Lab 21 – Using Netstat command to view networking information

Lab Objective:

Learn how to use netstat to view networking information.

Lab Purpose:

Netstat is a command line tool which let's you print network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.

Lab Tool:

Kali Linux

Lab Topology:

You can use Kali Linux for this lab. Some netstat command features may requires privileges to work. First of all, we have to be the "root" user using the terminal:

sudo su -

Lab Walkthrough:

Task 1:

We will begin by viewing the help information screen by executing the following command:

netstat -h

```
File Actions Edit View Help

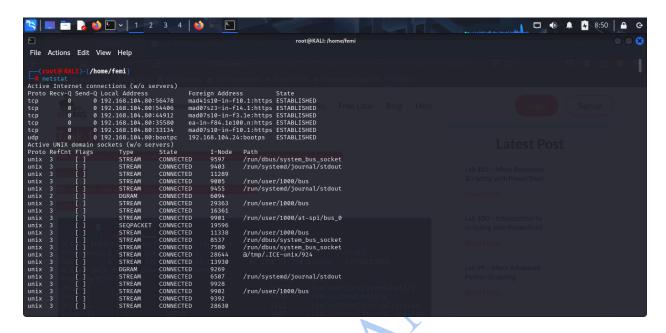
[femi@KALI:]-[r]

[sudo] password for femi:

[
```

We will then view all active connections by typing the following:

Netstat



Task 2:

We can use netstat to display both local and foreign addresses in numeric IP form using the "-n" parameter.

netstat -n

If we want to view only TCP connections, we need to add the "-t" parameter.

netstat -t

Similary, if we want to view only UDP connections, we need to add the "-u" parameter.

netstat -u

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(root@ KALI: /home/femi)

Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-q Send-q Local Address udp 0 0 192.168.104.80:bootpc 192.168.104.24:bootps ESTABLISHED
```

We can combine and operate multiple parameters in a single command as follows;

Netstat tn

Netstat nt;

Task 3:

netstat allows us to view only connections which are listening. We can do this by typing this command:

netstat -ntl

```
(root@ KGLI)-[/home/femi]
netstat -ntl
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State
```

Task 4:

We can view the kernel routing table by using the following command:

netstat -r

```
(root@YGAI)-[/home/femi]
In netstat -r
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags MSS Window irtt Iface
default 192.168.104.24 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 eth0
192.168.104.4 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 0 eth0
```

Note: netstat -r and route -e product the same result.

Task 5:

We can make netstat show us the process IDs and where they belong by using the following command:

netstat -tunp

This command shows only TCP and UDP traffic with their associated process IDs. Displays IP addresses and port numbers as numbers.

We get more details if the last command is used with the -e parameter;

netstat -tunpe

```
| Croot | Mal. | Charles |
```

Task 6:

We can display high level statistics by using the following command:

netstat -s

```
[/home/femi]
o:

O ICMP messages received
input ICMP message failed
ICMP input histogram:
O ICMP messages sent
ICMP messages failed
ICMP output histogram:
                                                    :
321 active connection openings
0 passive connection openings
159 failed connection attempts
2 connection resets received
```

END