What is this?

Active Internet connections (only servers)

Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State User Inode PID/Program name 0 0 0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 0 21150 -0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 682019 -0 0 127.0.0.1:631 0 LISTEN 18192 -0 127.0.0.53:53 0.0.0.0:* 102 tcp LISTEN 21152 tcp6 0 :::22 0 0 LISTEN 0 682018 -0 ::1:631 tcp6 0 0 0 0.0.0.0:631 0.0.0.0:* 682048 udp 20105 -0 0 0.0.0:57122 0.0.0.0:* udp 119 0 0 127.0.0.53:53 0.0.0.0:* 102 18191 udp 0 0 10.211.55.7:68 0.0.0.0:* 101 697446 udp 0 0 0.0.0:5353 0.0.0.0:* 119 20103 udp 0 0 :::49258 udp6 20106 -0 0:::5353 20104 udp6 119



This output is from the `netstat` command, which is a networking utility used to display various network-related information about a system. In this case, it is showing active Internet connections for server processes. The output lists details about network connections, including protocol, send and receive queues, local and foreign addresses, state, user, inode, and process ID/program name.

Here's a brief explanation of each column:

- 1. **Proto**: The protocol (TCP or UDP) being used for the connection.
- 2. Recv-Q: The number of bytes not copied by the user program connected to this socket.
- 3. Send-Q: The number of bytes not acknowledged by the remote host.
- 4. **Local Address**: The local address and port for the connection (IP and port number).
- 5. Foreign Address: The remote address and port for the connection (IP and port number).
- 6. **State**: The state of the connection (LISTEN, ESTABLISHED, etc.).
- 7. **User**: The User ID associated with the connection.
- 8. **Inode**: The inode number associated with the connection.
- 9. **PID/Program name**: The process ID (PID) and the program name associated with the connection.

In this specific output, you can see various connections listening on different ports and using different protocols. For example, there is a TCP connection listening on port 22 (used for SSH) on all available IPv4 interfaces (0.0.0.0:22).