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# netstat vs ss usage guide on Linux

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Welcome to netstat vs ss usage guide on Linux which tries to teach you usage of netstat and ss commands using examples. We'll start off this guide by defining what ss and **netstat** commands are, what they are used for, and demonstrate how they are used for network analysis and troubleshooting using examples.

## What's netstat?

Netstat is a command-line network utility used to display network connections for the TCP/UDP, network protocol statistics, interface statistics, routing tables, masquerade connections, multicast memberships e.t.c. netstat program is obsolete and its replacement is **ss**. Some netstat commands have been replaced by ss commands, for example:

```
$ netstat -r    replaced by    $ ip route
$ netstat -i    replaced by    $ ip -s link
$ netstat -g    replaced by    $ ip maddr.
```

## What is ss?

ss is a utility used to investigate sockets in Linux and Unix systems. It shows information similar to netstat and able to dump socket statistics. ss command can display more than TCP and state information as compared to other tools. By default, ss displays a list of open non-listening sockets (e.g. TCP/UNIX/UDP) that have established a connection.

## netstat vs ss usage guide on Linux with examples:

From this section, we'll look at examples of ss and netstat command line tools used in Linux and Unix systems. On all latest distributions, these commands should be readily available and you can invoke them by typing the commands on the terminal. If your distribution doesn't ship with any of the tools, consult its documentation on how to install them.

The following is command line usage of netstat command. You can later look at ss command usage and do a comparison, you'll then decide which tool works best for you. Just note that netstat will be phased out soon since its deprecated, so you're advised to learn using ss command.

## netstat usage:

Common command line options used with netstat command are:

- l, --listening display listening server sockets
- a, --all display all sockets (default: connected)
- r, --route display routing table
- i, --interfaces display interface table
- g, --groups display multicast group memberships
- s, --statistics display networking statistics (like SNMP)
- M, --masquerade display masqueraded connections
- v, --verbose be verbose
- W, --wide don't truncate IP addresses
- n, --numeric don't resolve names
- e, --extend display other/more information

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listening on port 22:

```
$ sudo netstat -pln | grep 22 | awk '{print $NF}'  
7885/sshd
```

To confirm this, check from ps command.

```
$ ps aux | grep 7885  
root 7885 0.0 0.0 40692 5452 ? Ss 18:54 0:00 /usr/bin/sshd -D
```

### Display only IPv4 listening ports (TCP and UDP)

Netstat by default gives you a list of both IPv4 and IPv6 listening port list. To get a list of only IPv4, use:

```
$ sudo netstat -vutlnp --listening -4  
Active Internet connections (only servers)  
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State  
PID/Program name  
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 7885/sshd  
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:2049 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN -  
tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:18083 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 429/vboxwebsrv  
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:37959 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN -  
tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:6600 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 678/mpd  
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:49743 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 422/rpc.statd  
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:111 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 1/init  
...  
...
```

### Display network statics of all interfaces

Interface stats can be viewed using the command option -s.

```
$ sudo netstat -s
```

To display tcp stats use -st, for udp use -su

### Display multicast group membership for both IPv4 and IPv6

Multicast is group communication where data transmission is addressed to a group of destination computers simultaneously. To get a multicast group membership use the option -g

```
$ sudo netstat -g  
IPv6/IPv4 Group Memberships  
Interface RefCnt Group  
-----  
lo 1 all-systems.mcast.net  
wlp1s0 1 224.0.0.251  
wlp1s0 1 all-systems.mcast.net  
tun0 1 224.0.0.251  
tun0 1 all-systems.mcast.net  
lo 1 ff02::1  
lo 1 ff01::1  
wlp1s0 1 ff02::fb  
wlp1s0 1 ff02::1:ff48:91f8  
wlp1s0 1 ff02::1  
wlp1s0 1 ff01::1  
tun0 1 ff02::fb  
tun0 1 ff02::1  
tun0 1 ff01::1
```

### List all listening UNIX ports

```
$ sudo netstat -lx  
listening UNIX domain sockets (only servers)
```



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```
ACTIVE UNIX domain sockets (only servers)
Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-Node Path
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 21766 /tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 276493 /run/user/1000/pulse/cli
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 21789 /run/user/1000/i3/ipc-
socket.644
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 49182 /tmp/qtsingleapp-HipCha-
9b70-3e8
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 21765 @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 18468 /run/gssproxy.sock
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 2609 /run/systemd/private
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 2620 /run/rpcbind.sock
...
```

Find port used by a running process

```
$ sudo netstat -ap | grep ssh
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:ssh 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 7885/sshd
tcp6 0 0 [::]:ssh [::]:* LISTEN 7885/sshd
```

Display Domain names where possible for IP address:

```
$ netstat -lrf
```

This command will list listening tcp ports but show domain names on the output.

Display output in continuous mode

Use **-c** option to have the output display continuously by refreshing every five seconds.

```
$ netstat -ac 5
```

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### ss usage:

This section covers ss command usage with examples. The commands might miss some of your favorites so feel free to drop a comment for any addition. ss command gets all of its data from the kernel namespace hence can get more data as compared to netstat.

Common options used with ss command are:

- n, --numeric** don't resolve service names
- r, --resolve** : resolve host hostnames.
- l, --listening** display listening sockets
- o, --options** show timer information
- e, --extended** show detailed socket information
- m, --memory** show socket memory usage
- p, --processes** show process using socket
- s, --summary** show socket usage summary
- N, --net** switch to the specified network namespace name
- 4, --ipv4** display only IP version 4 sockets
- 6, --ipv6** display only IP version 6 sockets
- 0, --packet** display PACKET sockets
- t, --tcp** display only TCP sockets
- S, --sctp** display only SCTP sockets
- u, --udp** display only UDP sockets
- w, --raw** display only RAW sockets
- x, --unix** display only Unix domain sockets
- f, --family=FAMILY** display sockets of type FAMILY

Examples;

### List all connections

To list all connections, just execute ss command without any option passed to it.

```
# ss
```

### Show all listing tcp sockets including the corresponding process

The option used is **-ltp** as described on options list shown previously.

```
# ss -ltp
```

```
[root@dev ~]# ss -ltp
State      Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port          Peer Address:Port
LISTEN     0      128  0.0.0.0:ssh                0.0.0.0:*
users:(("sshd",pid=7885,fd=3))
LISTEN     0      64   0.0.0.0:shilp              0.0.0.0:*
LISTEN     0      100  127.0.0.1:18083            0.0.0.0:*
users:(("vboxwebsrv",pid=429,fd=9))
LISTEN     0      64   0.0.0.0:37959             0.0.0.0:*
LISTEN     0      5    127.0.0.1:42010           192.168.1.10:443
users:(("httpd",pid=1,fd=1))
LISTEN     0      128  0.0.0.0:49743             0.0.0.0:*
users:(("rpc.statd",pid=422,fd=9))
LISTEN     0      128  0.0.0.0:sunrpc            0.0.0.0:*
users:(("rpcbind",pid=412,fd=4),("systemd",pid=1,fd=26))
LISTEN     0      128  0.0.0.0:mountd            0.0.0.0:*
users:(("rpc.mountd",pid=425,fd=8))
LISTEN     0      128  0.0.0.0:111              0.0.0.0:*
...
```

### Show all sockets connecting to 192.168.1.10 on port 443

```
# ss -t dst 192.168.1.10:443
```

### Show all ssh related connection

```
# ss -t state established '( dport = :ssh or sport = :ssh )'
Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
0 0 192.168.0.16:60334 192.168.20.3:ssh
```

### List tcp and udp ports with no hostname resolution

```
# ss -tun
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
tcp ESTAB 0 0 192.168.0.16:41464 216.58.223.74:443
tcp ESTAB 0 0 192.168.0.16:57354 5.160.200.106:80
tcp ESTAB 0 0 192.168.0.16:60334 88.198.68.148:22
....
```

### Print process which owns the connection

```
# ss -ltp
State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:ssh 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("sshd",pid=7885,fd=3))
LISTEN 0 64 0.0.0.0:shilp 0.0.0.0:*
LISTEN 0 100 127.0.0.1:18083 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("vboxwebsrv",pid=429,fd=9))
...
```

### Show socket usage summary

Pass **-s** option to get a list of socket related stats, **-t** and **-u** can be used to show only tcp or udp stats respectively. The default will show both.

```
# ss -s
Total: 818 (kernel 946)
TCP: 65 (estab 42, closed 3, orphaned 4, synrecv 0, timewait
1/0), ports 0

Transport Total IP IPv6
* 946 - -
```

```
RAW 1 0 1
UDP 14 8 6
TCP 62 56 6
INET 77 64 13
FRAG 0 0 0
```

## Show timer information

Timer information can be obtained using -o option.

```
# ss -tn -o
```

Display only raw packets

Use -w command option,

```
# ss -w
Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
0 0 *:ipv6-icmp *:*
```

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