PORTS FOR DIFF. SERVICES

FTP (the file transfer protocol) uses **port 20** for data transfers

Likewise, FTP uses **port 21** to issue commands and to control the FTP session

**Port 22** is dedicated to SSH, or secure shell login

Telnet uses **port 23** to facilitate remote logins but this port entails unencrypted messaging which is not secure so it’s not really recommended for use

E-mail routing via SMTP (the simple mail transfer protocol) is achieved on **port 25**

**Port 43** is dedicated to the WHOIS system which can check who owns a domain

The domain name service (DNS) makes use of **port 53**

DHCP uses **port 67** as the server port, and **port 68** as the client port

HTTP, the hypertext transfer protocol, uses **port 80** to deliver web pages

POP3, the e-mail centric “post office protocol” uses **port 110**

**Port 119** is used by the news transfer protocol, NNTP

The network time protocol, NTP, uses **port 123**

IMAP, another email protocol, makes use of **port 143** to retrieve email messages

SNP or the simple network management protocol uses **port 161**

**Port 194** is dedicated to IRC, the internet relay chat app

**Port 443** is dedicated to HTTPS, the secure version of HTTP delivered over TLS/SSL

SMTP, the simple mail transfer protocol, uses **port 587** to submit emails

Using netstat to list open ports ::

Type the following netstat commandsudo netstat -tulpn | grep LISTEN