



**Linköping**  
Där idéer blir verklighet



# Measuring ICT

To know your energy consumption you need to know

- How many units do you have?
- Which types are they ?
- How are they used ?



- In large networks it can be hard to know how many units of different types there are
  - But the hardest question is how they are used
  - You need to measure !
- 
- You can use software in computers  
But how to measure other types of equipment?
  - You can probe the net with Ping  
But that is slow and have a negative impact on your network



# Address Resolution Protocol

- ARP is used by network switches on a low level (OSI level 2) to determine what machines are on the network and where they are
- Every network switch maintains an ARP-table containing addresses to all units attached to it
- The ARP table is updated frequently and contain only active units. Turned off units disappear
- Switches communicate ARP-tables between them
- In most networks there are one or a few switches that together has ARP-tables of all connected units



# Simple Network Management Protocol and Domain Name System

- SNMP is a way of controlling network equipment
- Using SNMP we can download ARP tables from switches with zero impact on network performance

Meaning we can download ARP-tables from the entire network frequently without disturbing anyone

- DNS can resolve addresses in ARP-tables into names



# So we made an app

- Runs in a server, typically for 24 hours
- Downloads ARP-tables covering the entire network every half hour
- Stores everything into a database
- When the run ends the app counts how many “halfhours” each machine has been active
- Using DNS it resolves all addresses into names, and creates an output file



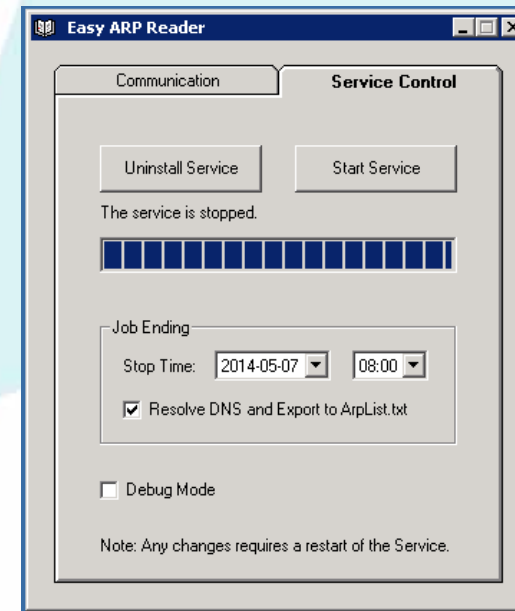
# Output file

In our network typically 14 000 units are found, meaning this file has 14 000 rows

Start: 2014-05-06 16:08

Stop: 2014-05-07 08:00

IpAddress	MacAddress	SeenTimes	DnsName
148.136.100.10	78 ac c0 9f eb 32	32	e21886.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.11	2c 41 38 9c c0 3d	32	e25791.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.12	30 e4 db 45 4e 41	32	rputlanhagby.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.13	18 a9 05 33 80 d1	32	e16453.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.134	00 05 7c 00 18 fc	32	n/a
148.136.100.14	78 e7 d1 c5 63 75	32	e21226.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.140	00 21 f7 fd cb 0c	32	n/a
148.136.100.141	08 2e 5f 00 93 ad	32	e22292.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.142	00 21 f7 fd cb 09	32	n/a
148.136.100.143	00 21 f7 fd cb 0d	32	n/a
148.136.100.144	10 60 4b 6d 2d 7d	32	e28788.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.145	00 21 f7 fd ca ae	32	n/a
148.136.100.146	00 21 f7 fd ca cf	32	n/a
148.136.100.147	00 21 f7 fd cb 0a	32	n/a
148.136.100.148	00 14 c2 a0 ed 9b	32	n/a
148.136.100.149	2c 41 38 b7 ad ae	32	e22285.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.15	d8 9d 67 96 8f eb	32	e29033.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.150	00 21 f7 fd cb 00	32	n/a
148.136.100.151	2c 41 38 b6 bb a1	32	e22289.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.152	2c 27 d7 1c 12 25	32	e23403.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.153	00 21 f7 fd cb 14	32	n/a
148.136.100.154	18 a9 05 b8 53 71	32	e19705.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.155	2c 27 d7 1b cf 9b	32	e23336.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.156	2c 41 38 b5 b1 07	32	e22288.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.157	10 60 4b 5d da 70	32	e24962.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.158	e8 39 35 52 e6 5c	32	e24431.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.159	2c 41 38 b5 b4 c9	32	e22287.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.16	78 e7 d1 c7 c9 c1	32	e21231.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.160	08 2e 5f 07 49 82	32	e22290.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.161	18 a9 05 35 28 23	32	t4728.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.162	18 a9 05 85 95 b6	32	e19081.adm.linkoping.se
148.136.100.163	2c 41 38 b4 64 11	32	e22295.adm.linkoping.se



# The output file is imported to Excel

- Link
- Due to our naming conventions we now that names starting with
  - E..... is a PC
  - T..... is a thin client
  - NPI.. is a printer
  - .....and so on
- Using that we can do some counting in Excel
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# When count and usage is known, it's simple math

- Our PC with monitor consumes in average 85 Watt
- In this example we had 6351 PC's with an average usage of 7,3 hours per day
- $6351 \times 7.3 \times 85 = 3940795,5$
- Gives:
  - Energy 3941 kWh per day
  - Cost 247 Euro per day
  - Emissions: 1,5 Kg Co2 emitted per day



# Accuracy Pro's

- We get good values for usage and count
- With several runs at different seasons we get good average values
- Can measure all kinds of units with an IP-adress
  - Printers, IP-phones, battery operated units on Wireless LAN
- Equipment in sleep-mode are omitted, as they fall out of the ARP-tables
- We can measure at different seasons and see trends and variations



# Accuracy Con's

- Can only distinguish units with clear name differences e.g. different kinds of PC get clumped together
- Portable PC's that move between network segments during the measuring period will be partly missed
- Some equipment can't be identified by name
- Some equipment in sleep mode are still active on the net, and therefore get registered as "in use" in ARP-tables



# Report

- We measured energy consumption for common types of equipment in our network using simple home market energy meters.  
Results was calculated into average numbers
- Co2 emissions by production of electrical power is calculated and published every second year by Swedish authorities
- We did several measurements of count and usage to get good averages
- We used the GDC reporting tool to summarize it all
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