

Smbclient command

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There are two different methods to connect to a Samba file server. These are:

Connecting from the terminal with the smbclient command

Connect from the file system by typing an address in the form “smb://filename”.

In this article, we will examine the smbclient command to connect to the samba file server and drive transactions from the terminal. Let's get started :)

Smbclient is a command line tool similar to an FTP connection. This command provides access to SMB resources. Common smbclient commands are as follows:

List SMB shares:

```
smbclient -L //server_name -U users
```

SMB sharing: (Password must be entered.)

```
smclient //server/share -U user
```

Direct connection to SMB sharing: (No password required, but the password appears on the screen.)

```
smclient //server/share -U user%password
```

Common smbclient flags for more specific uses are listed below:

The “-L” flag (— list) is the flag used to list shares on the server.

The “-U” flag (— username [%password]) is the flag used to specify the username (and optionally password) to be used to log into the file server to be connected to.

The “-a” flag (— authentication-file) is the flag used to specify the file that holds the user-password information to establish a connection. The format of the file to be specified should be as follows.

“-B” flag (— browse): This flag uses DNS to find SMB servers.

The “-p” flag (— port) is used to select the port to which the connection is to be made. If this flag is not used, the default port is port 139.

The “-I” flag (— IP-address IP-address) is used to give the IP address of the server, not the NetBIOS name, for the connection.

Flag(— — kerberos): Used to try to authenticate with Kerberos.

Flag (— debuglevel) is a flag that provides more detailed information to log files. a value of 0–10 can be given.

In addition, you can connect with smbclient in different ways. These are:

1) the name of the server NetBIOS:

```
smbclient -L fileserver
```

2) with the IP address of the server:

```
smbclient -L x.x.x.x
```

3) with a direct link to a share using backslash:

```
smbclient \\\fileserver\share
```

4) the above option can also be performed using quotation marks:

```
smbclient "\\fileserver\share"
```

Linux

Samba

Windows

Share

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