

During the month of May, increasing tensions in the Middle East resulted in renewed hacktivist operations throughout the region. The digital attacks in May presented a certain level of risk for unprotected sites as threat actors targeted organizations in the telecommunications, financial sectors and government agencies. At the moment, physical actions have deescalated in the region since the last incursion, but digital attacks have persisted into June. Cyber events in the Middle East have become reactionary over the past year; cases of hacktivism in the region typically follow physical or political confrontations.

#OpsBedil

#OpsBedil is a hacktivist operation currently targeting several verticals and government agencies in the Middle East. It is the latest digital campaign to target the region and is being conducted by threat actors in Southeast Asia, specifically Malaysia and Indonesia. Attacks performed under #OpsBedil are considered a political response to the Israeli ambassador to Singapore stating in June that Israel is ready to work towards establishing ties with Southeast Asia's Muslim-majority nations. Malaysia, which is over 60% Muslim and supports Palestine, has a significant presence of hacktivist and Palestinian militants. As a result of this call to establish ties, hacktivists in the region began targeting Israeli assets in June with a series of DoS attacks, data leaks and defacement campaigns. The group condemns the proposal to establish ties and reiterates their ongoing support of Palestine with digital attacks.

DragonForce Malaysia

The driving force behind #OpsBedil Is DragonForce Malaysia (DFM), a pro-Palestinian hacktivist group located in Malaysia. DFM has also been observed working in collaboration with several other hacktivist groups, including T3S and SBC x PANOC. DFM has a website and a forum where threat actors conduct most of their operational discussions. DFM also has a Telegram channel, but most of the content is repeated throughout the forum and other social media outlets. In addition to leaking content in their Telegram channel, the group has also posted details on Pastebin, AnonFiles and Google Drive.

DragonForce Malaysia – #OpsBedil

Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021



Figure 1: OpsBedil campaign flyer



Forum

The threat actors behind DragonForce Malaysia created the domain DragonForce.io on June 11, 2021. The forum claims to already have over 10,000 members and 3,000 discussion threads (at the time of publication). This forum has been the central communication hub for the recent operation, #OpsBedil, but also contains discussion about anonymity, hacking, general technology and education.

Over the last few months, the criminal underground has been experiencing difficulties dealing with the brazen ransomware operators and affiliates who openly conduct business on public forums. Administrators of these forums have been banning those who openly engage in ransomware activity out of fear of losing their servers to law enforcement seizures. Because of this, operators and affiliates are now altering their tone while discussing operational details about ransomware on public forums. They are withdrawing from the public eye, self-governing and running their own platforms. In the DFM forum, there are no rules about conducting malicious activity or moderators that ban users and the only threat to losing their platform is dehosting.

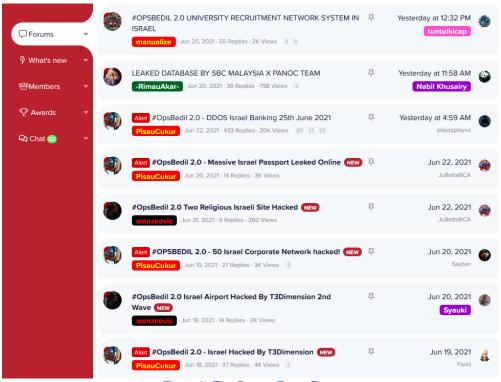


Figure 2: The DragonForce Forum

Recent Attacks

Hacktivists of DragonForce Malaysia, along with other threat actors in the month of June, targeted a number of organizations in Israel as part of #OpsBedil. The attacks ranged from simple defacement campaigns to data leaks and were documented in detail on DFM's forum and Telegram channel. The content and



information related to recent attacks conducted by the threat actors on DFM's forum is covered in the sections below.

UNIVERSITY RECRUITMENT NETWORK SYSTEM

In one of the more publicized [1] events, DFM leaked information on hundreds of thousands of Israeli students. This information included usernames, passwords, names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth and other school-related data. The defacement of the AcadeME website [2] references #OpsBedil and "Operation Israel" while calling hackers, activists and human rights organizations to unite and campaign against Israel.



Figure 3: Defaced AcadeME website

DragonForce Malaysia – #OpsBedil

Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021

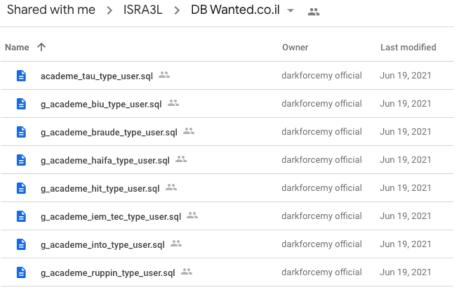


Figure 4: AcadeME leaked data on Google Drive

LEAKED DATABASE BY SBC MALAYSIA X PANOC TEAM

In this event, forum leader RimauAkar posted [3] several links to pastes containing leaked information, including usernames and passwords, from organizations in both Israel and India. These data leaks are claimed by Syntax Brute Code (SBC) Malaysia and PANOC.

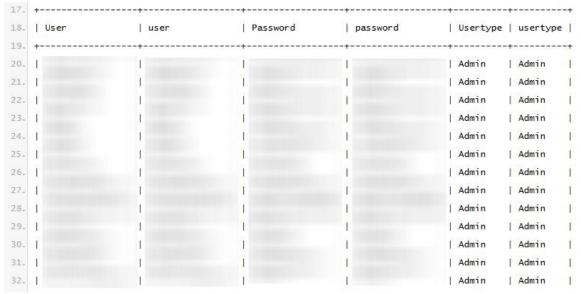


Figure 5: SBC Malaysia x PANOC leaked data



Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021

#OPSBEDIL 2.0 - DDOS ISRAEL BANKING

Another headline-grabbing event [4] was a coordinated DoS attack targeting the financial industry in Israel on June 25, 2021. This event was organized by threat actors in the DFM forum [5] and shared through the Telegram channels. Operational details were spread across several social media outlets, including Facebook [6], using well-designed advertisements listing the targets and their IP addresses. This attack came on the same day the student data from AcadeME was leaked.



Figure 6: Advertisement on social media for #OpsBedil 2.0 DDoS attack on Israeli banks [6]

Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021

#OPSBEDIL 2.0 - MASSIVE ISRAEL PASSPORT LEAKED ONLINE

The administrator for the DFM forum, PisauCukur, posted [7] a MEGA¹ link containing several dozen Israeli passports. This attack was allegedly perpetrated by the T3 Dimension Team [8] in alliance with #OpsBedil and condemned the proposal for Israel to establish relations with Malaysia and neighboring counties.



Figure 7: Leaked Israeli passport data on MEGA

#OPSBEDIL 2.0 - TWO RELIGIOUS ISRAELI SITES HACKED

In another event [9], T3 Dimension Team, in collaboration with DFM, defaced two Israeli religious sites: Limudmeshutaf[.]com and Limoudyakhad[.]com. They claimed the defacement had nothing to do with religion and that their actions were related to #OpsBedil to send a message to Israel.

¹ Secure cloud storage and private communications platform (mega.io)

DragonForce Malaysia – #OpsBedil

Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021

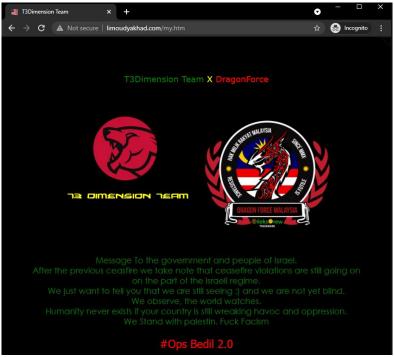


Figure 8: Defaced page of limoudyakhad.com

#OPSBEDIL 2.0 - 50 ISRAEL CORPORATE NETWORKS HACKED

In yet another post [10] on the DFM forum, PisauCukur shared a link to a file on AnonFiles, an anonymous file sharing service, containing credentials for 50 corporate SSLVPN gateways giving access to the networks of Israeli organizations. This event was related to OpSbedil and claimed by DFM.

Name		Size	Packed Size	Modified	Mode	User	Group	Symbolic Link	Hard Link	Folders	Files	
	443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:30	0rw-rr	root	root					
	443.txt	228 314	228 352	2021-05-19 12:22	Onw-re-re-	root	root					
	43.txt	40	512	2021-05-19 12:21	11.7		3.txt - Notepad					- □ ×
	43.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:15	File Edit	Format Vi	iew Help					
	443.txt	40	512	2021-05-19 12:19	var.fgt	lang.=(G`.`					
	0443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:26								
	10443.txt	40	512	2021-05-19 12:24								
1	43.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:18								
	10443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:36								
	10443.txt	197 294	197 632	2021-05-19 12:40							SSL-	
	10443.txt	197 294	197 632	2021-05-19 12:35								
	10443.txt	197 294	197 632	2021-05-19 12:12								K
	0443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:13		<u></u>	B.a				`./.`	.`.
	0443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:39								
	3.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:15								
	0443.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:17		• • • • • • • • • •						
	443.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:32		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
	0443.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:38								
	10443.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:14							_	
	443.txt	60	512	2021-05-19 12:32								.`?`.
	0443.txt	218 314	218 624	2021-05-19 12:29								
	0443.txt	218 314	218 624	2021-05-19 12:22								
	443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:36								
	10443.txt	40	512	2021-05-19 12:18								
	10443.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:17								SSL-
	443.txt	197 294	197 632	2021-05-19 12:36	VPN			full-				
	10443.txt	40	512	2021-05-19 12:16	access.							of
	10443.txt	212 294	212 480	2021-05-19 12:25			A.a,	1				
1	10443.txt	203 294	203 776	2021-05-19 12:27								
	10443.txt	40	512	2021-05-19 12:33								

Figure 9: Leaked credentials of 50 corporate SSLVPN gateways owned by Israeli organizations



#OPSBEDIL 2.0 - ISRAEL AIRPORT HACKED BY T3DDIMENSION 2ND WAVE

T3 Dimension Team (T3D) and DFM targeted the Ramon Airport and other airline-related organizations in a second attack. The hacktivists claim they are acting in solidarity with their brothers in Palestine. The digital attacks were performed as a reaction to Israeli reports that Ramon Airport had not been bombed by the Palestinian extremist group, Hamas [11].



Figure 10: Defaced webpage of Ramon Airport

Websites targeted and allegedly defaced during this attack included ramon-airport[.]co.il, skylink[.]co.il, skytrip[.]co.il, tao[.]org.il, kockonwood[.]co.il and villa-brenner[.]com.

Attack Methods

Judging by posts from the threat actors in the DFM forum, it appears the group is not very sophisticated. Members are having trouble installing and using basic and widely available tools. It also appears that those with some level of competence use mobile devices or Kali Linux as their primary attack platform. While the organizers seem to lack the skill and ability to conduct sophisticated and largescale DDoS attacks, the DoS tools they suggest still have their place in the DoS threat landscape. While well-known and rudimentary, these tools still are very effective when leveraged against unprotected assets.

DOS TOOLS

- LOIC
- HOIC
- HULK
- DDoSIM
- PyLoris
- OWASP HTTP Post

- RUDY
- Torshammer
- Davoset
- GoldenEye
- Garuda



TORSHAMMER

Torshammer is a slow-rate, Layer 7, HTTP POST DoS tool created by phiral[.]net and similar to the R.U.D.Y. (R-U-Dead-Yet) tool. The first public occurrence of this tool dates back to early 2011. Torshammer executes a DoS attack by using a classic slow POST attack, where HTML POST fields are transmitted in slow rates under the same session. The rates are randomly chosen within the limit of 0.5-3 seconds.

A slow POST attack causes web server's request handling threads to wait for the end of a boundless post before processing the request. This causes exhaustion of web server resources and a denial-of-service state with the inability to process legitimate traffic.

In newer releases of Torshammer, a traffic anonymity feature allows DoS attacks to be carried out through the Tor Network using the native SOCKS proxy integrated in Tor clients. This allows attackers to launch attacks from random source IP addresses making detection of the attack and tracking of the perpetrator almost impossible.

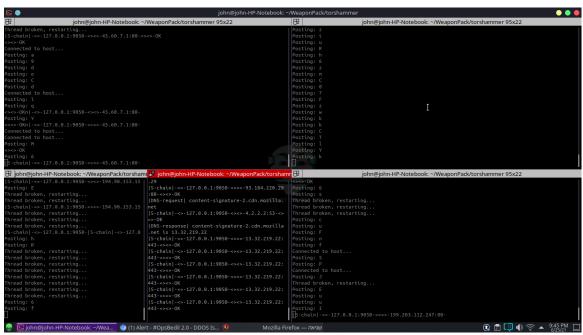


Figure 11: Torshammer in action on a DFM member's notebook during the #OpsBedil 2.0 DDoS operation

HOIC

The High Orbit Ion Cannon (HOIC) is a network stress tool closely related to the Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC) tool. Both tools were popularized in recent years for launching DDoS attacks by the hacktivist group Anonymous. Unlike its "low-orbiting" cousin, HOIC is able to cause denial-of-service through the use of HTTP floods. HOIC has a built-in scripting system that accepts '.hoic' files called "boosters," allowing the implementation of anti-DDoS counter measures such as randomization and provides the ability to increase the magnitude of the attack.



Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021

While HOIC and LOIC have no significant obfuscation or anonymization capabilities that protect the attacker, the use of '.hoic' booster scripts allows the attacker to specify a list of rotating target URLs, referrers, useragents and headers in order to make the attack more effective through attacking multiple pages on the same site as well as make it seem like attacks are coming from different users.



Figure 12: Screenshot of a member of DFM performing HOIC attacks relating to the #OpsBedil 2.0 DDoS operation

MOBILE DOS TOOLS

Throughout the DFM forum there are images of threat actors using mobile devices to conduct DoS attacks. One user in the forum suggested that other members download an Android APK² and install Garuda, a mobile DoS tool, to use during the attacks.

² An Android Package Kit (APK for short) is the package file format used by the Android operating system for distribution and installation of mobile apps.



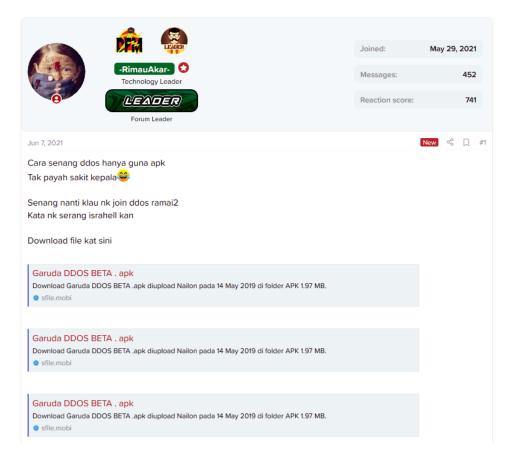


Figure 13: DFM Forum user suggesting other members to use Garuda

DragonForce Malaysia – #OpsBedil Renewed Hacktivism in the Middle East Persists With New Digital Attacks

JULY 13, 2021

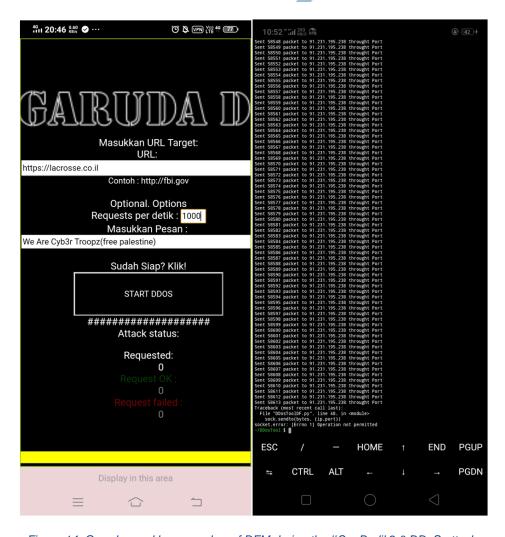


Figure 14: Garuda used by a member of DFM during the #OpsBedil 2.0 DDoS attacks

Operation Details

TARGETED VERTICALS

- Religion
- Financial
- Transportation
- Education

HASHTAGS

- #OpsBedil
- #OpIsrael
- #FreePalestine

- #GroupTempurSiberMalaysia
- #HakMilikRakyatMalaysia
- #DragonForceMalaysia

#GateKeeper

#AlamSebalikMata

#IsraelKoyak

OFFICIAL DRAGONFORCE MALAYSIA ACCOUNTS

- Facebook: https://fb.me/Dragonforce.io
- Telegram: https://t.me/dragonforceio
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/dragonforceio
- Instagram: https://instagram.com/dragonforceio (Down)
- Forum: https://dragonforce.io

T3DIMENSION ACCOUNTS

- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/T3DimensionTeam
- Telegram: https://t.me/T3DimensionTeam

UNOFFICAL DRAGONFORCE MALAYSIA ACCOUNTS

dragonforce.my is not under the umbrella of dragonforce.io

- Facebook: https://facebook.com/dragonforce.my
- Telegram: https://t.me/dragonforcemy
- Forum: https://dragonforce.mv

OPSBEDIL ACCOUNTS

• Twitter: https://twitter.com/opsbedil

References

- [1] S. Winer, "Pro-Palestinian hackers steal info on hundreds of thousands of Israeli students," 27 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.timesofisrael.com/pro-palestinian-hackers-steal-info-on-hundreds-of-thousands-of-israeli-students/.
- [2] manualize, "#OPSBEDIL 2.0 UNIVERSITY RECRUITMENT NETWORK SYSTEM IN ISRAEL," DFM Forum, 20 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://dragonforce.io/threads/opsbedil-2-0-university-recruitment-network-system-in-israel.3127/. [Accessed 6 July 2021].
- [3] RimauAkar, "LEAKED DATABASE BY SBC MALAYSIA X PANOC TEAM," DFM Forum, 20 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://dragonforce.io/threads/leaked-database-by-sbc-malaysia-x-panoc-team.3158/. [Accessed 6 July 2021].
- [4] T. Shahaf, "אתרי הבנקים הותקפו בסוף," ynet, 27 June 21. [Online]. Available: https://www.ynet.co.il/digital/technews/article/rkBWvx82u.
- [5] PisauCukur, "#OpsBedil 2.0 DDOS Israel Banking 25th June 2021," DFM Forum, 22 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://dragonforce.io/threads/opsbedil-2-0-ddos-israel-banking-25th-june-2021.3241/. [Accessed 6 July 2021].
- [6] DragonForce Malaysia, "#OPSBEDIL 2.0 DDOS ATTACK," Facebook, 22 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.facebook.com/events/820397045550145.

- [7] PisauCukur, "#OpsBedil 2.0 Massive Israel Passport Leaked Online," DFM Forum, 20 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://dragonforce.io/threads/opsbedil-2-0-massive-israel-passport-leaked-online.3163/. [Accessed 6 July 2021].
- [8] T3 Dimension, "Facebook page," [Online]. Available: https://www.facebook.com/T3DimensionTeam/. [Accessed 9 July 2021].
- [9] wanznovic, "#OpsBedil 2.0 Two Religious Israeli Site Hacked," DFM Forum, 21 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://dragonforce.io/threads/opsbedil-2-0-two-religious-israeli-site-hacked.3198/. [Accessed 6 July 2021].
- [10] PisauCukur, "#OPSBEDIL 2.0 50 Israel Corporate Network hacked!," DFM Forum, 20 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://dragonforce.io/threads/opsbedil-2-0-50-israel-corporate-network-hacked.3120/. [Accessed 6 July 2021].
- [11] Reuters, Jerusalem, "Israel denies Hamas targeted Ramon Airport with rocket," Alarabiya News, 13 May 2021. [Online]. Available: https://english.alarabiya.net/News/middle-east/2021/05/13/Israel-denies-Hamas-targeted-Ramon-Airport-with-rocket-.

EFFECTIVE DDOS PROTECTION ESSENTIALS

Hybrid DDoS Protection - On-premise and cloud DDoS protection for real-time DDoS attack prevention that also addresses high volume attacks and protects from pipe saturation

Behavioral-Based Detection - Quickly and accurately identify and block anomalies while allowing legitimate traffic through

Real-Time Signature Creation - Promptly protect from unknown threats and zero-day attacks

A Cybersecurity Emergency Response Plan - A dedicated emergency team of experts who have experience with Internet of Things security and handling IoT outbreaks

Intelligence on Active Threat Actors – high fidelity, correlated and analyzed date for preemptive protection against currently active known attackers.

For further <u>network and application protection</u> measures, Radware urges companies to inspect and patch their network in order to defend against risks and threats.

EFFECTIVE WEB APPLICATION SECURITY ESSENTIALS

Full OWASP Top-10 coverage against defacements, injections, etc.



Low false positive rate using negative and positive security models for maximum accuracy



effort

Auto-policy generation capabilities for the widest coverage with the lowest operational

Bot protection and device fingerprinting capabilities to overcome dynamic IP attacks and achieving improved bot detection and blocking

Securing APIs by filtering paths, understanding XML and JSON schemas for enforcement, and activity tracking mechanisms to trace bots and guard internal resources



Flexible deployment options - on-premise, out-of-path, virtual or cloud-based

LEARN MORE AT THE SECURITY RESEARCH CENTER

To know more about today's attack vector landscape, understand the business impact of cyberattacks or learn more about emerging attack types and tools visit <u>Radware's Security Research Center</u>. It is the ultimate resource for everything security professionals need to know about DDoS attacks and cybersecurity.

ABOUT RADWARE

Radware® (NASDAQ: RDWR) is a global leader of cybersecurity and application delivery solutions for physical, cloud and software-defined data centers. Its award-winning solutions portfolio secures the digital experience by providing infrastructure, application and corporate IT protection and availability services to enterprises globally. Radware's solutions empower more than 12,500 enterprise and carrier customers worldwide to adapt quickly to market challenges, maintain business continuity and achieve maximum productivity while keeping costs down. For more information, please visit www.radware.com.

Radware encourages you to join our community and follow us on: Radware Blog, LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter, SlideShare, YouTube, Radware Connect app for iPhone® and our Security Research Center that provides a comprehensive analysis of DDoS attack tools, trends and threats. This document is provided for information purposes only.

This document is not warranted to be error-free, nor subject to any other warranties or conditions, whether expressed orally or implied in law. Radware specifically disclaims any liability with respect to this document and no contractual obligations are formed either directly or indirectly by this document. The technologies, functionalities, services or processes described herein are subject to change without notice.

© 2021 Radware Ltd. All rights reserved. The Radware products and solutions mentioned in this report are protected by trademarks, patents and pending patent applications of Radware in the U.S. and other countries. For more details, please see https://www.radware.com/LegalNotice/. All other trademarks and names are the property of their respective owners.