# Introduction to Web Science

### Assignment 1

Prof. Dr. Steffen Staab

René Pickhardt

staab@uni-koblenz.de

rpickhardt@uni-koblenz.de

Korok Sengupta

koroksengupta@uni-koblenz.de

Institute of Web Science and Technologies
Department of Computer Science
University of Koblenz-Landau

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The main objective of this assignment is for you to use different tools with which you can understand the network that you are connected to or you are connecting to in a better sense. These tasks are not always specific to "Introduction to Web Science". For all the assignment questions that require you to write a code, make sure to include the code in the answer sheet, along with a separate python file. Where screen shots are required, please add them in the answers directly and not as separate files.



## 1 Ethernet Frame (5 Points)

Ethernet Frame is of the given structure:

1	Preamble	Destination MAC address	Source MAC address	Type/Length	User Data	Frame Check Sequence (FCS)
	8	6	6	2	46 - 1500	4

Figure 1: Ethernet Frame Structure

Given below is an Ethernet frame without the Preamble and the Frame Check Sequence.

#### Find:

- 1. Source MAC Address **00 13 10 e8 dd 52**
- Destination MAC Address
   00 27 10 21 fa 48
- 3. What protocol is inside the data payload?

  Address Resolution Protocol (08 06)
- 4. Please mention what the last 2 fields hold in the above frame.

  They refer to the Target hardware address and the Target protocol address



# 2 Cable Issue (5 Points)

Let us consider we have two cables of 20 meters each. One of them is in a 100MBps network while the other is in a 10MBps network. If you had to transfer data through each of them, how much time it would take for the first bit to arrive in each setting? (For your calculation you can assume that the speed of light takes the same value as in the videos.) Please provide formulas and calculations along with your results.

for a  $100 \mathrm{Mb/s}$  cable and for  $10 \mathrm{Mb/s}$ 

$$d = 20m$$

$$s = 300Mm/s$$

$$t = \frac{20m}{300Mm/s} = 6.66 * 10^-8s$$

The time will be the same for both settings, because since the first bit is already generated, the card's clock speed is not relevant.



## 3 Basic Network Tools (10 Points)

Listed below are some of the commands which you need to "google" to understand what they stand for:

- 1. ipconfig / ifconfig
- 2. ping
- 3. traceroute
- 4. arp
- 5. *diq*

Consider a situation in which you need to check if www.wikipedia.org is reachable or not. Using the knowledge you gained above to find the following information:

- 1. The % packet loss if at all it happened after sending 100 packets.
- 2. Size of the packet sent to Wikipedia server
- 3. IP address of your machine and the Wikipedia server
- 4. Query Time for DNS query of the above url.
- 5. Number of *Hops* in between your machine and the server
- 6. MAC address of the device that is acting as your network gateway.

Do this once in the university and once in your home/dormitory network. With your answers, you must paste the screen shots to validate your find.

### At university

- 1. 0% of package loss
- 2. 32 bytes package size

```
Reply from 91.198.174.192: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=55

Ping statistics for 91.198.174.192:
Packets: Sent = 100, Received = 100, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 9ms, Maximum = 118ms, Average = 13ms
```

Figure 2: ping results for questions 1, 2 and 3

 $3. \, \text{My IP address}$  is  $141.26.178.83 \, \text{Wikipedia server}$  is  $91.198.174.192 \, \text{My IP address}$ 



```
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix .: uni-koblenz.de
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . : fe80::2d62:13e5:5536:2ba2%18
IPv4 Address . . . . : 141.26.178.83
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.240.0
Default Gateway . . . : 141.26.176.1
```

Figure 3: ipconfig results

4. The DNS query took 46 msec.

```
;; Query time: 43 msec
;; SERVER: 141.26.64.60#53(141.26.64.60)
;; WHEN: Fri Oct 28 17:41:00 DST 2016
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 460
```

Figure 4: Dig results

5. There are 11 Hops between my machine and the server

```
racing route to wikipedia.org [91.198.174.192]
ver a maximum of 30 hops:
                      1 ms
                                   1 ms wlanrouter.uni-koblenz.de [141.26.176.1]
        <1 ms
                                  2 ms g-uni-ko-1.rlp-net.net [217.198.241.129]
1 ms g-hbf-ko-2.rlp-net.net [217.198.247.69]
3 ms g-hbf-mz-1.rlp-net.net [217.198.240.17]
        62 ms
                      2 ms
         2 ms
                      2 ms
         4 ms
                      2 ms
                     47 ms
                                  12 ms g-interxion-1.rlp-net.net [217.198.240.9]
       321 ms
                                  6 ms r1fra3.core.init7.net [80.81.192.67]
12 ms r1ams1.core.init7.net [77.109.128.154]
11 ms r1ams2.core.init7.net [77.109.128.146]
9 ms gw-wikimedia.init7.net [77.109.134.114]
         7 ms
        12 ms
                     13 ms
                     11 ms
        10 ms
                      9 ms
                                   9 ms ae1-403.cr2-esams.wikimedia.org [91.198.174.254]
        9 ms
                                  11 ms text-lb.esams.wikimedia.org [91.198.174.192]
                      9 ms
        11 ms
race complete.
```

Figure 5: Traceroute results

6. The MAC address of the device is 14-18-77-455-b1-bd.

```
:\Users\Bri>arp -a
Interface: 141.26.178.83 --- 0x12
 Internet Address
                       Physical Address
                                              Type
 141.26.176.1
                       14-18-77-45-b1-bd
                                              dynamic
                                              dynamic
 141.26.178.82
                       a8-9f-ba-a7-83-33
 141.26.180.2
                       0c-8b-fd-66-15-52
                                              dynamic
 141.26.189.242
                       60-36-dd-ee-9f-35
                                              dynamic
 141.26.191.255
                                              static
 224.0.0.2
                       01-00-5e-00-00-02
                                              static
 224.0.0.22
                       01-00-5e-00-00-16
                                              static
                       01-00-5e-00-00-fb
 224.0.0.251
                                              static
 224.0.0.252
                       01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                              static
 239.255.255.250
                       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
                                              static
 255.255.255.255
                                              static
```

Figure 6: ARP results



# 4 Simple Python Programming (10 Points)

Write a simple python program that does the following:

- 1. Generate a random number sequence of 10 values between 0 to 90.
- 2. Perform sine and cosine operation on numbers generated.
- 3. Store the values in two different arrays named SIN & COSIN respectively.
- 4. Plot the values of SIN & COSIN in two different colors.
- 5. The plot should have labeled axes and legend.



## **Important Notes**

### **Submission**

- Solutions have to be checked into the github repository. Use the directory name groupname/assignment1/ in your group's repository.
- The name of the group and the names of all participating students must be listed on each submission.
- Solution format: all solutions as one PDF document. Programming code has to be submitted as Python code to the github repository. Upload all .py files of your program! Use UTF-8 as the file encoding. Other encodings will not be taken into account!
- Check that your code compiles without errors.
- Make sure your code is formatted to be easy to read.
  - Make sure you code has consistent indentation.
  - Make sure you comment and document your code adequately in English.
  - Choose consistent and intuitive names for your identifiers.
- Do not use any accents, spaces or special characters in your filenames.

### **Acknowledgment**

This latex template was created by Lukas Schmelzeisen for the tutorials of "Web Information Retrieval".