BadUSB-C: Revisiting BadUSB with Type-C

Hongyi Lu, Yechang Wu, Shuqing Li, You Lin, Chaozu Zhang Fengwei Zhang

Southern University of Science and Technology

May 28, 2021

Outline

- 1 Background
- 2 Design & Prototype
- 3 Case Study
- 4 Limitations
- 5 Mitigation & Responsible Disclosure
- 6 Conclusion

The Ubiquitous Peripheral



HIDs

The Ubiquitous Peripheral



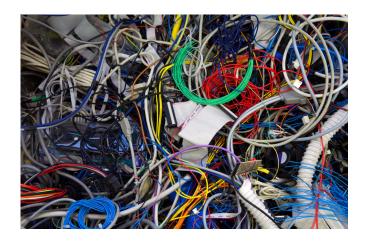
Charging

The Ubiquitous Peripheral



Data Transfer

All in One With Type-C



All in One With Type-C

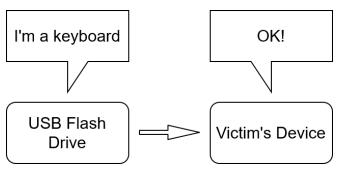


With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility

Year	Version	Peripherals	Attacks
1996	USB 1.x [1, 2]	Keyboard, Mouse	BadUSB [3]
2000	USB 2.0 [4]	Flash Drive, CD Driver	/
2008	USB 3.0 [5]	/	/
2013	USB 3.1 [6]	DisplayPort, ThunderBolt	BadUSB-C
2017	USB 3.2 [7]	/	/

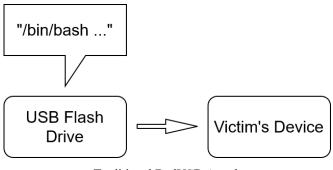
USB Protocol Timeline.

Traditional BadUSB



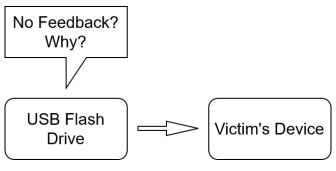
Traditional BadUSB Attack.

Traditional BadUSB



Traditional BadUSB Attack.

Traditional BadUSB



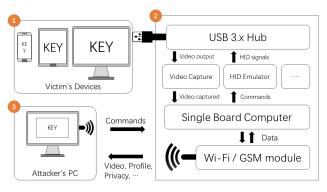
Traditional BadUSB Attack.

BadUSB Limitations

There are some limitations of the traditional BadUSB attack.

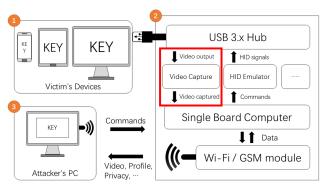
- Cannot perform attack precisely.
- Cannot interact with GUI.
- Require host network usage.

Overview



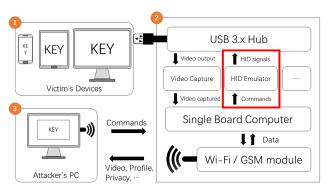
- Victim's Devices
- BadUSB-C
- 3 Attacker's Remote PC

Video Path



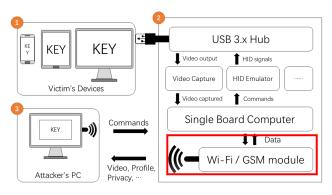
- Victim's Devices
 - BadUSB-C
- Attacker's Remote PC

HID Path



- Victim's Devices
 - evices 2 BadUSB-C
- 3 Attacker's Remote PC

Individual WiFi/GSM



- Victim's Devices
- Attacker's Remote PC



Prototype



- A Victim's Device
- USB 3.x Hub
- 3 Auxiliary Power Bank
- **5** ATMEGAA32U4 Board

- BadUSB-C
- Raspberry Pi 4B
- 4 Video Capture

Sharing Powerbank



Low Power



Sharing Powerbank

Typical Attack Procedure

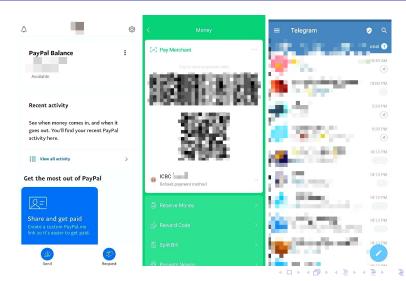
- The attacker rents a power bank and replaces the internal components with BadUSB-C.
- 2 An attacker-crafted power bank is returned to the rental station in crowded areas.
- 3 A user borrows the modified power bank and connects it to his/her own device.
- 4 The attacker can now fully control the victim's device.

Experiment Setup

We conducted experiment on a HUAWEI P30 Android smartphone. Eleven applications were selected and tested in the following steps:

- Login in with a test account.
- **2** Keep the default settings.
- 3 Attach BadUSB-C to the test device.
- 4 Simulate victim's daily usage of the application.

Experiment Screenshots



Experiment Result

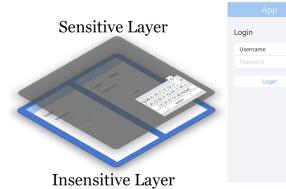
Application	Leaked Sensitive Information	
WeChat	Financial Status, History, Payment QR Code	
WhatsApp	Contacts, Chat History, Phone Number	
Alipay	Financial Status, Payment QR Code	
Paypal	Paypal Balance	
Health	Personal Health Metrics	

Limitations

BadUSB-C also has serveral limitations.

- Cannot bypass biometrics authentications like fingerprint.
- Requires the DisplayPort over USB Type-C feature to work.
- May incur notifications on victim's devices and be discovered.

Isolated UI Rendering





Untrusted Screen Trusted Screen

Isolated UI Rendering

Responsible Disclosure

We contacted HUAWEI after we discovered this vulnerability, who later assigned a CVE entry (CVE-2021-22325) for this vulnerability.



HUAWEI Response

HUAWEI Bug Bounty

We also applied for the bug bounty program of HUAWEI and gained a reward of over \$4500.



HUAWEI Bug Bounty

Current Mitigation

Now, mitigation for this vulnerability has already been deployed.

This mitigation requires user authentication before allowing external USB devices.



Conclusion

We summarize our work as follows.

- We explore a new attack scheme leveraging the latest feature of USB protocol.
- 2 We conduct real-life scenario study of sharing powerbank to test BadUSB-C efficiency.
- 3 We propose novel mitigation for our BadUSB-C attack.

Conclusion

Thank You!

 $\{11712009, 11711918, \texttt{lisq2017}, 11711809, 11712021\} \\ \texttt{@mail.sustech.edu.cn} \\ \texttt{zhangfw@sustech.edu.cn}$



- —, Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 1.1, September 1998.
- K. Nohl and J. Lell, "Badusb-on accessories that turn evil," *Black Hat USA*, vol. 1, no. 9, pp. 1–22, 2014.
- Compaq, D. E. Corporation, I. P. Company, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and N. Telecom., *Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0*, April 2000.
- I. HP et al., "Universal serial bus 3.0 specification," 2008.
- , "Universal serial bus 3.1 specification," 2013.



I. M. R. S. Apple, Hewlett-Packard and T. Instruments., "Universal serial bus 3.2 specification," 2017.