

ss Cheatsheet

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Quick reference for listing sockets, listening ports, connection states, and process owners with the `ss` command

The `ss` command displays socket statistics on Linux and is the modern replacement for `netstat`. This cheatsheet covers the most useful `ss` flags, state and address filters, and common troubleshooting patterns.

Basic Syntax

Core `ss` command forms and output controls.

<code>ss</code>	Show non-listening sockets with an established connection
<code>ss -a</code>	Show all sockets, listening and non-listening
<code>ss -n</code>	Show numeric addresses and ports, no name resolution
<code>ss -p</code>	Show the process that owns each socket
<code>ss -s</code>	Show a summary of socket counts by type and state

Filter by Protocol

Restrict output to a single socket family.

<code>ss -t</code>	TCP sockets
<code>ss -u</code>	UDP sockets
<code>ss -x</code>	Unix domain sockets
<code>ss -ta</code>	All TCP sockets, including listening
<code>ss -4</code>	IPv4 sockets only
<code>ss -6</code>	IPv6 sockets only

Listening Ports

Find services that are accepting connections.

<code>ss -l</code>	Show listening sockets only
<code>ss -tl</code>	Listening TCP sockets
<code>ss -ul</code>	Listening UDP sockets
<code>ss -tulpn</code>	Listening TCP/UDP with process and numeric output
<code>sudo ss -tln 'sport = :80'</code>	Find the process listening on TCP port 80

Connection State Filters

Narrow output to a specific TCP state.

<code>ss -tn state ESTABLISHED</code>	Established TCP connections
<code>ss -tn state listening</code>	Listening TCP sockets
<code>ss -tn state TIME-WAIT</code>	Connections in TIME-WAIT
<code>ss -tn state CLOSE-WAIT</code>	Connections in CLOSE-WAIT
<code>ss -tn state ESTABLISHED tail -n +2 wc -l</code>	Count established TCP connections

Address and Port Filters

Match sockets by source or destination.

<code>ss -tnp 'dport = :443'</code>	Filter by destination port
<code>ss -tnp 'sport = :22'</code>	Filter by source port
<code>ss -tn dst 192.168.1.5</code>	Filter by remote address
<code>ss -tn src 192.168.1.10</code>	Filter by local address
<code>sudo ss -tln sport = :8080</code>	Find the process listening on port 8080

Process and Statistics

Tie sockets to processes and read summary counts.

<code>sudo ss -tp</code>	TCP sockets with process name and PID
<code>sudo ss -tulpn</code>	Listening sockets with owning processes
<code>ss -s</code>	Total sockets by transport and state
<code>ss -tn</code>	TCP sockets with numeric addresses
<code>ss -tn dst 203.0.113.10</code>	All connections to a remote host

netstat to ss Translation

Map old `netstat` commands to their `ss` equivalents.

<code>netstat -tuln</code>	<code>ss -tuln</code>
<code>sudo netstat -tulnp</code>	<code>sudo ss -tulpn</code>
<code>netstat -at</code>	<code>ss -ta</code>
<code>netstat -ant grep ESTABLISHED</code>	<code>ss -tn state ESTABLISHED</code>
<code>netstat -s</code>	<code>SS -S</code>

Troubleshooting

Common `ss` issues and quick fixes.

<code>-p</code> shows no process	Run with <code>sudo</code> to see sockets owned by other users
Filters return nothing	Quote the expression and verify <code>sport</code> versus <code>dport</code>
Service names hide ports	Add <code>-n</code> to keep numeric ports
Output too broad	Start with <code>-t</code> , <code>-u</code> , or a <code>state</code> filter, then narrow
Port match too broad	Use a built-in filter, such as <code>ss -tlnp 'sport = :80'</code>

Related Guides

Use these guides for full walkthroughs and related tools.

ss Command in Linux	Full <code>SS</code> guide with examples
netstat Command in Linux	The legacy tool <code>SS</code> replaces
ip Command in Linux	Modern routes and interface management
How to Check Listening Ports in Linux	Compare <code>ss</code> , <code>netstat</code> , and <code>lsof</code>
lsof Command in Linux	Tie sockets and files back to processes