

no longer a HID device (Xinput / Xusb device)
360 controller is a HID controller with the HID report descriptor removed and the device class, subclass, and protocol set to 0xFF (255)
(ensures that the HID driver does not attach to the device so the Microsoft driver can pick it up)
- vendor ID is 0x45e (Microsoft) and the product ID is 0x028e
(Once you set the device to the same VID and PID the driver will attach to the driver and attempt to enumerate it)
- two descriptors you need to worry about for the controller (because there is no HID report descriptor):
-> the device descriptor, which tells the host things such as

USB version,
device class,
device subclass,
device protocol,
max packet size for endpoint 0,
VID,
PID,
etc

-> the configuration descriptor, which tells the host about the device configuration, each interface, and their endpoints
There is some padding included in the controller's actual configuration and that padding needs to be there for the device to correctly enumerate

```

// usb_desc.c L868
#define DEVICE_CLASS 0xFF
#define DEVICE_SUBCLASS 0xFF
#define DEVICE_PROTOCOL 0xFF
#define BCD_DEVICE 0x0114 // oldly 'DEVICE_VERSION'
#define DEVICE_ATTRIBUTES 0xA0
#define DEVICE_POWER 0xFA
#define VENDOR_ID 0x45e
#define PRODUCT_ID 0x028e
#define MANUFACTURER_NAME '00000000000000000000' // with LEN 10 or 11, show the default S/N
#define MANUFACTURER_NAME_LEN 10 // just in case this 'd fix the S/N... (then, try without a \0.)
#define PRODUCT_NAME '00000000000000000000'
#define PRODUCT_NAME_LEN 10
#define EP0_SIZE 8
#define NUM_ENDPOINTS 2
#define NUM_USB_BUFFERS 64
#define NUM_INTERFACE 4
#define XINPUT_INTERFACE 0
#define XINPUT_RX_ENDPOINT 2
#define XINPUT_RX_SIZE 8 // oldly '3'
#define XINPUT_TX_ENDPOINT 1
#define XINPUT_TX_SIZE 20
#define CONFIG_DESC_SIZE 153
#define ENDPOINT1_CONFIG_ENDPOINT_TRANSMIT_ONLY
#define ENDPOINT2_CONFIG_ENDPOINT_RECEIVE_ONLY
#define ENDPOINT3_CONFIG_ENDPOINT_TRANSMIT_ONLY
#define ENDPOINT4_CONFIG_ENDPOINT_RECEIVE_ONLY
#define ENDPOINT5_CONFIG_ENDPOINT_TRANSMIT_AND_RECEIVE
#define ENDPOINT6_CONFIG_ENDPOINT_TRANSMIT_ONLY

```

// usb_desc.c L123 is the start of HID Report descriptors
-> not used for Xbox360 controller

// usb_desc.c L82 is the start of USB Configuration Descriptor
static uint8_t config_descriptor(CONFIG_DESC_SIZE) = {
 // configuration descriptor, USB spec 9.6.3, page 264-266, Table 9-10
 9, // bLength;
 2, // bDescriptorType (2 == configuration descriptor)
 1, // wTotalLength
 1, // bNumInterfaces
 1, // bConfigurationValue
 0, // iConfiguration
};

```

// bAlternateSetting  
// bInterfaceClass  
// bInterfaceSubClass  
// bInterfaceProtocol  
// iFunction  
};
```

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```

```

// usb_desc.c L66 is the start of USB Device Descriptor  
static uint8_t device_descriptor[] = {  
 18, // bLength  
 1, // bDescriptorType  
 0x00, 0x02, // bcdUSB  
};
```

```

// These descriptors must NOT be "const", because the USB DMA  
// has trouble accessing flash memory with enough bandwidth  
// while the processor is executing from flash.
```

These exist because our device is not HID nor is it generic.
Normally for a HID device the class, subclass, and protocol are all the same, however we need to set them to what's known as Vendor Specific.
The device class, subclass, and protocol are all set to 0xFF.
This signifies to the host that these are vendor specific and handled by a driver.
Endpoint 0 is a reserved endpoint that is used to perform control transfers.
This is what the host uses to probe the device and initialize it. Endpoint 0 has its size set to 8 bytes

only interface that concerns us on the PC

directions are based from the host's point of view and are described in the MSB of the endpoint address.
With setting the most significant bit to 1 making the endpoint an IN.
This means that all button reports going TO the PC will be sent on endpoint 0x81,
while any LED patterns the PC sends the controller are being RECEIVED by the device on endpoint 0x02

other endpoints are used for other peripheral such as headsets, chatpads, etc

only other interface that might be of use to you is the last one, interface 4 (37)
It claims it has 0 endpoints, but this is the interface that handles the security handshake with the Infineon security chip. It is the only interface with a string descriptor

added string descriptor just in case someone decides they want to attempt to replicate a man in the middle device similar to what Brandon created.
In emails between myself and Brandon,
he indicated that the 360 will just stop communicating with the controller if this string descriptor for interface 4 doesn't exist.

```

// usb_desc.c L1576
struct usb_string_descriptor_struct usb_string_xinput_security_descriptor = {  
 3, // bLength  
 178, // bDescriptorType (String)  
 {  
 0x58, 0x00, 0x62, 0x00, 0x06F, 0x00, 0x78, 0x00, 0x20, 0x20, 0x00, 0x53, 0x00, 0x65, 0x00, 0x63, 0x00,  
 0x75, 0x00, 0x72, 0x00, 0x69, 0x00, 0x74, 0x00, 0x79, 0x00, 0x20, 0x20, 0x4D, 0x00, 0x65, 0x00, 0x65,  
 0x74, 0x00, 0x68, 0x00, 0x6F, 0x00, 0x64, 0x00, 0x20, 0x40, 0x33, 0x00, 0x2C, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00,  
 0x56, 0x00, 0x65, 0x00, 0x72, 0x00, 0x73, 0x00, 0x69, 0x00, 0x6F, 0x00, 0x6E, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00,  
 0x31, 0x00, 0x62, 0x00, 0x30, 0x00, 0x30, 0x00, 0x2C, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00, 0xA9, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00,  
 0x32, 0x00, 0x30, 0x00, 0x30, 0x00, 0x35, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00, 0x4D, 0x00, 0x69, 0x00, 0x63, 0x00,  
 0x72, 0x00, 0x6F, 0x00, 0x73, 0x00, 0x6F, 0x00, 0x66, 0x00, 0x74, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00, 0x43, 0x00,  
 0x6F, 0x00, 0x72, 0x00, 0x70, 0x00, 0x6F, 0x00, 0x72, 0x00, 0x61, 0x00, 0x74, 0x00, 0x69, 0x00,  
 0x6F, 0x00, 0x69, 0x00, 0x2E, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00, 0x41, 0x00, 0x6C, 0x00, 0x6C, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00,  
 0x72, 0x00, 0x69, 0x00, 0x67, 0x00, 0x68, 0x00, 0x74, 0x00, 0x73, 0x00, 0x20, 0x00, 0x72, 0x00,  
 0x65, 0x00, 0x73, 0x00, 0x65, 0x00, 0x72, 0x00, 0x76, 0x00, 0x65, 0x00, 0x64, 0x00, 0x2E, 0x00,  
 }  
};
```

next thing that we need to look at, is the way the controller sends button reports to the host.
Once again, Free60 is on top of things with this.
However, pay close attention to the indexes provided. The standard bit format of a byte goes:
bit 7, bit 6, bit 5, bit 4, bit 3, bit 2, bit 1, and bit 0.
Remember this is sent from the device to the host on endpoint 1 in a 20 byte packet.

last endpoint we really care about is endpoint 2 out.
This comes into the device from the PC and contains messages.
The only message we care about is message type 0x01, which is LED control.
The packet will come in 3 bytes with byte 1 being message type and byte 2 as the length.
The 3rd byte contains the pattern to be performed

We need to add 3 simple lines to insert our device into the TeensyLC usb menu,
which when selected defines USB_XINPUT as the usb type

We still need to add a couple of pieces of code so that the correct headers are loaded and objects defined.
We need the compiler that if USB_XINPUT is defined,
then it should create an instance of usb_xinput_class labeled Xinput.

all we have left to do is include usb_xinput.h in the file Wprogram.h
(for usb_xinput.h & usb_xinput.c, these two files contain the libraries
we use to bridge our code with the standard USB code provided by teensyduino)

```

===== for Arduino only =====  
// boards.txt  
teensyLC.menu.usbxinput=(MSF) Shoryuken!(XINPUT_DEVICE)  
teensyLC.menu.usbxinput.build.usbtype=USB_XINPUT  
teensyLC.menu.usbxinput.fake_serial=teensy_gateway
```

```

===== for Arduino only =====  
// usb_inst.cpp  
#ifdef USB_XINPUT  
usb_xinput_class Xinput;  
#endif
```

```

===== for Arduino only =====  
// WProgram.h  
#include "usb_xinput.h"
```

Finally we need to add the command used to ask for this string and specify a response in the usb_descriptor_list[] array.
The host will send a request for 0x0304.
The 0x03 portion indicates the host wants a string.
The 0x04 is the index, which as you remember, is the index we specified as interface 3's interface.
We then tell the device to return security descriptor string we just set up.

```

// #ifdef XINPUT_INTERFACE  
(0x0304, 0x0409, (const uint8_t*)usb_string_xinput_security_descriptor, 0),  
#endif
```