Common TCP Port Assignments

Every application which intends to receive data from a TCP/IP network calls it TCP/IP service to acquire a "port," a 16-bit number which will uniquely belong to that application on that particular host. Any well-formed incoming datagram with that port number in its TCP or UDP headers will be delivered to that application. Fragmented datagrams only contain port information in the first datagram fragment (fragment 0). By convention, any transmitting application also owns a port number on its host, and it supplies that port number in the destination port field of the datagrams it sends. Table B-1 lists the TCP port assignment for each port.

Table B-1   TCP Port Assignments

Port #	Keyword	Protocol
7	ECHO	Echo
9	DISCARD	Discard
11	USERS	Active Users
13	DAYTIME	Daytime
17	QUOTE	Quote of the Day
19	CHARGEN	Character Generator
20	FTP-DATA	File Transfer (Default Data)
21	FTP	File Transfer (Control)
23	TELNET	Telnet
25	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer
37	TIME	Time
43	NICNAME	Who Is
53	DOMAIN	Domain Name Server
79	FINGER	Finger
101	HOSTNAME	NIC Host Name Server
103	X400	X400
104	X400-SND	X400-SND
113	AUTH	Authentication Service
117	UUCP-PATH	UUCP Path Service
119	NNTP	USENETNetworkNewsTransferProtocol
512	rexec	UNIX rexec (Control)
513	rlogin	UNIX rlogin
514	rsh	UNIX rsh and rcp
515		UNIX Line Printer Remote Spooling