netcat (nc) TCP/UDP Swiss army knife

CONCEPTS

nc copies stdin to the socket and the socket to stdout. Pipes and redirects do the rest.

stdin typed or piped
↓ sent over
nc client or -l server
↓ TCP / UDP
peer host:port
↓ replies to
stdout screen, file, pipe

Two variants exist: OpenBSD nc (-l <port>, -N, -k, -U, proxies) and traditional nc (-l -p <port>, -q, -e). Check with: nc -h.

Debian: nc may point to netcat-traditional; install netcat-openbsd for the OpenBSD flags. Ncat (nmap) is a third variant.

CONNECT

`nc <host> <port>`
Connect and talk interactively

`nc -v <host> <port>`
Verbose: report connection status

`nc -w <secs> <host> <port>`
Timeout for connect and idle

`nc -n <ip> <port>`
No DNS lookups

`nc -C <host> <port>`
Send CRLF line endings (traditional)

`nc -N <host> <port>`
Close socket on stdin EOF (OpenBSD)

`nc -q <secs> <host> <port>`
Quit after stdin EOF (traditional)

LISTEN

`nc -l <port>`
Listen once on a TCP port (OpenBSD)

LISTEN (cont.)

`nc -l -p <port>`
Listen once (traditional syntax)

`nc -lv <port>`
Listen and show who connects

`nc -lk <port>`
Keep listening after a client leaves

`nc -l <addr> <port>`
Bind to one address only

`nc -lu <port>`
Listen for UDP datagrams

SCAN PORTS

`nc -zv <host> <port>`
Test whether one port is open

`nc -zv <host> <from>-<to>`
Scan a range of ports

`nc -zv <host> <port1> <port2>`
Scan several ports

`nc -zvw 2 <host> <from>-<to>`
Scan with a short timeout

`nc -zuv <host> <port>`
UDP probe

TRANSFER DATA

`nc -l <port> > <file>`
Receive into a file

`nc <host> <port> < <file>`
Send a file

`nc -u <host> <port>`
Send lines as UDP datagrams

`echo '<text>' | nc -u -w 1 <host> <port>`
Fire a single UDP message

`tar cf - <dir> | nc <host> <port>`
Stream a directory

`nc -l <port> | tar xf -`
Unpack a streamed directory

`nc -U <path>`
Connect to a Unix socket (OpenBSD)