



Zephyr[®] Project

Developer Summit

Analyze USB Traffic with Wireshark

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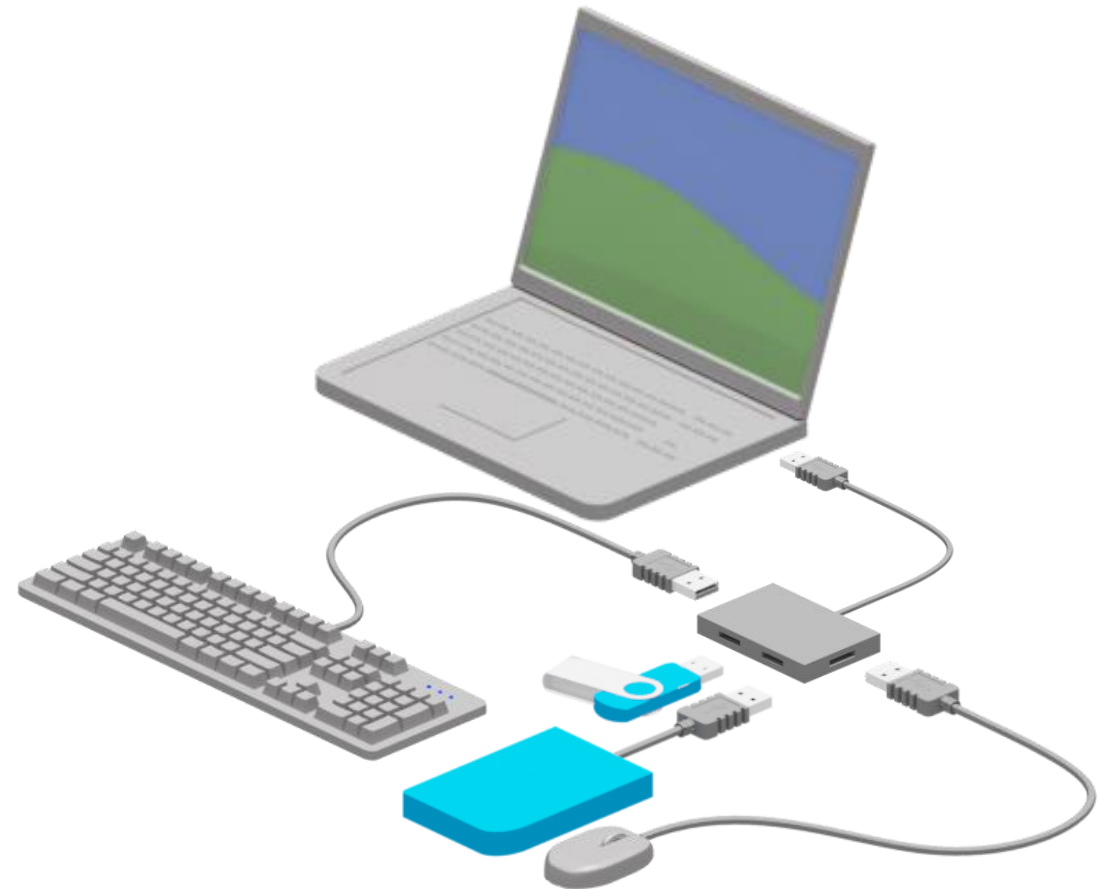
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Basic USB terminology

USB	Analogous to
Host	Requester, DHCP server
Device	Responder
Port	Physical port connector
Hub	Switch, Hub
Address	Local IP address
Endpoint	Buffer, TCP/UDP Port
Class	Communication Protocol
Descriptor	Datasheet
VID	Vendor code
PID	Product code



USB connectors

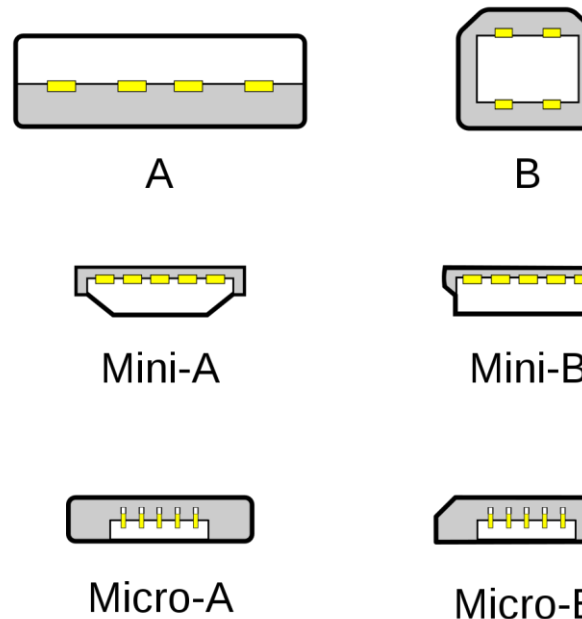
Pin	Mini/Micro Pin	Name
1	1	VBUS
2	2	D-
3	3	D+
N/A	4	ID
4	5	GND

Because there is merely a single differential pair in USB 2.0, only Half-Duplex communication is possible

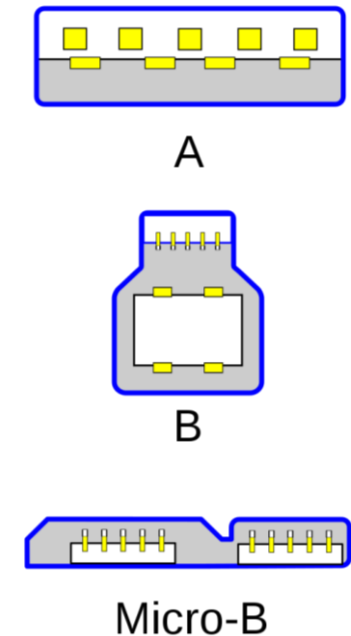
5	6	SSTx-
6	7	SSTx+
7	8	GND
8	9	SSRx-
9	10	SSRx+

USB 3.0 is dual-simplex

USB 1.1 – 2.0



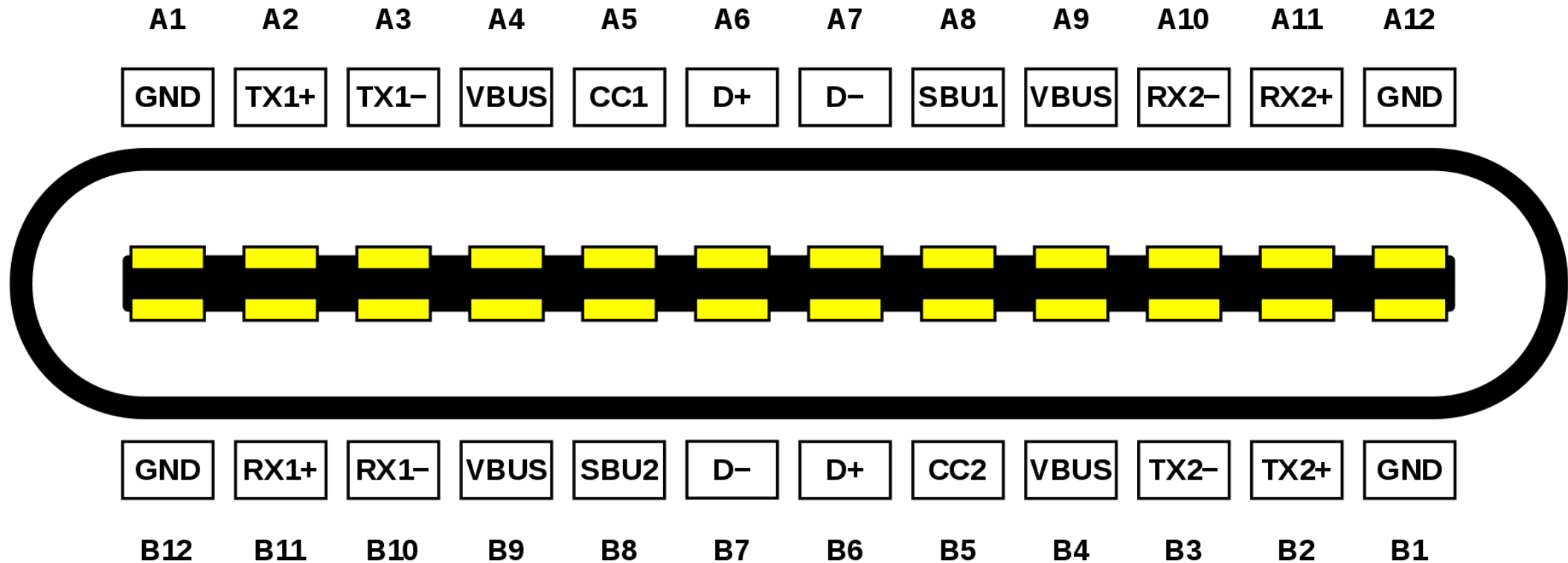
USB 3.0



USB speeds

- USB 2.0 features three transmission speeds:
 - Low speed (1.5 Mbps)
 - Full speed (12 Mbps)
 - High speed (480 Mbps) (**Hi-Speed USB**)
- USB 3.x is a bit more complex:
 - SuperSpeed 3.2 Gen 1x1 (5 Gbps) (formerly USB 3.0) (**USB 5Gbps**)
 - SuperSpeed+ 3.2 Gen 2x1 (10 Gbps; 1 lane) (formerly USB 3.1) (**USB 10Gbps**)
 - SuperSpeed+ 3.2 Gen 1x2 (10 Gbps; 2 lanes) (USB-C required)
 - SuperSpeed+ 3.2 Gen 2x2 (20 Gbps; 2 lanes) (USB-C required)
- USB 4 requires USB-C and is essentially tunnelling protocol:
 - USB4 Gen 2x1 (10Gbps; 1 lane; different from USB 3.2 Gen 2x2)
 - USB4 Gen 2x2 (**USB 20Gbps**)
 - USB4 Gen 3x1
 - USB4 Gen 3x2 (**USB 40Gbps**)
 - USB4 Gen 4 (Symmetric = **USB 80Gbps**; Asymmetric)

USB Type C connector



Why USB 2.0 is still relevant?

- USB 3.x and USB 4.0 are not replacing USB 2.0
Backwards compatibility is achieved by dual bus
The upper layers are pretty much the same
- Every USB 3.x hub contains both USB 2.0 and USB 3.x hub inside
- USB 3.x and USB-C connectors contain dedicated USB 2.0 D+/D-
All USB 2.0 rules apply on D+/D- signals
- There's a lot of devices that are fine with USB 2.0 speeds:
 - Keyboard
 - Mouse
 - Controllers
 - Zephyr applications 😊

USB Transfer Types

USB generalizes all possible transfers into 4 types:

- Control
Used for handling commands, e.g. GET_DESCRIPTOR
Class and vendor commands possible, e.g. volume adjustment
- Interrupt
Periodic, guaranteed latency, retry on errors, e.g.: keyboard, mouse
- Isochronous
Periodic, guaranteed bandwidth, no retry or delivery guarantee, e.g.: audio
- Bulk
Transfer large data, retry on errors, e.g.: mass storage

USB Classes

the communication protocols

USB specific classes, e.g.:

- Hub
- Human Interface Device (HID)

Protocol wrappers, e.g.:

- Mass Storage Class (MSC)
- Communications Device Class (CDC)
- Printer

Vendor specific:

- Quite a few 😊

USB traffic capture

USB traffic can be captured in software:

- On Linux using usbmon module
- On Windows using USBPcap
- On Mac OS using XHC interface

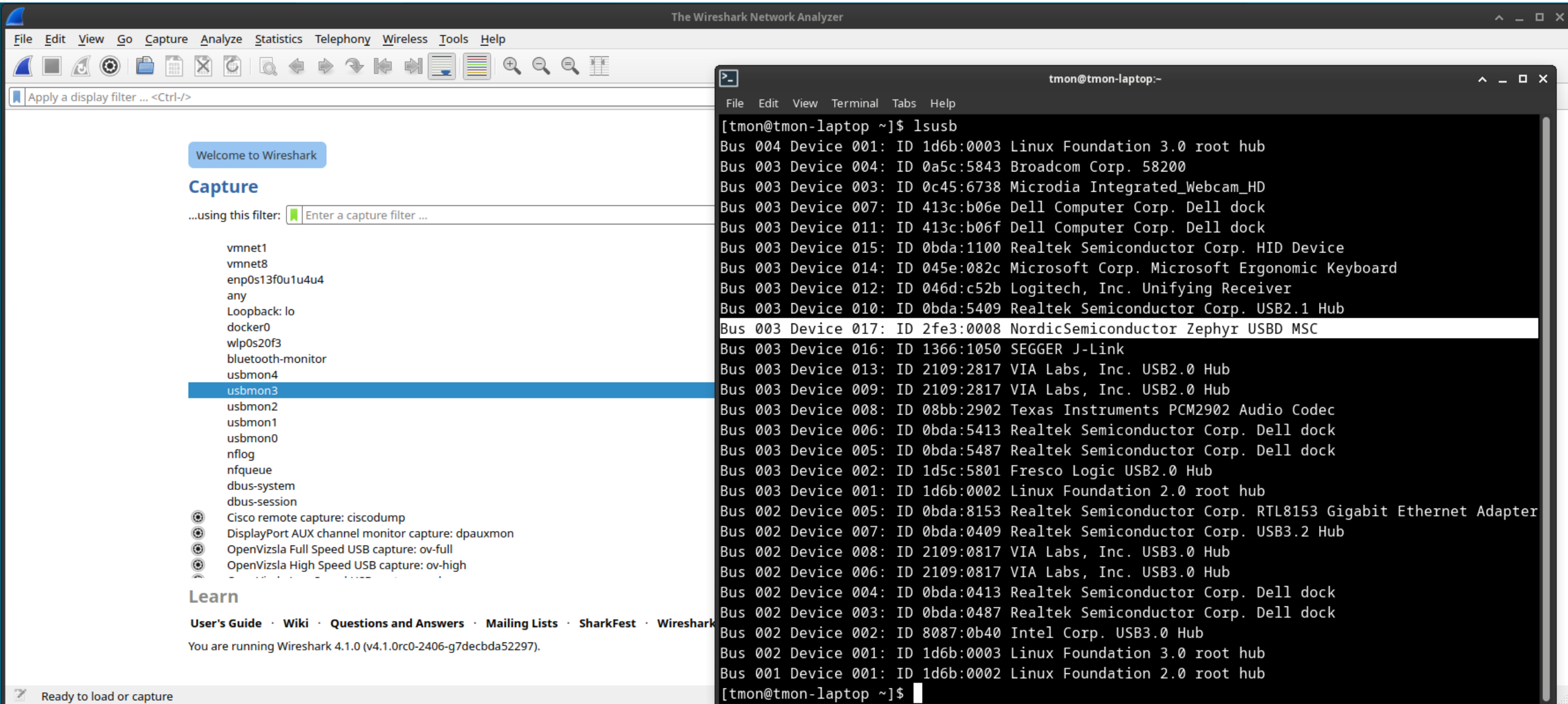
There are Open Source hardware USB 2.0 sniffers available:

- OpenVizsla
- LambdaConcept USB2Sniffer

Sigrok can decode Low and Full speed signaling (capture with logic analyzer)

To my best knowledge, there are no Open Source USB 3.x or USB4 hardware sniffers

sudo modprobe usbmon



The screenshot displays two windows. On the left is the Wireshark Network Analyzer interface, showing the 'Capture' pane with a list of network interfaces. The 'usbmon3' interface is selected. On the right is a terminal window titled 'tmon@tmon-laptop:~' showing the output of the 'lsusb' command, which lists various USB devices connected to the system. The device 'NordicSemiconductor Zephyr USB2.0 MSC' is highlighted in the terminal output.

Wireshark Network Analyzer

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

Welcome to Wireshark

Capture

...using this filter:

- vmnet1
- vmnet8
- enp0s13f0u1u4u4
- any
- Loopback: lo
- docker0
- wlp0s20f3
- bluetooth-monitor
- usbmon4
- usbmon3**
- usbmon2
- usbmon1
- usbmon0
- nflog
- nfqueue
- dbus-system
- dbus-session
- Cisco remote capture: ciscodump
- DisplayPort AUX channel monitor capture: dpauxmon
- OpenVizsla Full Speed USB capture: ov-full
- OpenVizsla High Speed USB capture: ov-high

Learn

User's Guide · Wiki · Questions and Answers · Mailing Lists · SharkFest · Wireshark

You are running Wireshark 4.1.0 (v4.1.0rc0-2406-g7decbda52297).

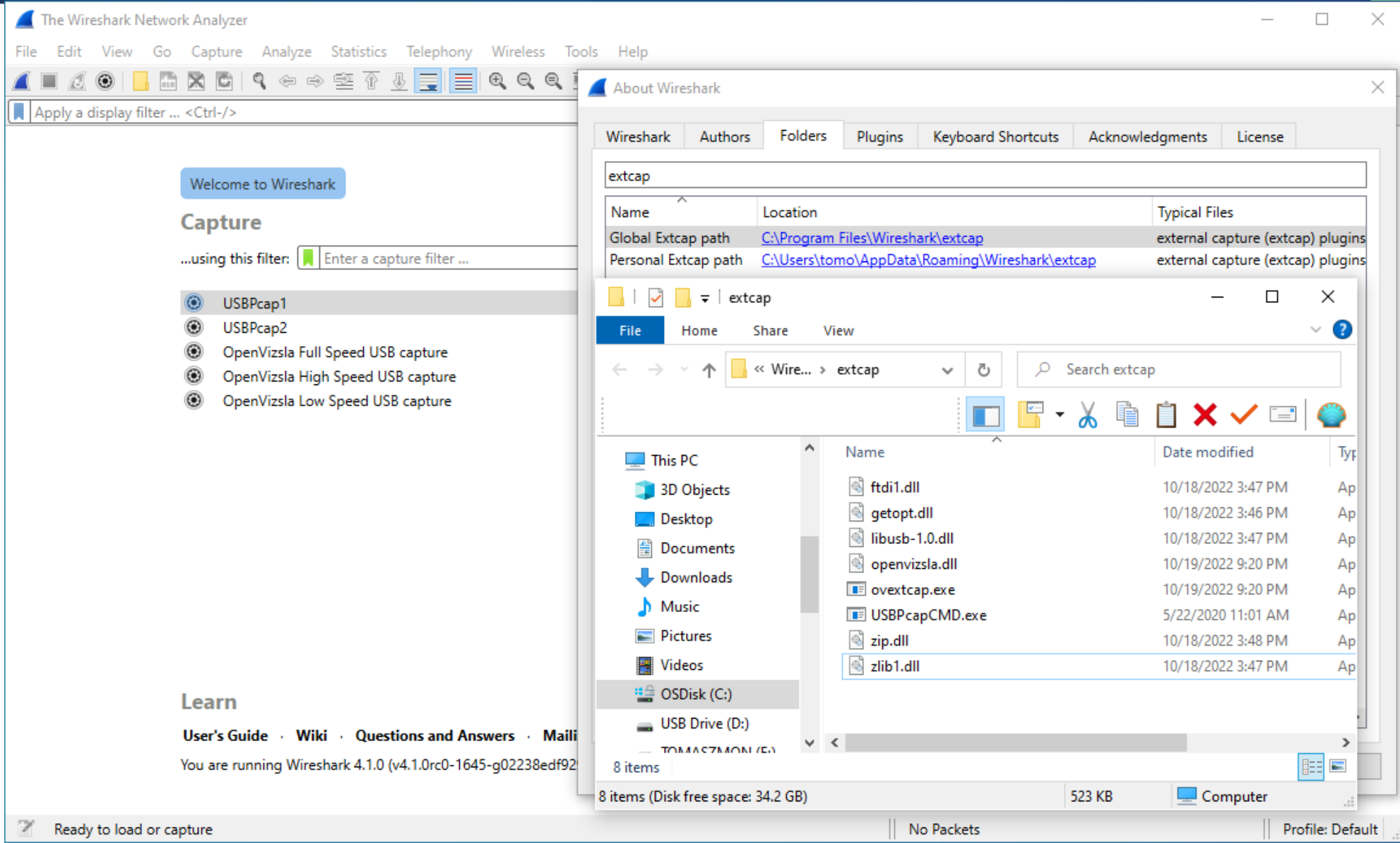
Ready to load or capture

tmon@tmon-laptop:~

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

```
[tmon@tmon-laptop ~]$ lsusb
Bus 004 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0003 Linux Foundation 3.0 root hub
Bus 003 Device 004: ID 0a5c:5843 Broadcom Corp. 58200
Bus 003 Device 003: ID 0c45:6738 Microdia Integrated_Webcam_HD
Bus 003 Device 007: ID 413c:b06e Dell Computer Corp. Dell dock
Bus 003 Device 011: ID 413c:b06f Dell Computer Corp. Dell dock
Bus 003 Device 015: ID 0bda:1100 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. HID Device
Bus 003 Device 014: ID 045e:082c Microsoft Corp. Microsoft Ergonomic Keyboard
Bus 003 Device 012: ID 046d:c52b Logitech, Inc. Unifying Receiver
Bus 003 Device 010: ID 0bda:5409 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. USB2.1 Hub
Bus 003 Device 017: ID 2fe3:0008 NordicSemiconductor Zephyr USB2.0 MSC
Bus 003 Device 016: ID 1366:1050 SEGGER J-link
Bus 003 Device 013: ID 2109:2817 VIA Labs, Inc. USB2.0 Hub
Bus 003 Device 009: ID 2109:2817 VIA Labs, Inc. USB2.0 Hub
Bus 003 Device 008: ID 08bb:2902 Texas Instruments PCM2902 Audio Codec
Bus 003 Device 006: ID 0bda:5413 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. Dell dock
Bus 003 Device 005: ID 0bda:5487 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. Dell dock
Bus 003 Device 002: ID 1d5c:5801 Fresco Logic USB2.0 Hub
Bus 003 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 002 Device 005: ID 0bda:8153 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. RTL8153 Gigabit Ethernet Adapter
Bus 002 Device 007: ID 0bda:0409 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. USB3.2 Hub
Bus 002 Device 008: ID 2109:0817 VIA Labs, Inc. USB3.0 Hub
Bus 002 Device 006: ID 2109:0817 VIA Labs, Inc. USB3.0 Hub
Bus 002 Device 004: ID 0bda:0413 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. Dell dock
Bus 002 Device 003: ID 0bda:0487 Realtek Semiconductor Corp. Dell dock
Bus 002 Device 002: ID 8087:0b40 Intel Corp. USB3.0 Hub
Bus 002 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0003 Linux Foundation 3.0 root hub
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
[tmon@tmon-laptop ~]$
```

Wireshark extcap



The screenshot displays the Wireshark Network Analyzer interface. The main window shows the 'Capture' section with a list of capture devices: USBPcap1, USBPcap2, OpenVizsla Full Speed USB capture, OpenVizsla High Speed USB capture, and OpenVizsla Low Speed USB capture. The 'Learn' section at the bottom provides links to the User's Guide, Wiki, Questions and Answers, and Mail. The 'About Wireshark' dialog box is open, showing the 'Folders' tab. The 'extcap' folder is selected, displaying a list of files and their locations.

Wireshark About Dialog - Folders Tab

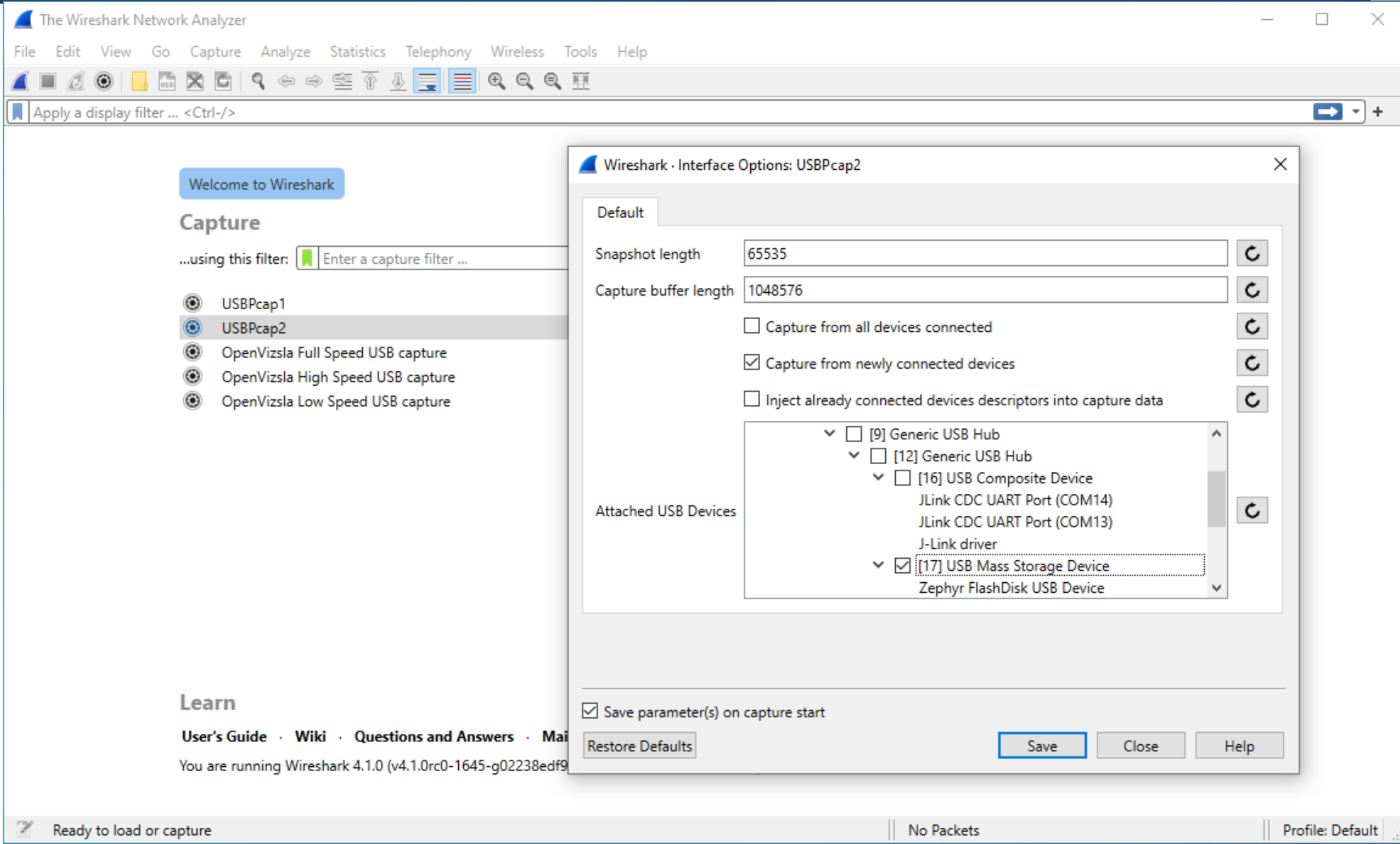
Name	Location	Typical Files
Global Extcap path	C:\Program Files\Wireshark\extcap	external capture (extcap) plugins
Personal Extcap path	C:\Users\tomo\AppData\Roaming\Wireshark\extcap	external capture (extcap) plugins

File Explorer - extcap

Name	Date modified	Type
ftdi1.dll	10/18/2022 3:47 PM	Ap
getopt.dll	10/18/2022 3:46 PM	Ap
libusb-1.0.dll	10/18/2022 3:47 PM	Ap
openvizsla.dll	10/19/2022 9:20 PM	Ap
ovextcap.exe	10/19/2022 9:20 PM	Ap
USBPcapCMD.exe	5/22/2020 11:01 AM	Ap
zip.dll	10/18/2022 3:48 PM	Ap
zlib1.dll	10/18/2022 3:47 PM	Ap

8 items (Disk free space: 34.2 GB) 523 KB Computer

USBPcap extcap options



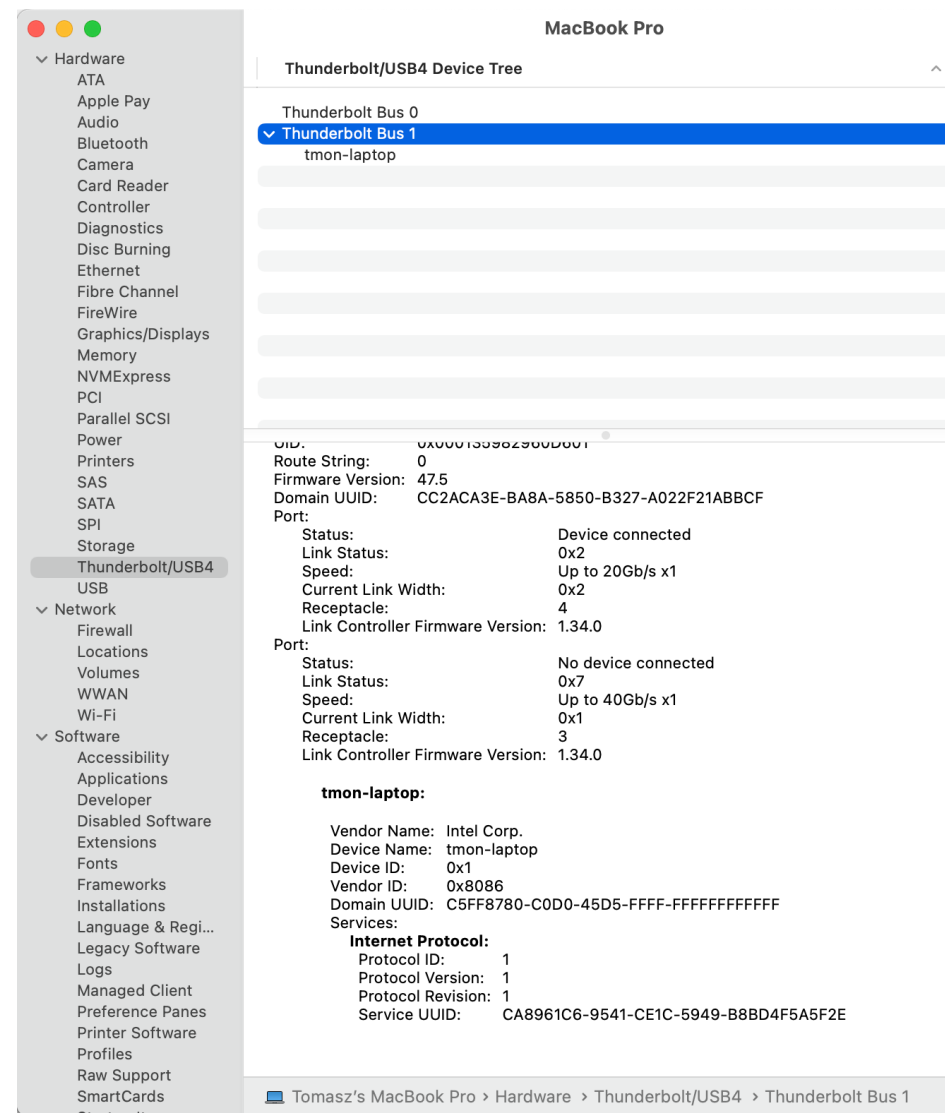
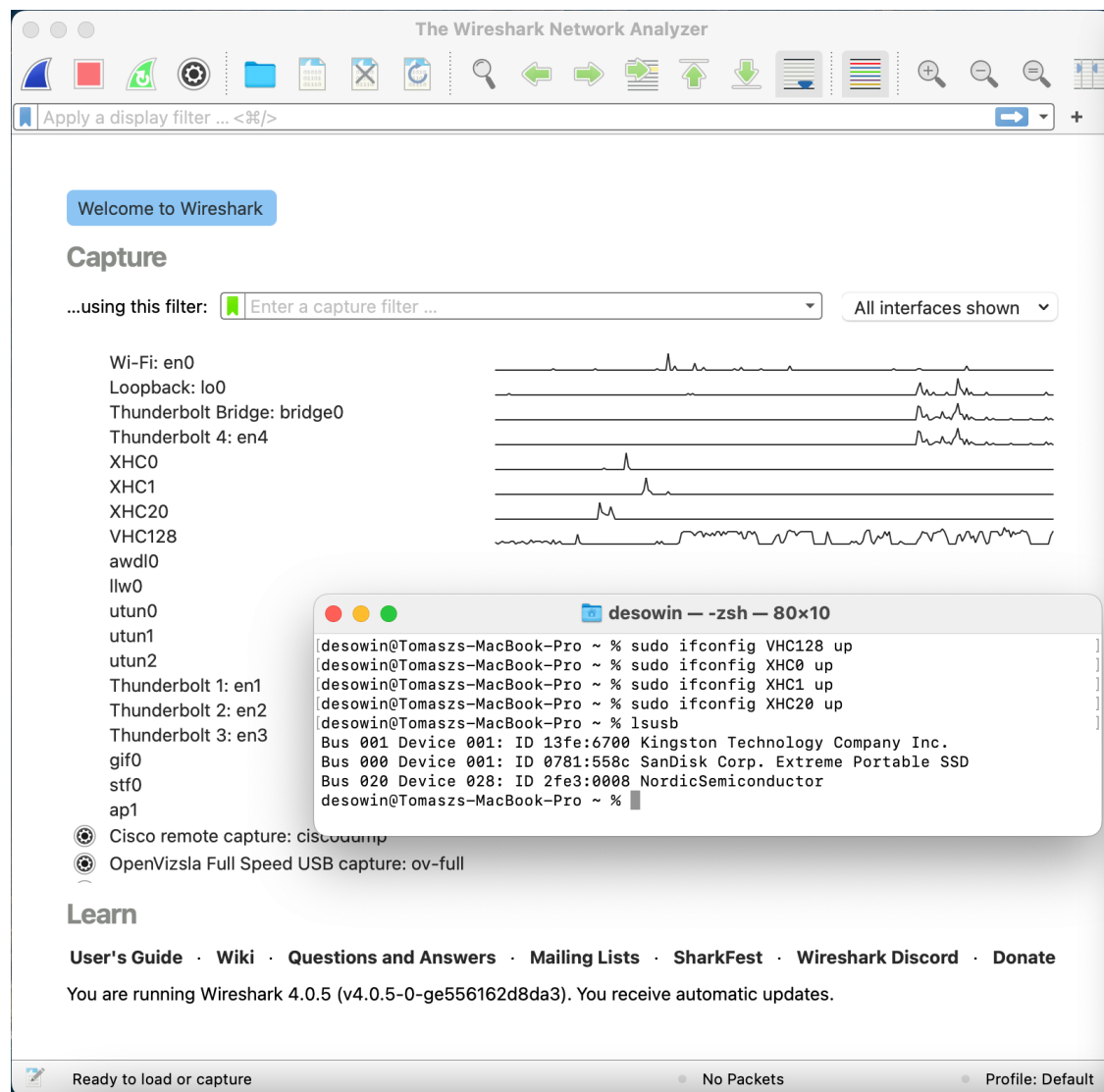
The image shows the Wireshark Network Analyzer interface. The main window displays the 'Capture' section with a list of interfaces. The 'USBPcap2' interface is selected. A dialog box titled 'Wireshark · Interface Options: USBPcap2' is open, showing the 'Default' tab. The dialog contains the following options:

- Snapshot length: 65535
- Capture buffer length: 1048576
- ☐ Capture from all devices connected
- ☒ Capture from newly connected devices
- ☐ Inject already connected devices descriptors into capture data
- Attached USB Devices:
 - ☐ [9] Generic USB Hub
 - ☐ [12] Generic USB Hub
 - ☐ [16] USB Composite Device
 - JLink CDC UART Port (COM14)
 - JLink CDC UART Port (COM13)
 - J-Link driver
 - ☒ [17] USB Mass Storage Device
 - Zephyr FlashDisk USB Device
- ☒ Save parameter(s) on capture start

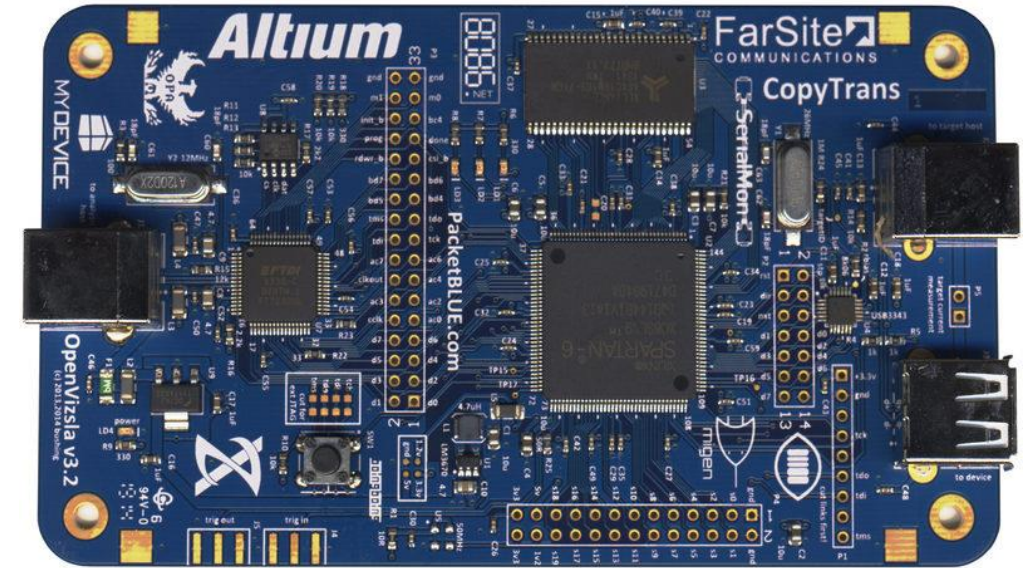
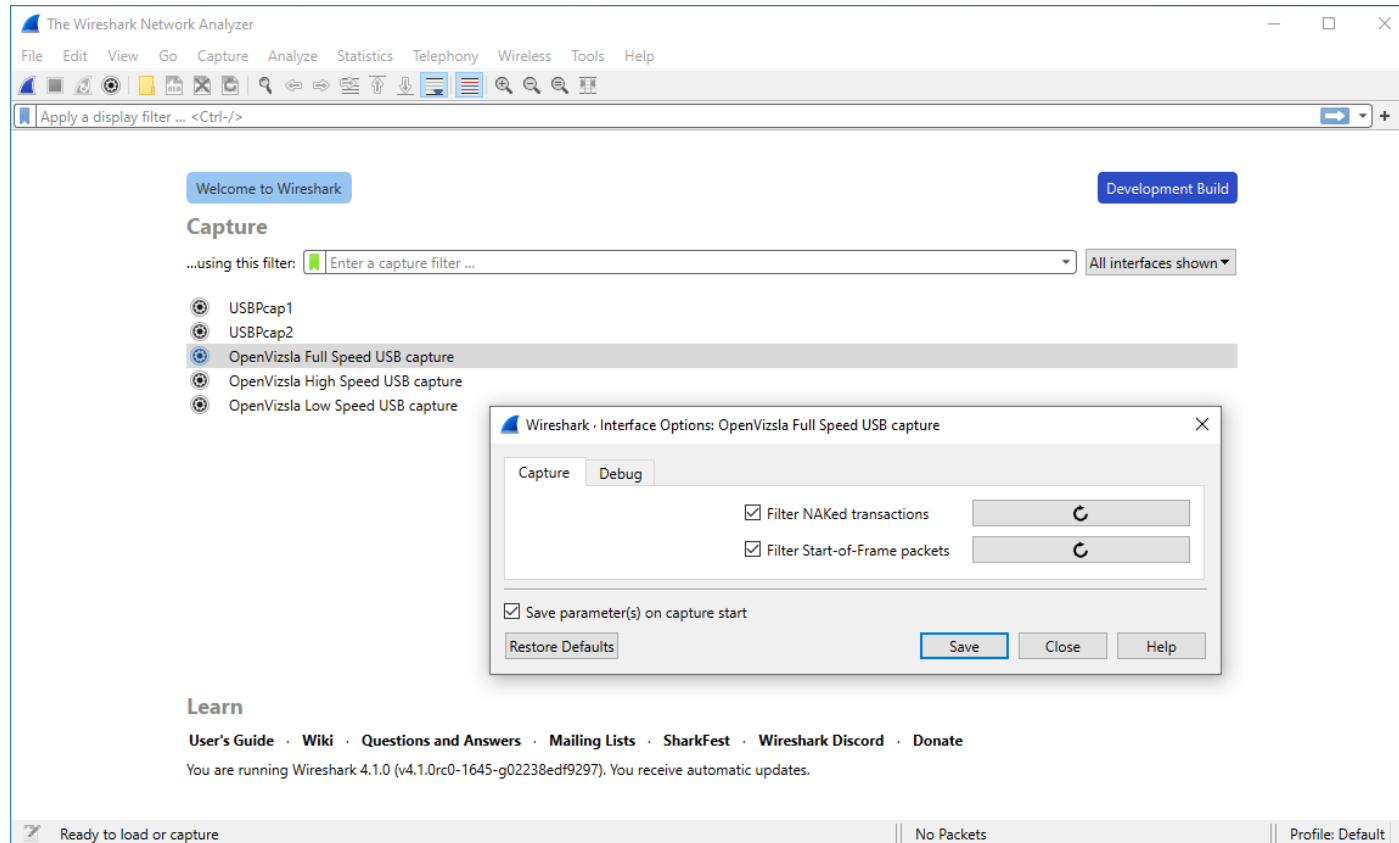
Buttons at the bottom of the dialog: Restore Defaults, Save, Close, Help.

The background Wireshark interface shows the 'Capture' section with a list of interfaces. The 'USBPcap2' interface is selected. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ready to load or capture', 'No Packets', and 'Profile: Default'.

Mac OS with disabled System Integrity Protection



OpenVizsla extcap options



OpenVizsla PCBA photo from [sysmocom webshop](https://www.sysmocom.com/).

USB “Packets”

Wireshark shows what the capture engine provided, e.g.:

- libpcap (usbmon) provides “USB packets with Linux header and padding”
- USBPcap provides “USB packets with USBPcap header”
- OpenVizsla provides “USB 2.0/1.1/1.0 packets”

The “USB 2.0/1.1/1.0 packets” are described in USB 2.0 Specification, Chapter 8.
Software sniffers capture USB Request Blocks submitted to the host controller driver.
The “Linux header” and “USBPcap header” contain OS specific URB information.

What software sniffers show?

Device driver **submits URB**, HCD handles URB and **reports back** to Device driver.

All software sniffer “packets” contain OS specific metadata (URB ID, endpoint, ...)

	OUT (send to device)		IN (receive from device)	
	Host→Device	Device→Host	Host→Device	Device→Host
Control	SETUP Data (8 bytes) + Payload (if wLength > 0)	Indicates that URB handling is done (result code is OS specific)	SETUP Data (8 bytes)	Payload (if wLength > 0)*
Interrupt	Payload			Payload*
Bulk	Payload			Payload*
Isochronous	Payload			Payload*

* Metadata only if the URB has failed/was cancelled, e.g. device was disconnected, STLL occurred, ...

Zephyr USBD Mass Storage sample running on nRF52840 DK

Capture simultaneously with USBPcap and OpenVizsla

Summary

- USB 2.0 is still relevant today
 - USB 3.x backwards compatibility with USB 2.0 is achieved by dual bus
 - USB4 is essentially tunnelling protocol, operating alongside USB 2.0
- Host initiates all communication
 - IN and OUT is always from Host perspective
 - Device cannot send data unless host asks for it (driver submits “IN” URB)
- Software sniffers capture URBs
 - Every URB is captured as 2 “URB packets”
 - Driver to HCI includes data payload from host to device (if any)
 - HCI to driver includes data payload from device to host (if any)
 - URB level capture is sufficient for general use
 - Understanding USB at packet level helps make sense out of the “URB packets”