OSINT
&
Reverse Engineering
Report

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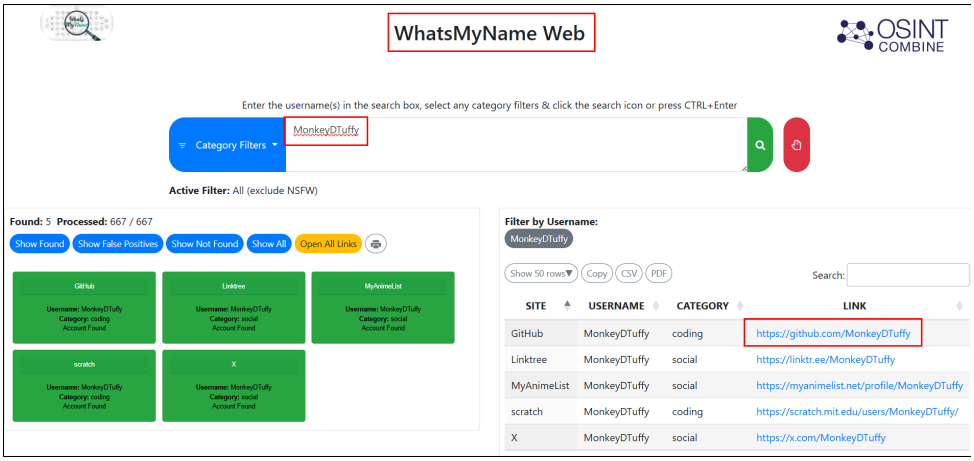
OSINT Analysis

Objective:

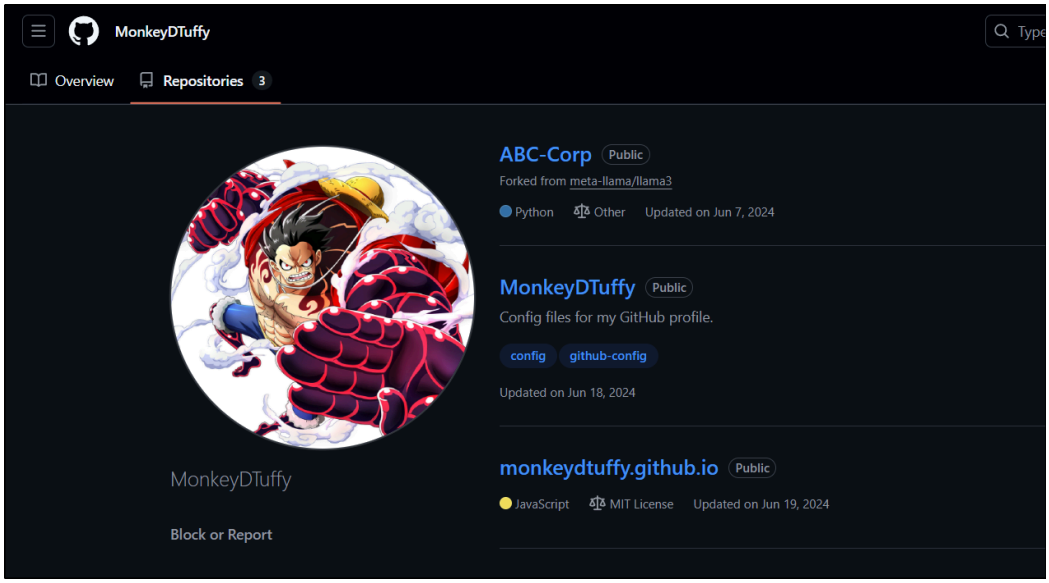
- Identify the email address of Monkey D. Tuffy.

Methodology:

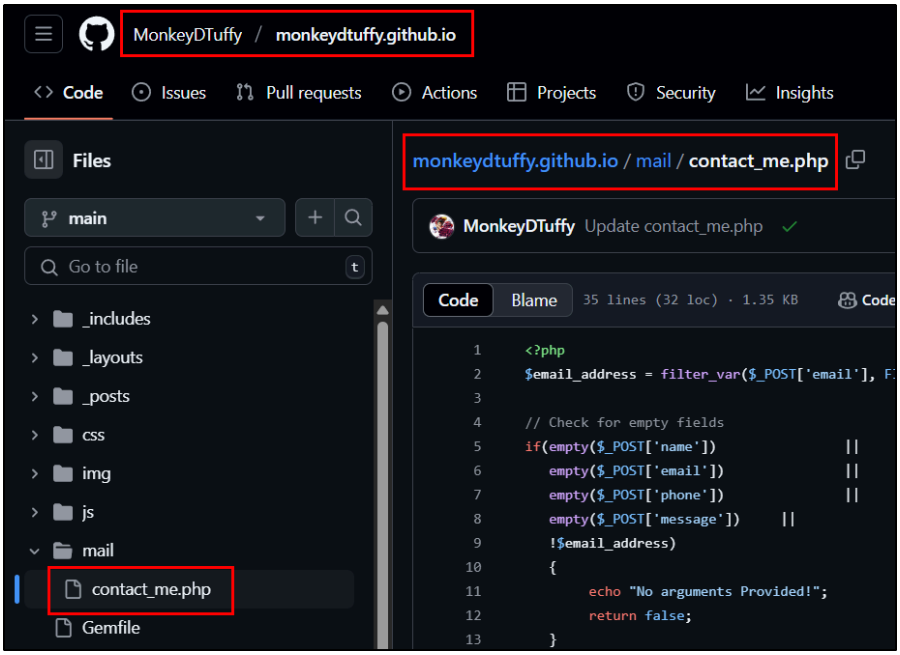
- Tool Used: WhatsMyName (https://whatsmyname.app/)
- Using **WhatsMyName** Web, we tried multiple usernames and we got a GitHub repository.



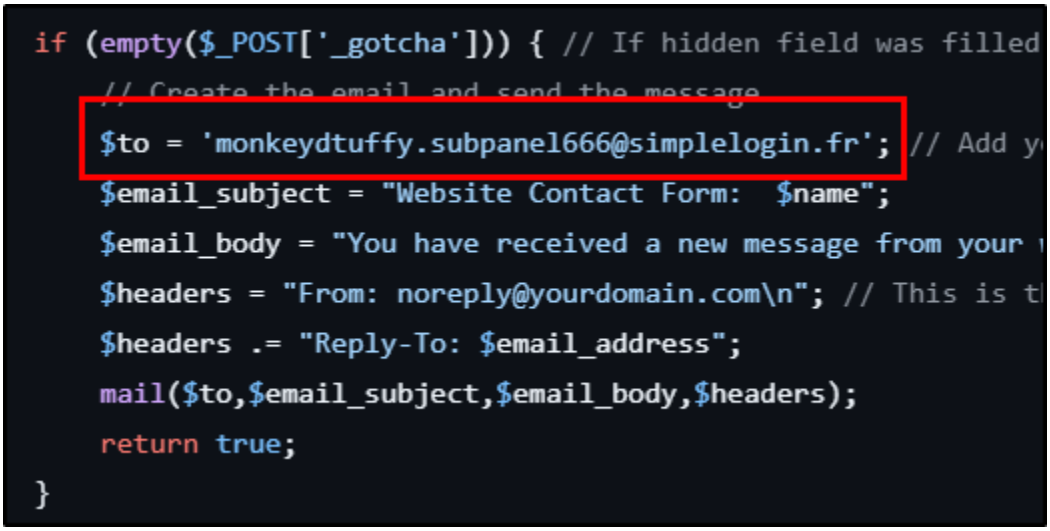
- Active GitHub profile: **https://github.com/MonkeyDTuffy?tab=repositories**



- **Repository Analysis:**
- Let's try some enumeration. After some enumeration, we got an interesting repository, monkeydtuffy.github.io.
- We navigated to the **monkeydtuffy.github.io** repo and searched the HTML/JS source. In **contact.php**.



- We found the email address embedded in the mail '**$to**' variable.



- Email found: **monkeydtuffy.subpanel666@simplelogin.fr**
- So finally we got the email address of **Monkey D. Tuffy**. Objective achieved.

Reverse Engineering

Step 1: Setup

- Download the zip file
- Extract the zip

```
unzip DiffuseTheConfusion.zip
```

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Downloads/reveng]
└─# unzip DiffuseTheConfusion.zip
Archive:  DiffuseTheConfusion.zip
replace obf.js? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: y
  inflating: obf.js
```

- There is an obf.js Javascript file that is obfuscated.
- Now we need to deobfuscate it.

Step 2: Deobfuscation

- For this task, we use **Obfuscator.io Deobfuscator**
  - Link: https://obf-io.deobfuscate.io/

- We Deobfuscated the JavaScript code to make it human-readable
- Now we need to understand how this code works.

Step 3: Execution

- Ran the code using Node.js

```
node obf.js
```

- After running this, we got an error for pass.txt not found.
- So we create a pass.txt and set up a web server that responds to JS code when it fetches pass.txt.

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Downloads/reveng]
└─# python3 -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
192.168.21.129 - - [26/Jun/2025 13:09:41] "GET /pass.txt HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.21.129 - - [26/Jun/2025 13:11:39] "GET /pass.txt HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

- Again we run the code using the command

```
node obf.js
```

- Then we got another error that “prompt is not defined”
- So Replaced the prompt() call with a hardcoded password:
  - Like
    - var _0x4ca3cf = "password123";

```
fetch('http://192.168.21.129/pass.txt', _0x4a50fd).then(_0x2e50f9 => _0x2e50f9.json
    ()).then(_0x5bb73f => {
  var _0x4ca3cf = "password123";
  if (_0x4ca3cf !== '' && _0x5bb73f !== '' && _0x4ca3cf === _0x5bb73f) {
    _0x4ca3cf = _0x32a02b(_0x4ca3cf);
    const _0x5bb2d4 = [0x68, 0x61, 0x72, 0x64, 0x63, 0x6f, 0x64, 0x65, 0x64, 0x5f,
        0x70, 0x61, 0x73, 0x73, 0x77, 0x6f, 0x72, 0x64];
    _0x4ca3cf += _0x22f02a(_0x5bb2d4);
    _0x4ca3cf = new TextEncoder().encode(_0x4ca3cf);
```

- Now we run the command and get the flag.
  - **Flag**: flag{0h_Y0u_C3@Ked_M4}

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Downloads/reveng]
└─# node copy_obf.js
Flag: flag{0h_Y0u_C3@Ked_M4}
```

Conclusion

- Through a combination of open-source intelligence gathering and reverse engineering, we achieved both objectives:
  a. Found the email address of the threat actor
  b. Decrypted the obfuscated JavaScript to extract the flag

- Email Discovered: **monkeydtuffy.subpanel666@simplelogin.fr**
- Flag Recovered: **flag{0h_Y0u_C3@Ked_M4}**

Report Date: 26 June 2025
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