Our new target machine's IP is now 10.129.120.29, let's do our basic scans to start off:

```
[us-starting-point-2-dhcp]=[10.10.14.203]=[emrom8@htb-wwcaodu5rp]=[~]

[*]$ nmap -p- -sV 10.129.120.29

Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-06 09:49 CDT

Nmap scan report for 10.129.120.29

Host is up (0.0097s latency).

Not shown: 65524 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn

445/tcp open microsoft-ds?

5985/tcp open http Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)

47001/tcp open http Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)

49664/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

49665/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

49666/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

49667/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

49668/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

49669/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

5ervice Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

We know a SMB protocols usually operate on port 445, and the above that port is open and running service 'microsoft-ds'. Lets try using the 'smbclient' command with '-L' to list the available shares and '-N' to suppress the password prompt.

Let's now see what shares we have access to with our current permissions, let's first assume we'll have access to 'WorkShares':

```
[us-starting-point-2-dhcp]=[10.10.14.203]=[emrom8@htb-wwcaodu5rp]=[~]

[*]$ smbclient //10.129.120.29/WorkShares

Password for [WORKGROUP\emrom8]:

Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.

smb: \> ls

D
D
Mon Mar 29 03:22:01 2021

D
Mon Mar 29 03:22:01 2021

Mon Mar 29 04:08:24 2021

James.P
D
Mon Mar 29 04:08:24 2021

James.P
D
Mon Mar 29 04:08:24 2021

5114111 blocks of size 4096. 1750571 blocks available

smb: \>
```

Let's check what's stored inside Amy. J and James. P and extract any files:

And looks like we found our flag, lets open it up:

Third one down!

