11	Bs-series	B16MS	16	64	1238.8	e2	e2-highmem-16	16	128	1230.3	1.2303
12	Bs-series	B1LS	1	0.5	1238.8	e2	e2-highcpu-2	2	2	1097.2	1.0972
13	Bs-series	B1MS	1	2	1238.8	e2	e2-highcpu-4	4	4	1097.2	1.0972
14	Bs-series	B1S	1	1	1238.8	e2	e2-highcpu-8	8	8	1097.2	1.0972
15	Bs-series	B20MS	20	80	1238.8	e2	e2-highcpu-16	16	16	1097.2	1.0972



how do you
carbon?

If your application is running

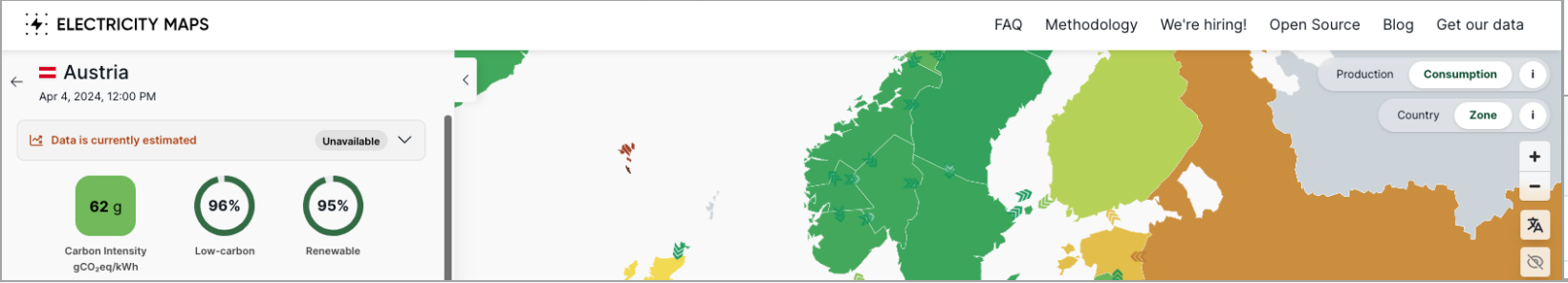
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	RS720-E9-RS8	Jul 17, 2019 HTML Text	1	Oracle Corporation	AMD EPYC 8280L	2700	2	56	112	192	5,845,032	405	47.4
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	RS500A-E10-PS4		1	Oracle	AMD EPYC 7742 2.5GHz	2250	1	64	128	128	6,064,779	214	51.4

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Cloud Carbon Footprint - Embodied Emissions constants
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Einfügen Format Daten Tools Erweiterungen Hilfe

Menüs 100% Nur Lesezugriff

7:7 Av2 Standard

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	AZURE												
2	GCP												

AWS EC2 Carbon Footprint Dataset
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Einfügen Format Daten Tools Erweiterungen Hilfe

Menüs 100% Nur Kommentierzugriff

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	Instance type	Release Date	Instance vCPU	Platform Total Number of vCPU	Platform CPU Name	Instance Memory (in GB)	Platform Memory (in GB)	Storage Info (Type and Size in GB)	Storage Type	Platform Storage Drive Quantity	Platform GPU Quantity	Platform GPU Name	Instance Number of GPU	Instance GPU memory (in GB)	PkgWatt @ Idle	PkgWatt @ 10%	PkgWatt @ 50%	PkgWatt @ 100%	Total Platform Scope 3 Emissions (CO ₂ eq)	Total Platform Scope 3 Emissions (mtCO ₂ eq)
174	m5.4xlarge	November 2017	16	96	Xeon Platinum 8175M	64	384	EBS-Only	EBS	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,65	24,44	57,28	75,11	1230.3	1.2303
175	m5.8xlarge	June 2019	32	192	Xeon Platinum 8175M	128	768	EBS-Only	EBS	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,29	48,88	114,57	150,22	1230.3	1.2303
176	m5.12xlarge	November 2017	48	288	Xeon Platinum 8175M	192	1152	EBS-Only	EBS	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,94	73,32	171,85	230,33	1230.3	1.2303
177	m5.16xlarge	June 2019	64	384	Xeon Platinum 8175M	256	1536	EBS-Only	EBS	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38,59	97,75	229,13	313,77	1230.3	1.2303

Submeasurements			
ops @ 100%	avg. watts @ 100%	avg. watts @ active idle	(Ov)
36,401	385	48.2	

how do you
carbon?

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ELECTRICITY MAPS

pentacor internal / ... / Green IT / SCI estimation on example of BCSO

- using 0,7% => 180 kgCO₂eq
- Embodied Calculations | SCI Guidance :

For most cloud servers or consumer devices, the expected lifetime is 4 years.

- => 45 kgCO₂eq per year => **0,123 kgCO₂eq per day**

MongoDB

since we don't know the exact hardware the mongo DB is running on, we used values from an aws resource of the same size (a1.large).

- 1022 kgCO₂eq per instance
- cluster of 3 instances
- => 766,5 kgCO₂eq per year => **2,1 kgCO₂eq per day**

Network

There exist no reference values. We consider this out of scope following the [SCI guide](#).

Functional Unit (R)

- 10.000** calls per day to the [steckbrief API](#) (derived from datadog metrics)

Calculation

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

$$SCI = (1,7 \text{ kWh/day} * 0,385 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{eq/kWh} + 2,223 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{eq/day}) / 10.000 \text{ requests/day}$$

$$= 0,000288 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{eq per request}$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ gCO}_2\text{eq per request}$$

for comparison: one Google Search Request is around 0,2 gCO₂eq ([s. Das Google-Klima](#))

If your application is running

The architecture consists of the following components.

- App Service plan: An App Service plan provides the managed virtual machines (VMs) that host your app. All apps associated with a

SCI Berechnung

Learnings



Regt kritisches Hinterfragen der Architektur an



Große (Daten-)Unsicherheit



APIs und Emissionsdashboards schwer zugänglich



Keine Automatisierung (Grundzüge eines Standards)



Impact Framework



Ziel: Umwelteinfluss von Software schnell und einfach ermitteln und teilen



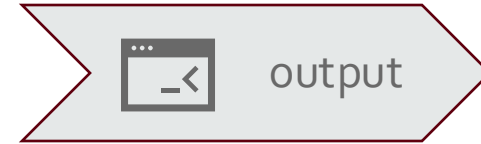
Zusammensetzbarkeit

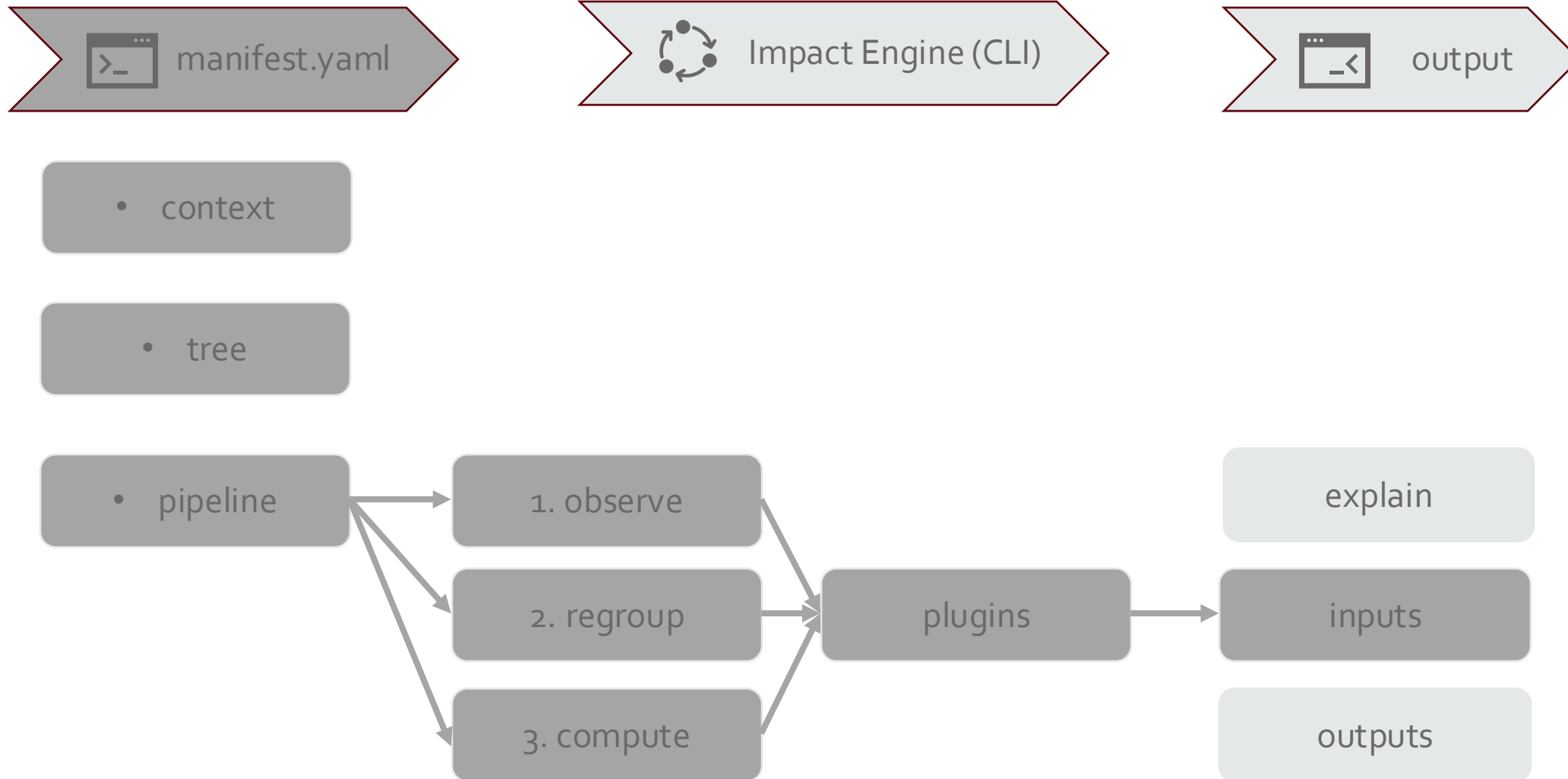


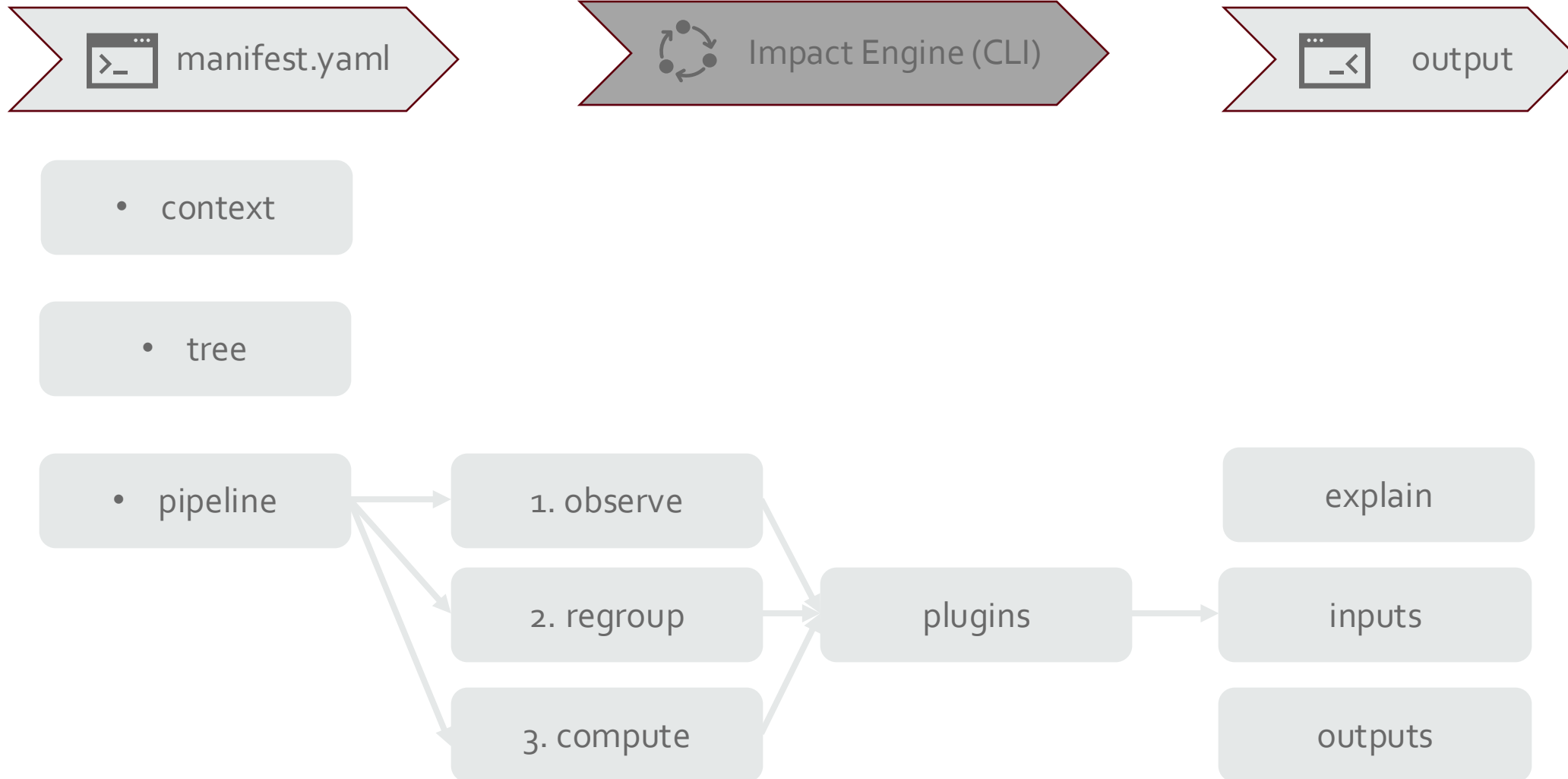
OpenSource

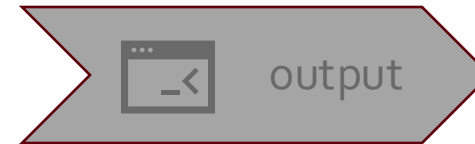
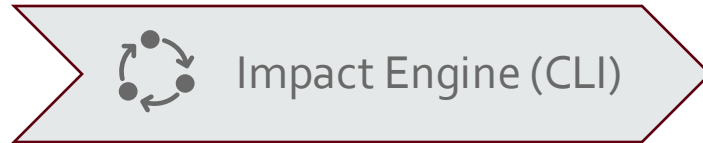
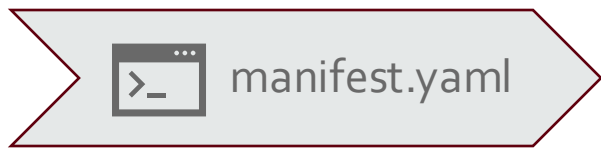


aktuell (noch) incubation project









- context

- tree

- pipeline

1. observe

2. regroup

3. compute

plugins

explain

inputs

outputs

Design Philosophie



Transparenz



Überprüfbarkeit



Flexibilität

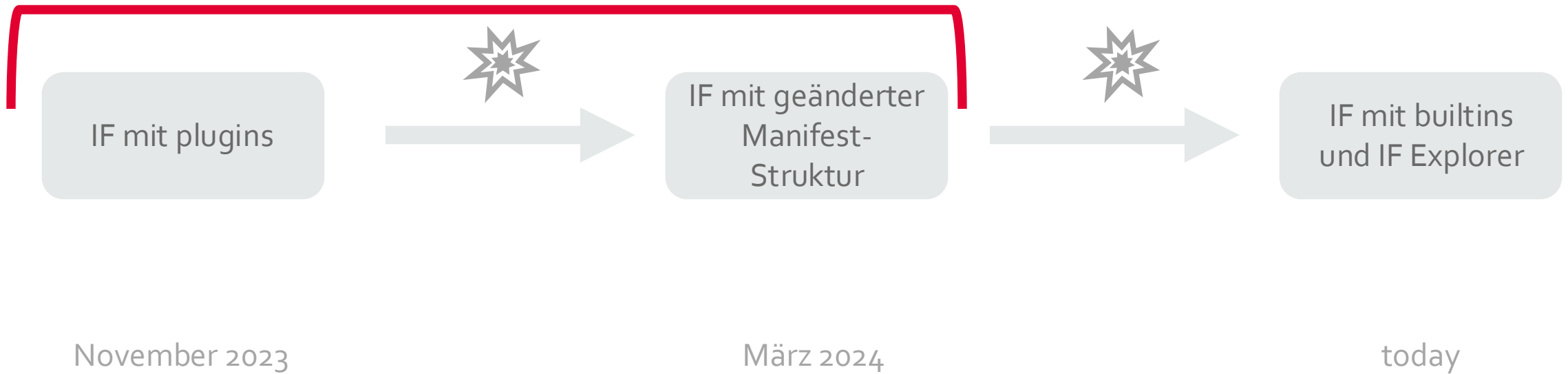


Modularität



Neutralität

Impact Framework



Unsere Herangehens- weise

1

Beispiel aus der Doku nachstellen

2

Erneute Berechnung des Beispiels vom SCI

3

Berechnung eines komplexen Beispiels

2

Erneute Berechnung des Beispiels vom SCI

Erneute Berechnung des Subsystems vom SCI



SCI-Terme mittels eigener Manifeste berechnen



Einzelne Manifeste in ein Manifest überführen



Ergebnisvergleich SCI und IF

2

Erneute Berechnung des Beispiels vom SCI

SCI =

Calculation

$$SCI = (E \cdot I + M) / R$$

$$SCI = (1,7 \text{ kWh/day} \cdot 0,385 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{eq/kWh} + 2,223 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{eq/day}) / 10.000 \text{ requests/day}$$

$$= 0,000288 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{eq per request}$$

$$= 0,288 \text{ gCO}_2\text{eq per request}$$

for comparison: one Google Search Request is around 0,2 gCO₂eq ([SZ Das Google-Klima](#))

IF =

59	...	operational-carbon: 27.4537340000000004
60	...	carbon: 0.02605024774575089
61	💡	sci: 0.22507414052328767
62		if-version: v0.1.9

IF am komplexen Beispiel



Beispielsystem definieren



Manifest schreiben



Breaking Changes fixen



Aktuellen Stand dokumentieren



Das IF an anderer Stelle weiter untersuchen

Impact Framework

Learnings



Leichter Einstieg



Flexibel und Erweiterbar



Datengrundlage



Incubation Status



Keine echte Alternative bekannt

Und jetzt?



Photo by [Nick Fewings](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Das Impact
Framework hat
Potential sich zu
einem flexiblen und
mächtigen Tool zu
entwickeln



Photo by [mali desha](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Wie geht es für uns weiter?



Integration IF in CI/CD-Pipeline



Entwicklung von p-lugins zur dynamischen
Abfrage von Metriken



Praxistauglichkeit nachweisen

Was auch schön wäre...



Zeit zum Reifen



Eine aktive Community



Mehr Plugins



Vielleicht einen Wizard



The End.



Fragen?

Jetzt, im Anschluss
oder gern auch
später.



Neugierig geworden?

Schau gern bei uns
vorbei:



1

Beispiel aus der Doku nachstellen

```
1 name: sci-demo
2 description: example invoking sci model
3 tags:
4 initialize:
5   ..outputs:
6     ..- yam1
7   ..plugins:
8     ..sci:
9       ..kind: plugin
10      ..method: Sci
11      ..path: "@grnsft/if-plugins"
12 tree:
13   ..children:
14     ..child:
15       ..pipeline:
16         ..- sci
17         ..config:
18           ..sci:
19             ..functional-unit-time: 1 sec
20             ..functional-unit: requests
21             ..inputs:
22               ..- timestamp: 2023-07-06T00:00
23                 ..duration: 3600
24                 ..energy: 5
25                 ..carbon-operational: 5
26                 ..carbon-embodied: 0.02
27                 ..requests: 100
```



```
sophiaresch@Sophas-MacBook-Pro ~/Documents/pentacor/greenit/greenit-impactframework/
└─$ ie --manifest ./manifest_sci.yml --output ./output-manifest_sci.yml
```



```
1 name: sci-demo
2 description: example invoking sci model
3 tags: null
4 initialize:
5   ..plugins:
6     ..sci:
7       ..path: '@grnsft/if-plugins'
8       ..method: Sci
9   ..outputs:
10    ..- yam1
11 tree:
12   ..children:
13     ..child:
14       ..pipeline:
15         ..- sci
16         ..config:
17           ..sci:
18             ..functional-unit-time: 1 sec
19             ..functional-unit: requests
20             ..inputs:
21               ..- timestamp: 2023-07-06T00:00
22                 ..duration: 3600
23                 ..energy: 5
24                 ..carbon-operational: 5
25                 ..carbon-embodied: 0.02
26                 ..requests: 100
27             ..outputs:
28               ..- timestamp: 2023-07-06T00:00
29                 ..duration: 3600
30                 ..energy: 5
31                 ..carbon-operational: 5
32                 ..carbon-embodied: 0.02
33                 ..requests: 100
34                 ..carbon: 0.0013944444444444442
35                 ..sci: 0.000013944444444444442
36
```