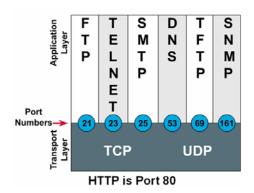
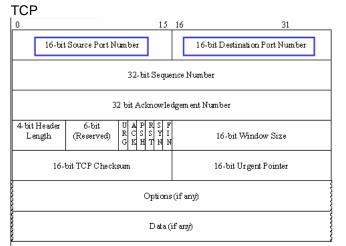
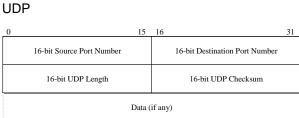
TCP and UDP Port Numbers in a Nutshell

CIS 81, CST 311 Rick Graziani







Both TCP and UDP use ports (or sockets) numbers to pass information to the upper layers.

- Some ports are reserved in both TCP and UDP, although applications might not be written to support them.
- The range for assigned ports managed by the IANA is 0-1023.: http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers
 - The Well Known Ports are those from 0 through 1023. (This is updated information as of 11-13-2002. Before then, 0 – 255 were considered well known ports.)
 - The Registered Ports are those from 1024 through 49151
 - The Dynamic and/or Private Ports are those from 49152 through 65535

Notice the difference in how source and destination port numbers are used with clients and servers:

Client (initiating Telnet service):

Destination Port = 23 (telnet)

Source Port = 1028 (dynamically assigned)

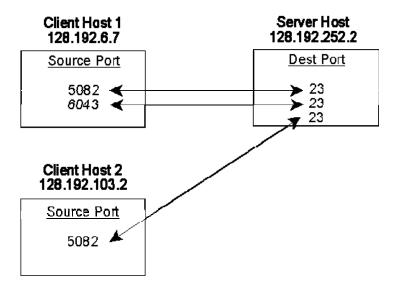
Server (responding to Telnet service):

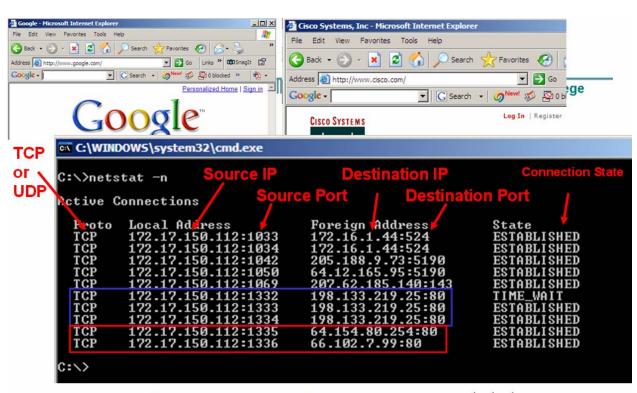
Destination Port = 1028 (source port of client)

Source Port = 23 (telnet)

What makes each connection unique?

- Connection defined by the pair of numbers:
 - Source IP address, Source port
 - Destination IP address, Destination port
- Different connections can use the same destination port on server host as long as the source ports or source IPs are different.





www.google.com www.cisco.com netstat -n