

# Top 50 Well-Known Ports for SOC Analysts

Port Number	Use	Cyber Risk
20, 21	FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	Unencrypted, susceptible to sniffing, spoofing, and brute force attacks.
22	SSH (Secure Shell)	Target for brute force attacks; vulnerable if weak credentials are used.
23	Telnet	Unencrypted, prone to eavesdropping, hijacking, and credential theft.
25	SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	Can be exploited for spamming and relay attacks.
53	DNS (Domain Name System)	Vulnerable to DNS spoofing and DDoS attacks.
80	HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)	Unencrypted, susceptible to interception and manipulation.
110	POP3 (Post Office Protocol version 3)	Unencrypted, vulnerable to eavesdropping if not secured.
119	NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol)	Can be exploited in distributing malicious content.
123	NTP (Network Time Protocol)	Can be misused for DDoS attacks.
137-139	NetBIOS	Vulnerable to unauthorized access and spreading malware.
143	IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)	Unencrypted, potential for credential theft.
161, 162	SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	Vulnerable to unauthorized access and information disclosure.
443	HTTPS (HTTP Secure)	Can be targeted by SSL stripping or MiTM attacks, though less risky than HTTP.
445	SMB (Server Message Block)	Known for vulnerabilities like EternalBlue, used in ransomware attacks like WannaCry.
993	IMAPS (Internet Message Access Protocol over SSL)	While encrypted, it can be a vector for targeted attacks if credentials are compromised.
135	Microsoft RPC	Can be exploited for unauthorized remote procedure calls.
139	NetBIOS Session Service	Vulnerable to unauthorized access and attacks on Windows networks.
143	IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)	Susceptible to interception, especially if unencrypted.
389	LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)	Can be exploited in injection attacks and unauthorized access.
443	HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure)	Potential for SSL/TLS vulnerabilities, MiTM attacks.
445	Microsoft-DS (Active Directory, Windows shares)	Known for SMB vulnerabilities, like EternalBlue.
465	SMTPS (Secure SMTP)	Can be targeted for spam and phishing attacks, even though encrypted.
587	SMTP with TLS/SSL	Secure, but can be targeted in mail-based attacks.
636	LDAPS (LDAP over SSL)	Encrypted, but vulnerable to specific SSL/TLS attacks.
993	IMAPS (IMAP over SSL)	Encrypted, but susceptible to targeted email attacks.

995	POP3S (POP3 over SSL)	Encrypted, but vulnerable to targeted email attacks.
1723	PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	Known vulnerabilities in VPN connections.
3306	MySQL Database Service	Vulnerable to SQL injection and unauthorized access.
3389	RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol)	Target for brute force and credential stuffing attacks.
5900	VNC (Virtual Network Computing)	Vulnerable to eavesdropping and remote control if unsecured.
69	TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)	Unsecured, vulnerable to interception and unauthorized access.
88	Kerberos	Can be targeted for authentication attacks.
109	POP2 (Post Office Protocol version 2)	Unencrypted, susceptible to eavesdropping.
156	SQL Service	Vulnerable to SQL injection and unauthorized access.
194	IRC (Internet Relay Chat)	Can be used for communication in botnets, susceptible to eavesdropping.
220	IMAP3 (Internet Message Access Protocol version 3)	Prone to the same risks as IMAP.
389	LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)	Susceptible to directory traversal and unauthorized access.
427	SLP (Service Location Protocol)	Vulnerable to spoofing and DoS attacks.
546, 547	DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6)	Vulnerable to unauthorized DHCP servers and MITM attacks.
554	RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol)	Can be exploited in streaming and DoS attacks.
631	IPP (Internet Printing Protocol)	Vulnerable to interception and unauthorized printing/access.
989, 990	FTPS (FTP over SSL)	More secure than FTP, but still can be targeted for data interception.
1194	OpenVPN	Can be targeted in VPN bypass and DoS attacks.
1433, 1434	Microsoft SQL Server	Vulnerable to SQL injection and unauthorized access.
1701	L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol)	Vulnerable in unencrypted implementations.
1812, 1813	RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service)	Vulnerable to credential theft and replay attacks.
2049	NFS (Network File System)	Vulnerable to unauthorized file access and interception.
2082, 2083	cPanel	Can be targeted for web hosting control panel attacks.
2483, 2484	Oracle Database	Vulnerable to SQL injection and unauthorized access.
5060, 5061	SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)	Vulnerable to VoIP spam, eavesdropping, and hijacking.