Linux - Networking

# Overview

Networking tools in Linux

# TCP/IP Ports

Most webservices are accessed through TCP/IP ports on the server. Applications on the server will listen on specific designated ports, such as 80 for http, and respond via other free high number ports.

## View Open Ports

Use the socket status command to view the open ports on the system:

ss

Display listening sockets:

ss -l

Display all TCP connections

ss -t

Display UDP connections:

ss -u

Filter by port or socket number:

ss -at '( dport = :22 or sport = :22 )'

## Probe Ports

Use nmap to activley probe ports. Install using apt:

sudo apt install nmap

While nmap is famously used to probe remote machine to find active ports and generally attempt attacks, it is also useful for checking the local machine configuration by scanning the system for open ports.

To check the local system, scan localhost:

nmap localhost