

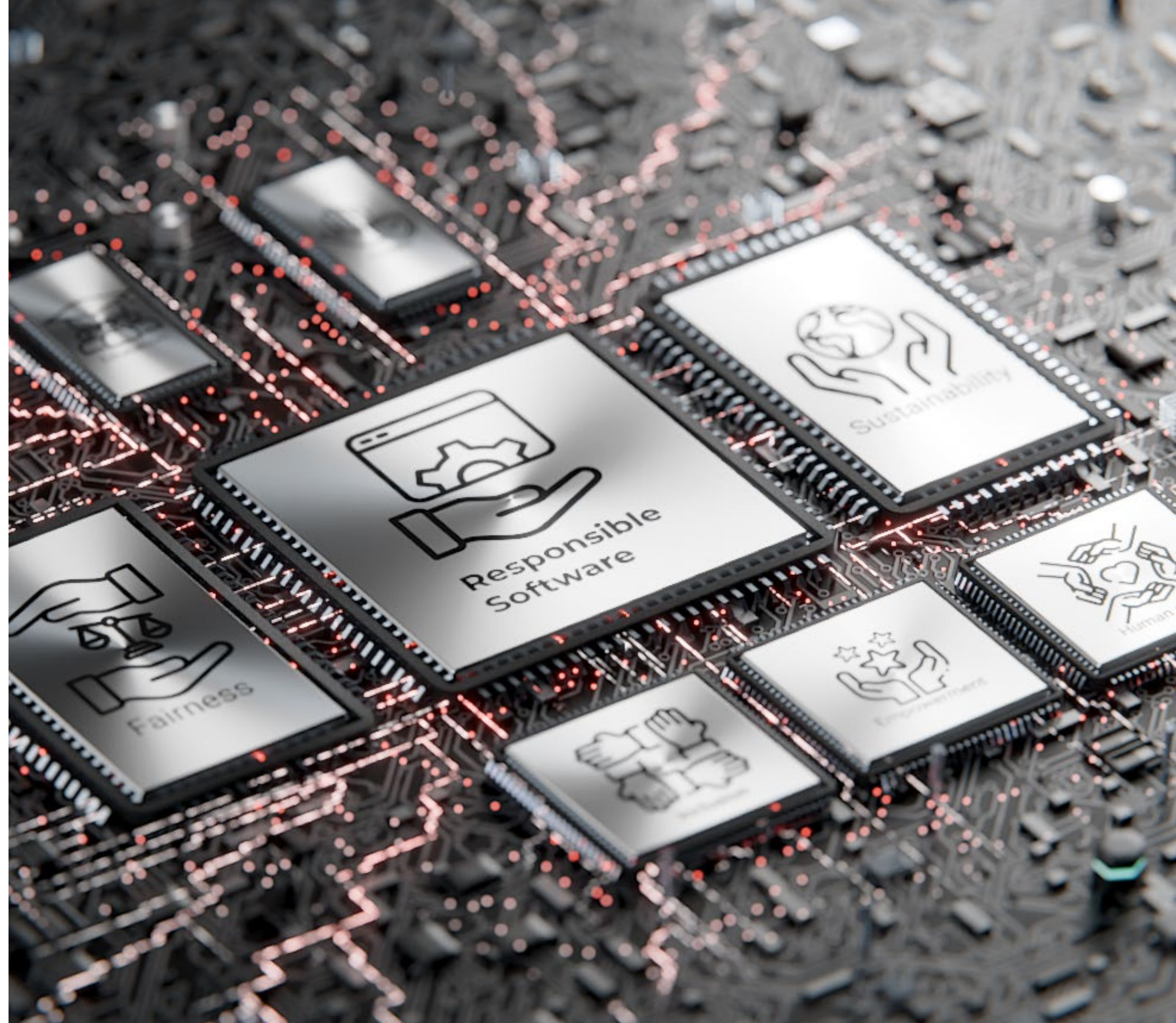
Sustainability 1

Review & Case studies

14 oct.

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**Responsible
Software**



Carbon footprint factors

URL: ttpoll.eu

Session ID: cs290

What are (some of) the factors in the carbon footprint of software?
(select all that apply)

- a. The programming language
- b. The computational complexity of the code
- c. The type of hardware
- d. The carbon intensity of the electricity mix
- e. The location where software is hosted
- f. The time at which software runs

CO₂ equivalent

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An electricity production facility reports the following emissions per kWh produced:

- 250 g of carbon dioxide
- 8 g of fossil methane

What are the carbon emissions of the facility in g CO₂ eq / kWh (considering the GWP-100)?

- a. 240 g / kWh
- b. 258 g / kWh
- c. 490 g / kWh
- d. 656 g / kWh
- e. 906 g / kWh

Power Usage Effectiveness

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The GreenDC datacenter consumes an average of 1 MW.
This means annually a total of 8 760 MWh of electricity.
50% of this electricity is used to power the IT equipment.
What is the PUE of GreenDC?

- a. 0.5
- b. 1
- c. 1.5
- d. 2

Scopes in the GHG protocol

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For a software development company, the **electricity consumed** by software during the **development phase** falls into:

- a. Scope 1 (direct / on premises)
- b. Scope 2 (indirect energy)
- c. Scope 3 (indirect value chain)
- d. It depends

Direct stakeholders

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Which of the following stakeholders can be considered **direct** stakeholders in the case:

- a. Internal IT employees working on IT infrastructure
- b. Corporate clients using the center to provide applications
- c. Users of applications hosted by the center
- d. Companies providing energy to the center
- e. Local population in the area of the center
- f. Local ecosystems in the area of the center

Rebound effect

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The rebound effect is when **higher energy efficiency** in a product leads to an **increase of total energy consumption** because:
(select all that apply)

- a. The demand for the product increases
- b. The demand for the product decreases
- c. The product is used more often
- d. The product is used less often
- e. The consumption of other products increases
- f. The consumption of other products decreases