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(54) **Title:** HOST DEVICE COUPLED TO A USB PERIPHERAL AND METHOD OF OPERATING THE SAME

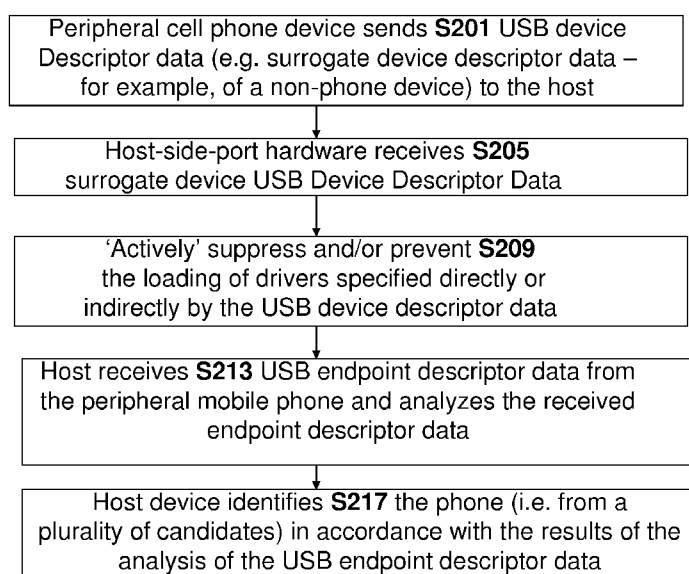


FIG. 9A

(57) **Abstract:** Embodiments of the present invention relate to methods and apparatus for operating a host device (e.g. a 'plug-and-play' host device) coupled to a peripheral device (e.g. a mobile phone). In some embodiments, the host device may analyze peripheral device-descriptive data (e.g. including but not limited to USB endpoint data) and determine information about the peripheral device in accordance with the results of the analysis. Operations that may be carried out by the host device in accordance with results of the analysis include but are not limited to protocol selection, retrieval of cell phone data, and determining software or hardware resource(s) of the peripheral device. In some embodiments, it is possible to actively suppress natural OS behavior whereby a device driver(s) specified by the peripheral device (e.g. in a hardware identifier) is loaded by the host device. For example, it is possible to load a surrogate driver instead. In one example, the hardware identifier is intercepted and not forwarded to a plug-and-play manager executing on the host device.

HOST DEVICE COUPLED TO A USB PERIPHERAL AND METHOD OF OPERATING THE SAME

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 Embodiments of the present invention relate to methods and apparatus for operating a host device (e.g. a 'plug-and-play' host device) coupled to a peripheral device (e.g. a mobile phone).

BACKGROUND AND RELATED ART

USB Descriptor Data

10 USB provides an expandable, hot-pluggable Plug and Play serial interface that ensures a standard, low-cost connection for peripheral devices such as storage devices, keyboards, joysticks, printers, scanners, modems, and digital cameras.

 USB uses a set of data called "descriptors" to allow devices to be properly recognized by the host. In USB 1.x, the following five descriptors were used: 'Device descriptor,'
15 'Configuration Descriptor,' 'Interface Descriptor,' 'Endpoint Descriptor,' and 'String Descriptor.'

 The first four of these descriptors may be arranged hierarchically as illustrated in FIG. 1. According to the "Renesas" website (<http://www2.renesas.com>):

 (A) the Device Descriptor "specifies information such as the supported USB version, the
20 Device Class, Device SubClass, Protocol, and maximum packet size for Endpoint 0. The Device Descriptor includes "Vendor ID, Product ID, Device version, number of possible configurations, and Index of String Descriptor." There is exactly one device ID per device.

 (B) the Configuration Descriptor "specifies information such as the number of interfaces, and the value for selecting the configuration." The Configure Descriptor includes: "Device
25 attributes (i.e. how the device is powered), Consumption Electricity, and Index of String Descriptor." There are one or more configuration descriptors per device. As shown in FIG. 1, each configuration descriptor has one or more interface descriptors.

 (C) the Interface Descriptor "specifies information such as the value for selecting the interface." As shown in FIG. 1B, the Interface Descriptor is a 'struct' that includes: "Number of
30 alternative settings, Number of endpoints, Interface Class, Interface SubClass, Interface Protocol, String Descriptor Index."

(D) the Endpoint Descriptor “Specifies information such as the value for selecting the endpoint.” The Endpoint Descriptor includes “Transfer type (direction of transfer), Maximum packet size available for transfer, and Interval for transfers.” The Endpoint Descriptor “Exists
35 independently for each Interface Descriptor. Depending on the interface, there may be an Interface Descriptor without Endpoint Descriptors, since Endpoint 0 is defined by a Device Descriptor and not an Endpoint Descriptor.”

Sometimes, in the literature, people use the term ‘Device Descriptor’ to refer to additional hierarchies of USB descriptor data, below the ‘Device Descriptor’ level. In the present
40 disclosure, USB ‘Device Descriptor’ data specifically refers to data of the USB ‘Device Descriptor’ hierarchy.

Plug and Play Apparatus and Techniques

Plug-and-play techniques and apparatus have been ubiquitous in the computing world for well over a decade. Operating systems that provide plug and play functionality include but are
45 not limited to Windows® (i.e. various ‘flavors’ including but not limited to Windows 98, Windows CE, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista and Windows 7), MacOS® and many distributions of Linux.

FIGS. 2A-2B respectively are a block diagram and a flow chart describing a system including a printer coupled to a host device and a method of operating the host device and
50 printer. In response to a device coupling between printer **20** (having port **22**) and host device **100** (for example, a laptop, desktop or any other ‘PC’ device), printer **20** sends USB Device Descriptor data to host device **100** via respective USB ports (i.e. host-side ‘port’ **22** which may be a ‘male’ USB connector and device-side ‘port’ **110** which may be a ‘female’ USB socket) (see step **S21**).

A piece of operating system code running on host device **100** known as the USB host controller (illustrated in FIG. 1 as ‘USB host controller code **134**’ which resides in memory **120**
55 and is executed by processor((s)) listens to host-side port **110** and receives the USB device descriptor. The USB hub driver (i.e. implemented as executing code) generates directly or indirectly (e.g. by invoking a function call of one or more other code module(s)) a so-called
60 ‘Hardware ID’ from at least a portion of the data of the USB Device Descriptor.

This ‘hardware ID’ specific for the peripheral device (in FIG. 2A, specific for the printer) is: (i) generated according to content of the USB Device Descriptor and (ii) forwarded (see step

S23 of FIG. 2B) from the executing USB host controller **134** code to another piece of executing operating system code known as the plug and play manager **144**. Plug and play manager **144** responds to receiving the peripheral device identifier (in this case, a printer identifier) by loading device driver(s) **26** selected from a 'repository' or 'library' of device drivers that matches the hardware identifier (in this case, a printer identifier) (see step **S25** of FIG. 2B).

In FIG. 2A, this repository is referred to as the 'OS Device Driver Database **142**' which (i) is located on the 'host-side' of the communications link **190** between respective USB ports **22, 11**, (ii) may reside in any combination of device(s) on the host side including host device **100** and/or any other device; (iii) may reside in any combination of volatile **120** and/or non-volatile **122** storage; and which (iv) typically includes some sort of indexing data structure(s) which maps between various hardware IDs and the actual data driver data object(s) (e.g. files or any other data object). The 'OS Device Driver Database **142**' and/or any portion thereof may be provided as a single data structure and/or may be distributed among data structures. In one non-limiting example, portions of the entirety of the 'OS Device Driver Database **142**' may be located in the OS 'Registry.'

Specifying of a Device Driver

The driver loaded in step **S25** is not a generic driver determined exclusively by and/or primarily by a USB device class (e.g. a generic printer driver, a generic modem driver). Instead, a 'customer' device driver (i.e. as opposed to a 'generic' or 'standard' device driver for that device class – e.g. 'standard printer driver,' etc) that is 'specific for' the particular 'hardware ID' and that is 'specific for' the USB device descriptor data passed from the peripheral in step **S23** is loaded in step **S25**.

There is a casual relation between (i) the content of the USB Device Descriptor passed in step **S21** from the peripheral to the host which determines the Hardware ID (as well as the content of the hardware ID passed from the USB hub driver to the plug-and-play manager in step **S23**); and (ii) the identity of the actual device driver loaded into memory **120** in step **S25**. Even though the USB Device Descriptor as well as the Hardware ID do not exclusively determine the identity of the actual device driver loaded into memory **120** in step **S25** (this is determined in conjunction with the content of at least a portion of the host-side-residing OS device driver database **142**), the USB Device Descriptor as well as the Hardware ID certainly play a central role in determining the identity of the actual device driver.

Thus, in the present disclosure, it may be said that because the USB Device Descriptor as well as the Hardware ID play this central role in determining the identity of the actual device driver, that each 'specify' the device-specific driver loaded for the peripheral device (in FIG. 2A, this device is a printer **20** – in FIG. 2B, this driver is loaded in step **S25**).

Steps **S27** and **S29** of FIG. 2B

The printer device driver(s)**26** loaded in step **S25** exposes a printer API that translates device-independent printer commands (e.g. "EndPage", or "PrintWindow") to the specific printer's language. In addition, the printer API may also provide support for commands that are understood by a specific printer but are not necessarily device-independent printer commands, through API call such as "WritePrinter." In this sense printer device driver(s) **26** may 'expand' or 'extend' the generic device-independent printer API to include additional printer commands.

The printer API provided by printer device driver(s) **26** is available to user applications **24** (for example, word processor applications and Internet browsers or any other application) which utilize the printer API to send (see step **S27** of FIG. 1B) specific printer commands (abbreviated as PCs) to the printer. The printer **20** receives these printer commands and sends (see step **S29** of FIG. 1B) printer responses (i.e. 'on line' or 'out of toner') (abbreviated as PRs) to the user application **24**.

FIG. 2C-2D describe a parallel case where the instead of coupling a printer device, a mass storage device **30** (having port **32**) is coupled to host device . Thus, steps **S31-39** are parallel to step **S21-29**, storage device driver **36** is parallel to printer driver **36**.

Coupling of Composite Devices to PC Hosts

FIGS. 2A-2D relate to the case where a single or 'simple' device is presented to the host **100** by the peripheral via host-side port **100**.

In other example, the user may couple a 'composite' device to the host device **200**. The USB spec defines a 'composite device' as "A device that has multiple interfaces controlled independently of each other."

Using composite device, multiple functions are combined into a single device. For example, a 'mouse and a webcam' or a 'printer and a scanner.' The example of FIGS. 3A-3B relate to the case of a 'printer and a mass-storage device.' In this example, multiple drivers are loaded for a USB peripheral single device- the 'device descriptor' passed from the composite device **40** to the host **100**, and the 'hardware ID' passed from the USB hub driver **134** and the

125 plug and play manager **144** play a role in determining which particular drivers (i.e. specific for each device of the multiple devices of the composite device) are loaded for the 'composite device' **40**. For a composite USB hub, hub driver code **134** may include a 'composite bus' component. Thus, for the case of the 'composite device,' the USB device descriptor and the 'hardware ID,' each may be said to 'specify device-specific drivers.'

130 FIGS. 3A-3B illustrate four possible 'peripheral device profiles'/USB fingerprints of peripheral devices that may be coupled with a host device **100** via a USB port. **100**.

Although the details in the specific implementation of various steps may differ for the composite device case, at the level of description of FIGS. 3A-3B (see elements **40**, **42**; see steps **S41**, **S43**, **S45**, **S47** and **s49**), in all examples the host device loads multiple device drivers. In all
135 examples, the host can send commands to multiple 'targets' after loading the drivers – for example, in the example of FIG. 3B, the host can send mass storage device commands to (i) a 'target' interface descriptor associated with a mass storage device type and (ii) 'target' interface descriptor associated with a printer device type.

Cell Phone Commands

140 Mobile telephones are ubiquitous in 21st century life, and require no introduction. Fig. 4 is a block diagram of an exemplary cellular telephone device **300** including: a display screen **310**, a keyboard **304** (for example, a numerical keypad including mechanical buttons or provided in the context of 'touch-screen' functionality), cellular communication circuitry **314**, volatile and/or non-volatile memory **320**, one or more processors **130**, a device-side port **322** and an
145 antenna **306**.

Cellular communication circuitry **314** (i.e. including any combination of hardware and/or software for communicating with the cellular network according to a cellular network protocol) is configured to handle communication with the cellular network (e.g. including but not limited to Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS),
150 Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Evolution-Data Optimized (EV-DO), Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE), 3GSM, Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), Digital AMPS (IS-136/TDMA), and Integrated Digital Enhanced Network (iDEN)). For example, cellular communication circuitry **314** may handle voice and/or data protocols and/or messaging protocols of the cellular network.

155 Although cellular communication circuitry is illustrated separately from CPU **130** and memory **320** this is not a requirement and in some embodiments one or more functions of the cellular network communication circuitry **314** is implemented by the processor **130** and memory **320**. It is noted that 'circuitry' refers to any combination of hardware and software and is not limited to 'pure hardware' implementation.

160 According to the example of FIG. 4, the following items are stored within memory **320**: data storage repository **328** for storing cell-phone-specific data cellular telephones (e.g. storing received SMS messages or for storing network identifier data for identifying the cellular phone's device identifier or subscriber number, a log of cellular network operations carried out by the phone device **300**, or address book information), and data management code **324** for managing data access to the cellular-telephone-specific data.

165 It is appreciated that FIG. 4 is a block diagram, and that memory **320** may include different types of memory such as generic storage (e.g. flash memory formatted using a file system or as object-oriented storage) as well as other types of storage (e.g. a special cell-phone chip in which a cell phone device identifier is stored). Similarly, data storage repository **328** is only illustrated in general terms and may be distributed over various locations – e.g. there is no requirement for SMS data and address book data to be stored together, SMS data may be stored in more than one format or location, etc

170 Data management code **324** (i.e. when executed by processor(s) **130**) regulates access to the cell-phone-specific data stored in cell-phone-specific data storage repository **328**. For example, a set of commands or command sequences may be defined for accessing previously-received SMS messages or for accessing cellular log records (i.e. describing previous cellular network operations) or for accessing address book entries or for accessing a cell phone identifier.

180 FIG. 5A is a flow-chart of a routine for handling SMS by a cellular telephone according to the prior art. In step **S11**, an SMS is received into the cellular telephone from the cellular network according to any pre-defined protocol defined by the cellular network. In step **S15**, the cell phone device **300** responds by storing the SMS (Short Message Service) storage in the data storage repository **328**. As noted earlier, after the SMS is stored in the data storage repository **328** the hardware and/or software of the cell phone **300** may define a particular scheme or protocol for retrieving the SMS – for example, by a host device **100** coupled with the cell phone device. By defining a set of operations for accessing this data, code **324** and/or any dedicated

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hardware may regular access to this type (i.e. cell phone identifier information) of cell phone-specific data.

FIG. 5B is a flow-chart of a routine for handling a cellular network request for cellular telephone identifier information (e.g. International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI), Electronic Serial Number (ESN), or Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID)). The identifier information may be a control number of control data object used by the cellular network for cell phone activation. In step **S21**, the cellular phone receives a request for the phone identifier from the cellular network, and in step **S25** the phone **300** responds to the request by accessing and/or reading the data from memory **320**. For example, the phone may have a special chip including non-modifiable data that is also part of memory **320**. The phone may be 'hardcoded' or configured by software (e.g. by operating system software) to provide this identifier data only after a specific request by the network or by a coupled host **100** via port **322**. By defining a set of operations for accessing this data, code **324** and/or any dedicated hardware may regular access to this type (i.e. cell phone identifier information) of cell phone-specific data.

FIG. 5C is a flow-chart of a routine for logging cellular operations by a cellular telephone that carries out operations to interact with the cellular network according to the prior art. In step **S31**, the cell phone **300** carries out a cellphone operation – for example, sending or receiving an SMS or sending or receiving a voice cell phone call. In step **S35**, the cell phone device **300** responds to the carrying out of the operation by logging the operation to a 'cell phone log' stored in data repository **328**. The hardware and/or software of the cell phone **300** may define a particular scheme or protocol for retrieving, at a later time, data of the cellular operations log or cell phone log residing in the data storage repository **328**. By defining a set of operations for accessing this data, code **324** and/or any dedicated hardware may regular access to this type (i.e. cell phone identifier information) of cell phone-specific data.

FIG. 5D is a flow chart of employing data of an address book for initiating a cellular voice phone call via a cellular network. An address book entry stored in data storage repository **328** whose access is regulated by cell phone **300** (e.g. by code **324** which may define a standard series of operations for accessing the data) is specified by a user. The address book entry includes, at a minimum, a telephone number of a 'target' mapped to additional textual information about the target. When the address book entry is specified, the cell phone **400** responds by initiating a voice cell-phone call and/or by sending an SMS from phone **300** via the

cellular network. By defining a set of operations for accessing this data, code **324** and/or any dedicated hardware may regulate access to this type (i.e. cell phone identifier information) of cell phone-specific data.

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Communicating With a Peripheral Telephone Device From a Host Device

It is common for cell-phone vendors to provide ‘phone suite’ software applications for communicating with a cell phone coupled to a host computer **100** – for example, running a ‘plug-and-play’ operating system such as Mac OS® or Windows® XP or Windows Vista® or
225 Windows 7®.

When the cell phone device **300** is coupled to the host **100** as a peripheral ‘slave’ device, it is possible for the user to, for example, copy data (e.g. SMS data or phone address books entries) to his/her laptop or desktop computer and/or to operate the phone using a keyboard or other user control of the ‘host device.’ (e.g. laptop or desktop computer).

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Upon coupling of the cell phone to the host device via the USB port, cell phone sends a USB hardware ID to the host device as in steps **S21**, **S31**, and **S41**. However, there is no pre-defined USB device class for cell phones as is the case for other peripherals (i.e. printers, modems, etc). Thus, the USB hardware ID corresponds to devices other than cellular phone devices – in the present disclosure, these non-cellular phone devices are referred to as ‘surrogate
235 devices.’

For the present disclosure, a ‘surrogate device’ is a device having a class or type that is different from a phone device class – exemplary surrogate devices include but are not limited to USB hubs, modems, printers, wireless devices and human interface devices (HID).

FIGS. 6A-6B describe a situation related to the case where mobile phone is coupled to a
240 host device (e.g. a PC) executing software of ‘mobile phone suite’ software. The executing code of the phone suite application in memory **120** is labeled as **152** in FIG. 6A.

In step **S101** of FIG. 6A, in response to a device coupling between the host **100** and the mobile phone **200** (for example, a wired or wireless USB coupling), the mobile phone **200**, presents itself to the host as a surrogate device (or array of one or more surrogate devices) other
245 than a phone by passing a “surrogate device identifier” describing an array of one or non-phone devices. This surrogate device identifier is received by host device **100** via host-side port **110**

(for example, a USB port). In particular, this surrogate device identifier is received by 'USB host controller' **134** of the operating system.

250 In many examples, this surrogate device identifier describes a 'composite' device see the discussion above with respect to FIGS. 2-3).

As was seen for previous cases (see step **S23** of FIG. 1A, step **S33** of FIG. 1D, step **S75** of FIG. 3B) in FIGS. 6A-6B USB Host Controller **134** automatically forwards (see step **S105**) any device identifier (i.e. either the simple identifier or the identifier associated with a composite surrogate device) received via host-side port **110** to plug-and-play-manager **144** – thus, in the
255 example of FIGS. 4A-4B, the surrogate device identifier is forwarded to plug-and-play-manager **144** (step **S105**).

In general, plug and play manager **144** then loads (in step **S109**) into memory **120** a set of one or more drivers that match the device identifier(s) it receiver from USB host controller **134**. For the specific yet ubiquitous example where the surrogate device identifier refers to a
260 composite device, one or more teachings of FIGS. 2-3 are employed in step **S109** for example, to load/invoke multiple driver objects for a surrogate composite device.

In one example relating to step **S109**, if the user couples an audio device (class 01h) to the host **100** via host-side port **110**, plug and play manager **144** loads appropriate audio device drivers into memory **120**, and these audio device drivers execute in kernel mode. Thus, for the
265 particular case of FIGS. 6A-6B, the plug-and-play manager **144**, which is not 'aware' of the 'true identity' of mobile phone **200**, loads into memory **120** the surrogate device driver(s) **140** for the one or more surrogate devices of the surrogate device array (for example, printer drivers or modem drivers or human interface device (HID) drivers or any other drivers) – this is **S109** of FIG. 6A.

270 In FIG. 6B, the term 'surrogate device driver(s) **140**' refers either to the device driver specified by the hardware ID passed from the phone **200** to the host or, for the case of phones that present themselves as composite devices, to the device driver 'indirectly' specified by a USB hardware ID.

Surrogate Device Driver(s) **140** does not provide a 'phone command interface. Instead,
275 surrogate device driver is configured to receive and handle commands that match its device type – if 'surrogate device driver' **140** is a 'Wireless Communication Device' driver (or includes a 'Wireless Communication Device' for the case where there are a plurality of surrogate devices

that are part of a composite surrogate device), then the surrogate device API exposed by surrogate device driver **140** is a 'Wireless Communication Device' command interface (i.e. for handling 'generic' and/or proprietary printer commands). If 'surrogate device driver' **140** is a modem driver, then the surrogate device API exposed by surrogate device driver **140** is a modem command interface, if 'surrogate device driver' is a mass storage driver, then the surrogate device API exposed by surrogate device driver **140** is a mass storage drive interface, as so on.

For the case of a composite surrogate device, the statements of the preceding paragraph may be true for each surrogate driver(s) of each device type.

One real-life example from known mobile phones is illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7B. FIG. 7A illustrates a 'tree description' of visible on a host device (in this case, operating the Windows® operating system) that has connected to a single Nokia ® N95 phone that presents itself as a composite device comprising more than one surrogate device; FIG. 7B illustrates a 'tree description' of visible on a host device (in this case, operating the Windows® operating system) that has connected to a single Sony Ericsson ® K310 phone

In this case of the Nokia® phone (see FIG. 7A), when the phone device is coupled to the host device (i.e. where the phone device is a 'peripheral device'), the phone device presents itself in step **301** as a composite device including a plurality of USB interface descriptor... This surrogate composite device includes a number of USB interface descriptors – including (i) a 'Nokia N95 8GB Portable Device' of the 'Portable Device' device interface descriptor; (ii) a 'Nokia N95 Modem' Interface descriptor; (iii) a Nokia N95 8GB USB ports of the 'port device type') and (iv) six separate wireless communications device.

In this case of the Sony-Ericsson® phone (see FIG. 7B), when the phone device is coupled to the host device (i.e. where the phone device is a 'peripheral device'), the phone device presents itself in step **301** as a composite device). This surrogate composite device includes a number of USB interface descriptors (i) two separate modem devices; and (ii) two separate port devices.

For the case of 'composite surrogate devices', multiple surrogate class drivers **140** are loaded in step **S109** for the single mobile phone (see FIGS. 2-3). For the example of the Nokia ® N95 and the Sony Ericsson ® K310 phones, the drivers for the devices illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7B are loaded in step **S109**, and are collectively known as surrogate class drivers **140**.

310 In some examples related to phones that present themselves as composite surrogate devices, having multiple devices of the same type (for example, more than one 'modem' as illustrated in FIG. 7B) may be useful to allow the host to communicate with the phone over similar multiple data channels.

315 In order for phone suite application **152** of FIG. 152 (i.e. which is a client of the surrogate device drivers **142**) to communicate with phone **200**, phone suite application **152** utilizes the device API provided by the surrogate device driver **140**. Since phone suite application **152** is custom-made and hard-wired for a particular family of phones (in some implementations, a given manufacturer (e.g. Motorola) may market several families of phones – in this case, the user may be able to type in his/her particular model or may provide related information using some sort of PC-based menu interface), phone suite application **152** is able to issue surrogate device commands rather than phone command according to some sort of mapping.

320 In one example, many phones expand the MODEM protocol (which was originally used for AT-commands) to additional commands, which all start with the AT-commands. These commands may be used to a variety of operations on the mobile phone **200** including managing contacts, getting information on the phone, updating phone software, etc. . For example. Nokia(s) has a proprietary protocol called F-BUS used with its S40 family of phones. The communication starts with the following AT command:

Host: AT&F

Phone: AT&F OK

Host: AT*nokiafbus

Phone: AT

330 ... from this point, the communication is in the F-BUS binary language. The F-BUS protocol includes a command to switch back to AT-commands protocol.

The commands sent by phone suite application **152** (for example, AT commands or F-Bus commands or printer commands such as 'line feed' or 'print test page') are thus surrogate device commands – specific to a surrogate device such as a printer or a modem or any other surrogate device. They may specific either to a 'generic version of a surrogate device' or to a specific version of a surrogate device (analogous to device drivers that expand the basic command set for a particular device such as a modem or printer).

A Discussion of FIG. 8

FIG. 8 is a flow chart providing a highly simplified description of a host device executing 'phone suite software' communicating with a peripheral phone device according to the prior art.

In step **S61**, host receives a USB hardware identifier (e.g. corresponding to a non-phone surrogate device(s)) from the peripheral phone device. In step **S65**, the host **100** loads the device driver(s) (e.g. surrogate device drivers) specified by the USB hardware identifier received from the peripheral phone **300**.

In step **S69**, the host (e.g. phone suite software **152**) communicates with the peripheral phone device **300** using the phone-specific loaded device drivers.

Below is a list of various features of the 'phone suite' paradigm for communicating peripheral cell phone devices:

- (i) typically, each phone is associated with a different set of drivers. The situation illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7B where phones from different vendors require different drivers of different USB classes is not the exception, but is common;
- (ii) in order to communicate with a cell phone, it is required to load one and often a number of phone-specific drivers specific to the cell phone coupled to the host. After the drivers phone-specific are loaded, the host employs the phone-specific drivers to communicate with the cell phone;
- (iii) different phones require different drivers and load different combinations of drivers, often having different USB classes.
- (iv) Although PC phone suites from different vendors may support similar functionality (e.g. retrieve SMS, retrieve entries from the address book, add entry to the address book, etc), typically phones from different vendors implement these 'data access operations' differently, and employ different protocols for reading cell phone data from repository **328**.
- (v) PC phone suite software **152** is usually 'hard-coded' to support a set of phones sold by the phone vendor, and *a priori* includes data and/or code describing that phone vendor's "schemes" for accessing data in the storage repository **328**.

SUMMARY OF EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the disclosed subject-matter relate to methods and apparatus for communicating with a peripheral cell phone device whereby instead of relying on the cell phone drivers directly or indirectly specified by the USB hardware identifier passed by the cellphone to

370 the host, it is possible to (i) actively suppress the loading of a peripheral-device-specific driver into memory and (ii) to identify the cellphone from a plurality of candidates without relying on device drivers. Once the cellphone is properly identified (e.g. to determine a vendor identity, to determine phone hardware or software capabilities, to determine a protocol recognized by the peripheral phone, etc), it is possible to communicate with a cellphone according to its particular
375 'language' even if no information about the identity of the cellphone is provided to the host *a priori* (i.e. manually provided or provided by loading the cellphone-specific device driver).

In one non-limiting example, it is possible to analyze endpoint descriptor data of the peripheral cell phone, and then to compare the endpoint descriptor data to a database – for example, residing on a host side of a host-peripheral USB interface. It has been determined that
380 for many cases, USB endpoint descriptor data by itself and/or in combination with other USB-fingerprint data (e.g. USB interface descriptor and/or USB configuration descriptor and/or USB device descriptor data) suffices, in many cases, to specify one or more of (i) a phone vendor name; (ii) a phone model name; (iii) phone hardware and/or software resources; (iv) phone protocol features and (v) one or more additional phone-specific features.

385 As such, instead of assuming *a priori* that a user has coupled to the host device a phone from a specific vendor, it is possible to provide a relatively 'universal phone host' product which configures a host to appropriately communicate with phone devices from a relatively 'large' numbers of vendors and with a relatively 'large' number of models.

Instead of requiring the user to load into host device memory phone drivers when
390 coupling the phone to the host device, it is possible to (i) suppress this behavior; (ii) 'recognize the phone' (i.e. even from a relatively 'large' and/or 'diverse' set of candidates) without relying on device drivers. In many cases, this obviates the need for users to install vendor-specific PC phone suites on their host devices, and allows the user to simply plug in almost any phone of a relatively large 'set' of phone to his/her host device and communicate with the coupled
395 peripheral phone device (i.e. in many cases regardless of vendors) from the host device.

In different examples, it is possible for a user, from the host, to carry out various cellphone related operations from the host device in a substantially phone-model independent and/or phone-vendor independent and/or phone-chipset-independent and/or phone-operating-system independent manner. This feature is provided despite the fact that most cellphones provide
400 model-specific and/or vendor-specific schemes for accessing cellphone data. Exemplary cell-

phone related operations include but are not limited to: (i) reading, writing or deleting SMS messages; (ii) reading or modifying a cell phone log; (iii) reading cell phone identifier information (e.g. International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI), Electronic Serial Number (ESN), or Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID)); and (iv) reading or modifying address book entrees.

In one non-limiting example, it is possible to maintain a database whereby a 'key' of each entry is cellphone-model specific data (e.g. USB fingerprint data down to the 'endpoint descriptor level') and that 'data' of each entry describes information about the specific model (e.g. vendor name, model number, protocol(s) recognized, schemes for accessing SMS or address book or log or phone identifier data, phone hardware or software resources, etc). When a 'candidate phone' is coupled to the host device, data descriptive of the 'candidate phone' (e.g. 'endpoint descriptor' data or other data) is used as a key to effect a 'look up' in the host-side database. After matching this descriptive data with the entry that provides the closest match, it is possible to read, from the host-side database, information specific to the now-'identified' cellphone model.

It is then possible to display this information or related information to the user and/or to communicate with the phone in a vendor-specific or model-specific manner (e.g. according to the 'correct protocols').

Some embodiments of the disclosed subject-matter relate to techniques for suppressing and/or preventing the loading into memory of one or more specified drivers. Although this feature was explained above in the context of cell phone peripheral devices, it is now disclosed that, in some embodiments, this feature may be provided for any peripheral device (e.g. 'slave device') directly coupled with the host via a wired or wireless USB port, including but not limited to cell phone devices.

Some embodiments of the disclosed subject-matter relate to technique for 'identifying' and/or 'recognizing' a peripheral cell phone device and/or carrying out a model-specific or vendor-specific operation from the host related to the peripheral cell phone. Although this feature was explained above in the context of cell phone peripheral devices, it is now disclosed that, in some embodiments, this feature may be provided for any peripheral device (e.g. 'slave device') directly coupled with the host via a wired or wireless USB port, including but not limited to cell phone devices.

It is now disclosed a method of retrieving cell-phone related data from a peripheral cell phone device by a host device, the method comprising:

a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral cell
435 phone device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;

b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and

c. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, retrieving by the host device from the peripheral cell phone device at least one:

A. one or more SMS message(s);

440 B. a cell phone log or a portion thereof;

C. one or more cell phone-address-book entries; and

D. retrieving an IMEI or ESN or MEID hardware identifier.

In one example, phones from a 'first vendor' or from a 'first family of models' employ a first scheme for retrieving SMS messages (or other cell-phone data such as cell phone logs, address-books entries, or hardware identifiers), while phones from a 'second vendor' or from a
445 'second family of model.' In this example, it is possible to employ USB endpoint descriptor to identify the phone vendor and/or model and/or chipset and/or model family to determine if the phone is from a 'first family' or a 'second family' In non-limiting embodiments, there may be any number of families/vendors – for example, hundreds or thousands or more.

450 Once the vendor or family or chipset or other identifying characteristic is determined, it is possible to utilize the 'appropriate' scheme according to the results of the phone model/model type identification. Thus, if it is determined from the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data (and optionally additional data – e.g. 'higher levels' of the USB tree) that a 'candidate' phone is from the 'first family,' then the cell-phone related data (e.g. SMS messages, etc) is
455 retrieved from the peripheral phone device by the host device using a retrieval 'scheme' associated with the first family of phones. Alternatively, if it is determined from the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data that a 'candidate' phone is from the 'second family,' then the cell-phone related data (e.g. SMS messages, etc) is retrieved from the peripheral phone device by the host device using a retrieval 'scheme' associated with the second family of phones.

460 It is now disclosed for the first time a method of determining peripheral device property(ies) by a host device that is coupled to the peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;

465 b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and

c. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, determining at least one of:

A. a memory capacity of the peripheral device;

B. a cellular network type(s) supported by the peripheral device;

470 C. a presence or absence of an onboard keyboard on the peripheral device;

D. an SMS repository capacity and/or an cellphone address book capacity of the peripheral device; and

E. a SMS and/or cellular phone log and/or cell phone address book and/or cellular phone hardware identifier retrieval scheme.

475 In one example, a first model of phones (e.g. a Nokia® phone) provides a first memory capacity, while a second model of phones (e.g. an Apple® phone) provides a second memory capacity. In this example, it is possible to employ USB endpoint descriptor to identify the phone vendor and/or model and/or chipset and/or model family to determine if the phone (or any peripheral device – not necessarily limited to phone devices) is from a ‘first family’ or a ‘second
480 family’ In non-limiting embodiments, there may be any number of families/vendors – for example, hundreds or thousands or more.

It is possible to store a table (or other data structure) of peripheral device features on the host side mapping peripheral device identification information with information describing capabilities of each peripheral device – e.g. ‘Model X1’ has 8 Gigabytes of memory, ‘Model X2’
485 has 12 Gigabytes of memory, etc. Once model-identifying information derived from the USB endpoint descriptor (and optionally additional data – e.g. ‘higher levels’ of the USB tree) about the vendor or family or chipset or other identifying characteristic is determined, it is possible to effect a ‘look-up’ of a data structure describing different capabilities of various models. In this manner, the host device can utilize the ‘USB endpoint descriptor data’ to determine one or more
490 hardware or software capabilities of a peripheral device (e.g. memory capacity, network type, etc.)

It is now disclosed for the first time a method of sending a command from a host device to a composite peripheral device coupled to the host device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- 495 a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the composite peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, the composite peripheral device having a plurality of interface descriptors;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. according to the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, selecting a
- 500 target interface descriptor selected from the plurality of interface descriptors; and
- d. routing a command sent to the peripheral device to the interface specified by the target interface descriptor.

In one example, a peripheral device presents itself to the host device as a composite device including two wireless communications devices (i.e. referred to as 'WC1' and 'WC2')

505 and three modem devices referred to as ('M1' and 'M2' and 'M3'). In this example, any given command from the host device to the peripheral device may be routed to any one of five 'interfaces' of the USB composite peripheral device – i.e. to the USB interface associated with WC1 (first USB interface of the peripheral device), to the USB interface associated with WC2 (second USB interface of the peripheral device), to the USB interface associated with M1 (third

510 USB interface of the peripheral device), to the USB interface associated with M2 (fourth USB interface of the peripheral device), or to the USB interface associated with M3 (fifth USB interface of the peripheral device).

In some embodiments, it is possible for a command sequence (e.g. a phone command sequence) to be implemented as a sequence of surrogate device commands. For example, on a

515 particular model, a command to display a photo may be implemented as the following sequence: "Command 1 to WC 2," "Command 2 to WC 2," Command 3 to WC 1" and "Command 4 to M1." In this example, each of the four commands needs to be routed to a particular USB interface selected from the 5 interfaces of the composite device. Thus, the first command from the host needs to be routed to the WC2 interface (i.e. instead of the WC1, M1, M2 or M3

520 interface), the second command needs to be routed to the WC2 interface and so on.

In some embodiments, for a number of devices (e.g. phones or PDAs or any other peripheral devices), each device model encodes various commands according to a different

‘underlying command scheme’ – for example, a first cell phone model (e.g. a certain Andoid® phone model) expects to receive a ‘retrieve SMS’ command according to a first set of underlying commands (e.g. ‘surrogate device commands’ such as modem commands or wireless communications device) of a ‘lower level’ protocol(s), while a second phone model (e.g. a certain RIM® phone model) expects to receive a a ‘retrieve SMS’ command according to a second set of underlying commands. The ‘translation’ scheme bewteen the ‘higher level command’ (e.g. retrieve SMS) and the ‘lower level command’ (e.g. modem commands or WC commands) may be particular to different composite devices.

In this example, it is possible to maintain on the host device a per-model (or per-model family) map (or other data structure) explaining how ‘higher level’ commands are translated into lower level ‘device commands’ to be sent to the peripheral device. For example, the vendors or even different phone models from the same vendors each maintain different schemes and each phone model (or other peripheral device) may be mapped to a different scheme-descriptor. Once the peripheral device is identified as a particular peripheral device model (e.g. phone model) in accordance with the USB endpoint data (and optionally additional data), it is possible to invoke the ‘matching’ translation scheme. Part of this scheme for translating commands may also describe to which interface (e.g. to M1 or WC2, etc) to ‘lower level command’ is to be routed when sent from the host device to the peripheral device.

Thus, in this non-limiting example, (i) each peripheral device model is associated with a different ‘mapping scheme’ between the higher and lower level commands; (ii) each scheme routes ‘lower level’ commands differently; (iii) once the particular model is identified according to USB endpoint data (and optionally additional data), it is possible to employ the ‘correct’ matching scheme – this matching scheme specifies how to route (i.e. to a target USB interface - .e.g. to M1 or WC2, etc) commands sent from the host device to the peripheral device; (iv) commands are thus routed according to the identified device model, and thus are routed in accordance with results of analyzing USB endpoint data (and optionally additional data).

Each peripheral device may use different protocols for encoding commands. For example, a device from ‘Vendor A’ (i.e. ‘Model X’) may encode a command for retrieving a photograph or for retrieving a cell-phone log using a text protocol (e.g. an XML or SOAP protocol) while a device from ‘Vendor B’ (i.e. ‘Model Y’) may encode a command for retrieving a photograph or for retrieving a binary protocol. Once the particular model is determined (i.e. in

555 accordance with results of analyzing USB endpoint data and optionally additional data), it is possible to employ a 'matching scheme' for encoding commands that matches the particular model - this matching scheme may relate to protocol selection or to when to switch from a first protocol to a second protocol.

It is now disclosed for the first time a method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- 560 a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from a peripheral device coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device;
- c. according to the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a binary protocol-text protocol selection that prefers a text protocol over candidate binary
- 565 protocol(s) or a binary protocol over candidate text protocol(s); and
- d. encoding a command using the selected text or binary protocol.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 570 FIG. 1A illustrates a hierarchical structure of USB descriptor data (prior art).
- FIGS. 1B-1C describes various fields of USB endpoint descriptor data (prior art).
- FIGS. 2A, 2C, 3A and 6B illustrate various prior art systems including a host device and a peripheral device (prior art).
- FIGS. 2B, 2D, 3B, 6A and 8 illustrate various prior art routines for operating a host device
- 575 and/or a peripheral device (prior art).
- FIG. 4 illustrates a prior art cellular telephone device (prior art).
- FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate various prior art cellular telephone routines (prior art).
- FIG. 7 relates to a composite device presented by a peripheral device telephones to a host device (prior art).
- 580 FIGS. 9-13, 15-17, 20-23, and 26-27 illustrate various routines for operating a host device and/or a peripheral device according to some embodiments.
- FIGS. 14, 18, and 24-25 illustrate various systems including host device and/or a peripheral device according to some embodiments.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The claims below will be better understood by referring to the present detailed description of example embodiments with reference to the figures. The description, embodiments
590 and figures are not to be taken as limiting the scope of the claims. It should be understood that not every feature of the presently disclosed methods, apparatuses, and computer readable media having stored thereon is necessary in every implementation. It should also be understood that throughout this disclosure, where a process or method is shown or described, the steps of the method may be performed in any order or simultaneously, unless it is clear from the context that
595 one step depends on another being performed first. As used throughout this application, the word “may” is used in a permissive sense (i.e., meaning “having the potential to”), rather than the mandatory sense (i.e. meaning “must”).

Embodiments of the present invention relate to method, apparatus, and system whereby a client application executing on the host device can appropriately communicate with any mobile
600 phone of a ‘large list’ of candidate phones including peripheral-protocol dissimilar methods even in situations there is little or no manually-provided ‘guidance’ about the particular phone model from the user (e.g. where the user would type in the phone model or the name of the vendor).

In the present disclosure ‘electronic circuitry’ is intended broadly to describe any
605 combination of hardware, software and/or firmware.

Electronic circuitry may include may include any executable code module (i.e. stored on a computer-readable medium) and/or firmware and/or hardware element(s) including but not limited to field programmable logic array (FPLA) element(s), hard-wired logic element(s), field programmable gate array (FPGA) element(s), and application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC)
610 element(s). Any instruction set architecture may be used including but not limited to reduced instruction set computer (RISC) architecture and/or complex instruction set computer (CISC) architecture. Electronic circuitry may be located in a single location or distributed among a plurality of locations where various circuitry elements may be in wired or wireless electronic communication with each other.

615 When a given phone is coupled as a peripheral **200** to the host **100** device, instead of loading into memory the various device surrogate drivers into memory (see **140** of FIG. 4B) specified by the USB hardware ID passed from the peripheral phone to the host, and instead of relying on these surrogate device drivers to send commands to the peripheral phone **200**, it is possible to load into memory a single device driver that can be used with any phone of the ‘large
620 list’ of candidate phones.

Techniques are disclosed herein whereby a host computer device may automatically identify a vendor and/or model and/or chipset of a peripheral phone without relying on *a priori* information about the phone. In some embodiments, it has been found that USB endpoint data (see FIGS. 1A-1C) of the peripheral phone device is a useful indicator of a phone model. This
625 USB endpoint data may be used ‘by itself’ or in combination with other data of the USB ‘fingerprint’ (see FIG. 1A).

In general, even for a large ‘candidate set’ of hundreds of thousands of phone models, it has been found that the USB endpoint data (e.g. together with other data of the USB fingerprint), in many situations, is unique for particular phone models, or at least for ‘families of’ phone
630 models.

Various vendors may implement common peripheral device functionality and/or cell phone functionality in different manners. For example, the scheme for retrieving SMS data from a Nokia® phone may differ than that of a Sony-Ericsson® or RIM® or Apple iPhone® or Android phone®.

635 Nevertheless, once a phone model (or at least ‘family’ of models) has been automatically identified, it is possible for the host device to provide different functionality whose implementation is phone-model dependent according to the results of the ‘phone model identifying.’

In various embodiments, it is possible for the host device to carry out one or more of the
640 following in a manner that is ‘contingent’ upon the results of analyzing peripheral-device specific data (e.g. USB endpoint data).

- (i) retrieving cell-phone specific data (see FIG. 10);
- (ii) determining phone resources (see FIG. 11);

(iii) routing and/or addressing a command(s) to a 'target' USB interface descriptor (e.g. in FIG. 7A, a command may be 'routed' to a modem or wireless communication device OR may be 'routed' to a particular communication device) (see FIG. 12);

(iv) determining a protocol in which to encode a command on the host device (e.g. different phone vendors may utilize different protocols for common functionality – once the model or model family is determined, it is possible to use the 'appropriate' or 'matching' protocol which matches the model identity) (see FIG. 13).

A 'vendor agnostic' phone software interface is provided which accepts 'generic phone commands' that are not required to be proprietary to any phone vendor or model. FIG. 9 is a flow chart of a routine whereby a host device **100** communicates with a phone device **200** that is coupled (e.g. via a wired or wireless USB port) to the host device. Although FIG. 9 relates to the particular cases of phone devices **200**, some teachings relate to host devices coupled to peripheral devices other than phone devices or to host device that are not necessarily coupled to any peripheral device. FIG. 14 is a block diagram of a system configured to carry out the routine of FIG. 9.

As will be explained below, in some embodiments relating to the routine of FIG. 9, when a phone is coupled to a host device (e.g. as a 'peripheral device')(i) certain 'native' host-side operating system behavior that would normally be observed when a mobile phone presents a surrogate hardware identifier (e.g. associated with a surrogate composite device scheme – see FIGS. 5A-5B) is now suppressed (see, for example, FIG. 3B - step **S71** and/or **S81** and/or step **S63** or at least a portion thereof). Although this functionality is not limited to the specific case where the peripheral device is a mobile phone, it is now disclosed that this functionality is particularly useful for the case where the peripheral device is a mobile phone that presents surrogate device identifier(s) to host **100**.

For the case where the peripheral device is a mobile phone that presents surrogate device identifier(s) to host **100**, suppression of the native OS eliminates the passing of certain 'surrogate-device' specific information to the plug and play manager **144** and/or eliminates the loading of surrogate device drivers specific to the device interface presented.

In some embodiments, despite that fact that the loading of one or more surrogate device drivers is suppressed, it is still possible for the host device **100** to send to a peripheral phone (i.e. that functions as described in FIGS. 6A-6B) 'understandable' commands via respective ports

675 **110, 120** according to a surrogate device protocol and/or wrapped in the language of the surrogate device according

Each phone model (or family of phones or phone vendor or chip family) tends to be associated with a different respective 'surrogate command language.' Some embodiments provide a method and apparatus for determining a mobile phone 'type' whereby the host device, 680 without having or using *a-priori* information about the type of mobile phone coupled with host **100**, is able to automatically, without being supplied with and/or without relying on manually-input information about the type of mobile phone **200** coupled as a peripheral device to host **100**. In the examples of FIGS. 4-7 where phone suite application **152** was required to handle specific types of mobile phones and/or could rely on manually-provided information about the coupled 685 phone (e.g. because the 'mobile phone suite' **152** only supports a very small sub-set of the set of all possible mobile phones). In some embodiments, there is no such requirement, and it is possible to 'automatically' identify a phone model or family of models.

Thus, in one use non-limiting case, when the user couples a Nokia N95 phone to the host device **100**, the Nokia N95 phone may behave in a manner similar (or identical to) to what was 690 described in the Background Art section; when the user couples a Sony Ericsson K310 phone to host device **100**, the Sony Ericsson K310 phone may behave in a manner similar (or identical to) to what was described in the Background Art section.

However, instead of relying on the *a priori* information about a particular phone model (this is the case with many phone suite applications **152** which may also receive manually- 695 provide information about phone models), it is possible for the host to (i) automatically identify (for example, in accordance with USB fingerprint data which describes a surrogate device scheme for the phone) the phone; and (ii) communicate according to the appropriate phone command-surrogate device command translation scheme (e.g. selected in step **S215**).

Furthermore, in contrast to the routine of FIG. 4 where there is a requirement to load, 700 into memory **120** of the host device **100**, actual 'surrogate device drivers', according to embodiments of the present invention, it is possible for the host to communicate with the phone without relying on the surrogate device drivers and without relying on manually-supplied information from the user about the type of the phone or model or vendor..

705 In some embodiments, it is possible to load a single driver (e.g. multiple instances of a single driver) for multiple phone vendors, and to communicate with multiple phones (even if they are simultaneously coupled to the host) via the single device driver.

Definitions

710 For convenience, in the context of the description herein, various terms are presented here. To the extent that definitions are provided, explicitly or implicitly, here or elsewhere in this application, such definitions are understood to be consistent with the usage of the defined terms by those of skill in the pertinent art(s). Furthermore, such definitions are to be construed in the broadest possible sense consistent with such usage

715 In some embodiments, host **100** and peripheral device **200** communicate with each other using a ‘master-slave’ communication protocol that has a ‘host side’ (used by host **100**) and a ‘peripheral side’ (used by device **200**). One example of such a protocol is the USB protocol. According to these embodiments, peripheral device **200** is the “slave” during the communication session when commands are sent from host **100** to device **200** (for example, in step **S217** of FIG. 8).

720 In one example, device **200** and host **100** are configured so that device **200** is always a “slave” to host **100** when coupled – the “dedicated” case. Alternatively, device **200** is only the “slave” during a particular session,

Peripheral storage devices communicate with their hosts using a ‘master-slave’ communications protocol that has a ‘host side’ and a ‘peripheral side.’ Examples of “master-slave” protocols include but are not limited to Universal Serial Bus (USB) protocols, MultiMediaCard (MMC) protocols, and Secure Digital (SD) protocols.

When a ‘host’ and a ‘peripheral storage device’ are ‘coupled’: (i) they are in communication with each other via a ‘point-to-point’ data link (either a ‘wired connection’ or a short-range wireless link without any requirement for an intermediate routing device) so that data may flow via the ‘point-to-point’ data link between the host and peripheral; and (ii) they are configured to communicate using a ‘master-slave’ protocol – i.e. the host is configured to communicate with the peripheral storage device in the ‘host’ or master role defined by the protocol and the peripheral storage device is configured to communicate with the host in the ‘slave’ or peripheral role defined by the protocol.

Reference is made, once again, to FIGS. 9A-9B, which are flow charts of routines of operating host device **100** to interact with peripheral phone device **200** to send commands to the peripheral phone device **200**. FIG. 14 is a block diagram of a system configured to carry out the routine of FIG. 9.

Step **S201** of FIG. 9 is the same as step **S201** of FIG. 4A.

In step **S205**, the native operating system behavior of step **S55** and/or step **S71** and/or step **S81** is suppressed. In step **S205**, 'native OS behavior' of the executing OS is suppressed. According to this 'native OS behavior,' executing USB hub driver code **134** serves as a conduit for HW identifier information which flows from the peripheral device **200** to to plug-and-play manager **144**). According to the routine of FIGS. 9A-9B, even if this HW identifier information is received by executing USB hub driver code **134**, this HW identifier information is intercepted and withheld from plug-and-play manager **144**.

In one non-limiting example describing how this suppression of the 'native OS behavior' may be implemented, it is possible to modify, within memory **120**, at least one instance of operating system USB driver code **134** in order to suppress behavior described in FIG. 3B. This modification of the operating system USB driver code **134** to inject one or units (e.g. lines) of 'non-native' code other than the OS code and/or modify or delete one or more units code is referred to as 'kernel mode code modification.' This kernel mode code modification can take place at any time (there is no limitation) – for example, upon start up of host device **100** or in response to any event associated with the instantiation or loading into memory of USB driver code **134**. For example, it is possible to install on host device a service which 'listens' for loading events where USB driver code **134** is loaded or instantiated or about to be executed. In response to this event, it is possible to modify the native OS code for a specific instance loaded into memory **120**. In one example, code injector/modifier **162** which operates in user or kernel mode may, in response to the 'USB driver code **134** loading or execution or instantiation event, modify for a particular instance(s) of USB driver code **134**, the code within memory **120**.

Modification of an instance of code of a native OS driver is not the whole technique that may be used. Alternatively or additionally, in another example related to the 'suppressing' of certain native OS code behavior of one or more steps of FIG. 3B that leads to the receipt by plug-and-play manager of peripheral device-specific (e.g. surrogate device data) data, it is possible to write a replacement driver for the USB controller or hub. This replacement driver, (i) receives

data from the hardware of the host-sided port **100** and (ii) passes this hardware-received data to the native OS USB host controller **134**. This ‘intercepting’ proxy driver (not illustrated in the figures) may provide certain data interception features so that not only does plug-and-play driver not directly receive certain peripheral-device -specific data (e.g. hardware ID data and/or a list of supported peripheral device interfaces supported by peripheral **200**)

In step **S205**, the host-side USB port hardware **100** receives the surrogate device identifier(s). Instead of USB host controller **134** passing this surrogate device data to plug and play manager **144** (see step **S105** of FIG. 4A) , this information is intercepted – e.g. by a proxy driver or modified OS code of USB hub driver **134**.

The intercepted information is replaced, in step **S209**, with a ‘substitute HW identifier and/or substitute list of one or more supported device interfaces.

This different device identifier will be referred to as a ‘substitute device identifier.’ This ‘substitute device identifier’ is different from the device identifier received via communications link **190** into the host-side USB port **110** hardware– in the case of the mobile phones, this ‘substitute device identifier’ is different from the surrogate device identifiers discussed in the background section.

In one non-limiting example, the ‘substitute device driver’ is a simple generic ‘data pipe’ device driver. In one non-limiting example, this ‘substitute device driver’ may be utilized by multiple phones simultaneously coupled to host **100**.

Thus, FIGS. 9A-9B the OS-native flow of device identifier data from the USB peripheral device **200** via communications link **190** and host-side port **110** to plug and play manager **144** is intercepted by a modified version of USB Host Controller **134** (or **134***) This data flow is referred to as the ‘natural flow of data’ because it describes how data flow would occur with ‘uncontaminated’ pure OS code – i.e. if the memory-residing copy of USB Host Controller **134** were to remain in its unmodified form.

In step **S209**, substitute class driver(s) are loaded in memory **120**. In one non-limiting example, this substitute class driver(s) is a simple data pipe driver. In contrast to step **S109** of FIG. 2A, whereby each ‘surrogate device scheme’ presented in step **S101** was associated with a different set of device drivers loaded into memory (for example, coupling the Nokia phone of FIG. 7A induced loading in step **S109** of a first set of device drivers specified in FIG. 7A while coupling the Ericsson Sony phone of FIG. 7b induced loading in step **S109** of a second set of

device drivers specified in FIG. 7B), in step **S209**, it is possible that the same driver (or set of
785 drivers) are loaded into memory for different phones having different surrogate device schemes.

In step **S213**, software executing on host device **100** is able to determine (or assess) information about the specifics of phone **200** – for example, phone manufacturer (i.e. Nokia® vs. Apple®, etc) and/or phone family identifier and/or phone model and/or phone chipset type to ‘identify’ (i.e. at least in part) phone **200**. For example, it is possible to utilize surrogate device
790 data received in step **S101** or acquired in any other manner at any time – for example, by probing a USB fingerprint e.g. including USB endpoint data.

It is possible, for each of a plurality of phone models and/or vendors and/or chipsets, to maintain on the host side of communications link **190** a data structure that maps between various phone-model specific information to phone models – i.e. the phone-specific information for the
795 Nokia N95 would be different from the phone model-specific information of the Ericsson ® phone which would be different from an Apple ® i-phone®. This phone-model specific information may include information about retrieving data or encoding commands or ‘sniffing’ the peripheral cell phone device for its resources (e.g. memory capacity or other resources).

In step **S217**, the host may identify the phone – e.g. manufacturer/vendor identity, chipset
800 identity, model number, etc. In some embodiments, some or all of this ‘phone identity information’ may be displayed to a user –for example, on a display screen.

Experiments carried out by the present inventor have indicated that the ‘USB endpoint data’ has a useful degree of ‘predictive power’ for determining a model number and/or vendor ID and/or chipset family ID of a peripheral device (e.g. cell phone device). For example, it is
805 possible to maintain on the host side a map (or other data structure) between (i) USB endpoint data (e.g. the lowest level of the hierarchy of FIG. 1A and/or multiple levels of the hierarchy of FIG. 1 including the ‘endpoint level’) or portions or combinations of portions thereof (e.g. see any element of FIG. 1B) and/or any other peripheral-device-descriptive data and (ii) identifier data – e.g. a name of a peripheral device vendor, model number and/or chipset family ID.

A Discussion of FIGS.10-14

810 FIGS. 10-13 are flow charts describing several routines for operating a host device. In step **S207**, the host device may receive, for example, hardware identifier or other USB device descriptor data describing which device drivers for the host device to load. In step **S209**, the native OS behavior of loading the specified drivers is ‘actively suppressed’ – for example, by

815 intercepting the hardware identifier and not forwarding the HW identifier to the plug-and-play manager or in any other manner.

In step **S213**, the host receives peripheral-derive-descriptive data (e.g. USB endpoint descriptor data and/or other levels of the USB data hierarchy of FIG. 1 or any other data describing the peripheral device) from the peripheral device. This peripheral-derive-descriptive
820 data is also analyzed in step **S213**.

In some embodiments, the analyzes could indicate to the host device the vendor ID and/or phone ID and/or chip ID of the peripheral device (e.g. cell phone device). Once this information is known, it is possible to look up properties of the peripheral device in a host-side data structure that maps data identifier information (e.g. vendor, model, chipset, etc) with
825 peripheral device capabilities information.

Once the host device has access to a description of the peripheral device capabilities, the host device can (i) appropriately retrieve information from the peripheral device (see step **S1111** of FIG. 10) and/or (ii) assess the hardware and/or software resources or capabilities of the peripheral device (see step **S1311** of FIG. 11) and/or (iii) route commands to the correct USB
830 interface descriptor (see step **S1151** of FIG. 12) and/or (iv) communicate with the peripheral device using the correct protocol (see steps **S1171-S1175** of FIG. 13).

In the example of FIG. 10, the host can send proper instructions (e.g. 'platform-specific instructions') to a cell phone peripheral device for retrieving cell-phone specific data, despite the fact that these instructions could normally vary between phone vendors or model identifiers. For
835 example, the commands for opening an address book, or reading a log may differ between phone models.

In the example of FIG. 11, the host device can access information about the hardware and/or software resources or capabilities of the peripheral device – for example, by looking up this information in a data structure relating peripheral device model (e.g. phone model number, table model number, printer model number) to hardware and/or software resources or capabilities
840 of the peripheral device.

The example of FIG. 12 relates to composite peripheral devices. In one example, a composite peripheral device may include two or more interfaces of differing USB device class – e.g. a modem USB interface and a mass storage device USB interface. In another example, a
845 composite peripheral device may include multiple interfaces of the same USB device class - .e.g

more than one mass storage device. In some embodiments, in order to send a command (or command sequence to the peripheral device), certain command or command(s) may need to be routed to a particular 'target interface' - e.g. not to the modem but to the mass storage device OR not to 'mass storage device A' but to 'mass storage device B.'

850 In general, each peripheral (e.g. phone) vendor and/or each model and/or each chipset family may use a different scheme for mapping 'higher level commands' with lower level commands. Each lower level commands may be 'targeted' to a particular USB interface descriptor - e.g. to a particular wireless communication device when more than one is present, or to a certain USB class. In some embodiments, it is possible to maintain, on the host side, a map
855 (or other data structure) between (i) peripheral device model and/or vendor and/or chipset family and (ii) a description of a an 'encoding scheme' whereby 'higher level commands' are encoded according to a 'lower-level protocol' (e.g. a modem protocol or a mass storage device protocol). Part of this 'command encoding scheme' includes information about how to target particular commands - e.g. to a particular interface descriptor selected from a plurality of possible
860 'candidate' descriptors of a USB composite device.

In some embodiments, it is possible to 'look up' information describing this encoding scheme according to device and/or vendor and/or chipset ID. The device and/or vendor and/or chipset ID may be determined in an 'earlier' step of the routine of FIG. 12 - e.g. by analyzing USB endpoint data or other 'peripheral device descriptive data.'

865 The term 'routing' includes associating a command with 'addressing information' indicating to the peripheral device a particular 'target' device of a plurality of the 'candidate devices' of the composite device is 'supposed to' execute a command. The routing does not require actually sending the command to the peripheral device (though it may include this). Once a command is 'routed' to a target, there is an association within computer memory (i.e.
870 volatile and/or non-volatile memory) of the 'host' between (i) the command; and (ii) a 'target device' (i.e. USB interface descriptor) of the composite devices to which the command is addressed.

In the example of FIG. 13, it is possible to encode a command sequence of command(s) according to the results of the analysis.

875 In one particular example, the 'command encoding scheme' also relates to a particular protocol or protocol combination for the 'low level commands.' For example, the 'low level

command protocol(s)' used by a Nokia phone ® may be different from the 'low level command protocol(s)' used by a Apple® phone. Protocols that should may be used in commands that are encoded by the host device and sent to the peripheral device include but are not limited to: AT
 880 protocol(s), Nokia fBus Protocol(s), OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol(s), block-type mass-storage protocol(s), Qualcomm BREW OS protocol(s), a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, RIM® OS proprietary protocol(s), a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol(s), Apple® IOS proprietary protocol(s), Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol(s), remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote
 885 Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol), SIM card protocol.

Once a vendor and/or model and/or chipset family ID is 'known,' it is possible to select the 'correct protocol' according to the ID information, and to then, in accordance with this information, encode one or more commands by the host device.

Command sequences may include commands of different protocols, and this information
 890 may also be used for 'switching protocols.'

Table of Commonly Used Protocols

#	Protocol(s) Name	Description
1	AT command	Textual modem protocol, extended over the years with numerous domain-commands, e.g. CDMA related commands, GSM related commands.
2	Nokia FBus	Binary protocol for Nokia phones
3	OBEX	A binary object exchange protocol.
4	Block-type mass storage protocol	USB MSD standard sector-based protocol (SCSI over USB) In LG devices, it is possible to change the phone's state from mass-storage to modem
5	Qualcomm BREW	Binary protocols for devices using Qualcomm's chipset.
6	MTP	Media transfer protocol, defined by Microsoft.
7	RIM proprietary	RIM proprietary binary protocol for Blackberry devices. Works with OS4, OS5, OS6.
8	Android adb	Android Debug Bridge, a proprietary Google protocol for Android devices.
9	Apple proprietary protocols	Apple proprietary protocols, varying from low-level packet exchange to files exchange and PIM sync.
10	SyncML	Data synchronization protocol. It is also possible to to access configuration database and configure phone (Symbian).
11	RAPI over RNDIS	Microsoft proprietary Remote Procedure Call protocol and Ethernet-over-USB protocol. Used by ActiveSync.
12	SIM Card	Standard object exchange protocol with the SIM card.
13	Android Fastboot	A protocol used to update the flash file system in Android devices over USB, and diagnose the device.
14	LG proprietary protocol	A binary object exchange protocol for LG devices.

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Discussion of FIGS. 15-27

895 FIGS. 15-20 relate to specific examples related to the suppressing of the native OS behavior in step **S203-S205** of FIG. 8. For example, the suppressing may be a general suppressing or may be contingent upon one or more additional factors such as input via a user interface (see FIG. 17) and/or other criteria (e.g. a time of the day, an identity of a code module which invoke USB hub driver, or any other factor). In some embodiments, for a first instance of
900 USB hub driver code **134** within memory **120**, the native behavior of FIG. 3B is *not* suppressed, and for a second instance, the native behavior is suppressed as described with reference to step **S203**.

It is now disclosed a host device comprising: a) a peripheral device port configured for coupling with a peripheral device; and b) electronic circuitry configured, to automatically
905 classify the mobile phone so as to specify a surrogate device command:phone command mapping scheme specific for the coupled mobile phone, wherein the electronic circuitry of the host device is operative to: i) to distinguish between a plurality of USB interface-identical-endpoint-different phones without carrying out any application-level queries, the USB interface-identical-endpoint-different phones having USB
910 fingerprint data that is identical at the interface descriptor level but different at the endpoint descriptor level; and/or ii) to distinguish between a plurality of USB fingerprint identical phones by carrying out at most one application-level query, the USB fingerprint identical phones having USB fingerprint data that is identical at both the interface descriptor level as well as at the endpoint descriptor level.

A Discussion of FIGS. 22-27

915 FIG. 22 is a routine for operating a host device **100** coupled to any peripheral device (including but not limited to a phone device) in accordance with some embodiments. In step **S501**, the peripheral device couples to the host device (e.g. via a USB port). In step **S505**, the peripheral device passes HW identifier data (e.g. USB class data or vendor ID or other HW
920 identifier data) to host device **100** via ports **210, 220** (see step **S21** of FIG. 1B, see step **S31** of FIG. 1D, see step **S101** of FIG. 4A, see step **S201** of FIG. 8).

In the event that ‘normal OS’ behavior prevails, host device **100** allows the data passed in step **S505** to reach plug-and-play-manager **144** (for example executing USB hub driver code **134** relays the HW identifier data of step **S505** to plug and play manager **144**) and/or host device **100** responds to the data passing of step **S505** by loading drivers specified directly or indirectly by the specified HW data. (see FIGS. 1B, 1D and 4A).

In FIG. 19, however, host device **100** provides a different behavior. In FIG. 19, the HW identifier received in step **S505** is NOT passed to plug and play manager **144** (e.g. USB hub driver code **134** intercepts the HW identifier data *en route* to the plug and play manager – e.g. a ‘surrogate device identifier is passed instead of the HW identifier data). This prevents the loading of the device drivers specified by the HW identifier.

In step **S513**, a surrogate device driver is invoked and/or loaded instead of the device driver(s) specified directly or indirectly by the HW identifier received in step **S505**.

One example of step **S509-S513** is illustrated in FIG. 8, for one specific case relating to mobile phone devices coupled as peripherals.

In some embodiments, the routine of FIG. 22 is carried out by non-OS code executing on the host device.

In some embodiments, the ‘behavior’ of steps **S509-S513** is not ‘absolute’ but, instead is ‘conditional.’

In one example, (i) every hour during the first half of the hour (i.e. between 0:00-0:30, between 1:00-1:30, . between 2:00-2:30, etc), host device **100** implements steps **S509-S513** of FIG. 19 so that the HW identifier is blocked from reaching plug-and-play-manager **144** while (i) every hour during the second half of the hour (i.e. between 0:31-0:59, between 1:31-1:59, . between 2:31-2:59, etc), host device **100** does not carry out step **s509-S513**, and instead provides ‘native behavior’ whereby the HW identifier reaches the plug and play manager **144** (step **S525** of FIG. 20) and/or device driver(s) specified by the HW device identifier received by host device **100** from peripheral device **200** in step **S505** of FIG. 19 are loaded on the host side (step **S529**).

In another example: on certain occasions, it is desired to upgrade the firmware of the attached phone. It is possible to rely on vendor's application and drivers to run on host to perform this action. It is possible to therefore temporarily expose the true hardware identity, allowing the vendor's drivers to load, and its firmware software to function properly. Then we replace the identity with our own "fake".

Thus, in some embodiments, steps **S509** and/or **S513** are 'contingent' upon some condition being met – when the condition is met, steps **S509** and/or **S513** are carried out. Otherwise, the 'native OS' behavior may be observed in steps **S525** and/or **S529**.

One example relating to 'contingent' suppressing of the 'native OS' code (i.e. by carrying out steps **S509** and/or **S513**) is illustrated in FIG. 21A. When peripheral device **200** is connected to host **100** 'directly,' the 'blocking condition' of step **S521** is met and the 'YES' option leaving **S521** is adopted. However, it is possible to provide a 'mediating device **298**' (e.g. either externally or within the housing of the host device) such that when a peripheral **200** coupled to the host **100** via the mediating device **298**, the blocking condition is NOT met and it is possible to 'override' the behavior of steps **S509** and/or **S513** (e.g. thus the 'NO' option leaving **S521** is adopted).

FIGS. 24A-C illustrate other configurations. In FIG. 24B, when the peripheral **200** (i.e. phone or another peripheral) is coupled to the host NOT via mediating device **298**, the host together with port **110** behaves according to the 'YES' option leaving **S521** providing a 'default' to override the 'native OS' behavior and to suppress the passing of the hardware ID (i.e. provided by the peripheral device **200** - i.e. phone device or any other device- to the host device) to plug-and-play manager **144**. Alternatively, when the peripheral **200** (i.e. phone or another peripheral) is coupled to the host via mediating device **298**, then the host **100** together with port **110** behaves according to the 'NO' option leaving **S521** to provide 'native OS' behavior.

In FIG. 25, host device **100** has a plurality of ports. When the peripheral device **200** (i.e. phone or another peripheral) is coupled to the host via the first port **110A** (e.g. USB port), the host **100** together with port **110A** behaves according to the 'YES' option leaving **S521** providing

a 'default' to override the 'native OS' behavior and to suppress the passing of the hardware ID (i.e. provided by the peripheral device **200** - i.e. phone device or any other device- to the host device) to plug-and-play manager **144**. Alternatively, when the peripheral **200** (i.e. phone or another peripheral) is coupled to the host via the second host-side port **110B**, then the host **100** together with port **110B** behaves according to the 'NO' option leaving **S521** to provide 'native OS' behavior.

In one example, a father and his young children share a single desktop or laptop computer **110** (e.g. or any other host) – during work hours, the father uses the computer for work purposes while during other the young children use the computer for 'leisure' purposes. In this example, the father's job requires him to copy content between mobile phones often – in this case, there may be a mechanical lock on the first port **110A**, while the second port **110B** will be freely-accessible to his children. During work hours, the father unlocks the first port **110A** and uses the port to enjoy 'phone-related' functionality when the flow to the plug-and-play manager **144** is suppressed (e.g. see **S509** and/or **S513**). During the 'off-hours,' the children can freely connect peripheral devices via the second port **110B** and enjoy the 'benefits' of native OS behavior.

In another example (see FIG. 26A), the host device may provide two modes. In one non-limiting example, in the 'first half' of every hour, the host device may be in host device mode 1, while in the second half of every hour, host device **100** may be in host device mode 2.

In another example, if a user named 'Joe Smith' is logged into host device **100**, the device is in 'mode 1' where the 'native OS behavior' is suppressed – otherwise, the device is in 'mode 2.' In one non-limiting use case, Joe Smith may be a 'special' user who has a need for the OS-overriding behavior (for example, Joe Smith has a business copying content between multiple phones) while for other users (for example, Joe Smith's children who may use the machine for more 'conventional' purposes) the 'native OS' behavior prevails (i.e. in MODE 2 of FIG. 23).

In the example of FIG. 27, it is possible, in response to the coupling of step **S501**, to query the user (e.g. visually or orally – e.g. to present an 'input box' or any other user interface element for receiving user input) to ascertain if the user wants to override 'native OS' behavior

and carry out step **S509**, or to allow the host to provide 'native OS' functionality of steps **S525** and/or **S529**.

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This is shown in FIG. 27. For example, the user input **S555** may be received via keyboard or mouse or touchscreen or any other way known in the art.

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It is now disclosed a method of operating a host device on which operating system (OS) software is executing, the method comprising the steps of: contingent upon the host device being in a first mode, responding to a coupling between a peripheral device and a host device so that the peripheral device passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s) by preventing the hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side, wherein the method is carried out on a host device that mutually-exclusive provides first and second modes, and wherein the method is carried out contingently on the host device being in the first mode and not in the second mode.

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In some embodiments, the method further comprises: responding into a user log-in event or user attempted-log-in event by transitioning the host device mode from one of the first and second modes to the other of the first and second modes.

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In some embodiments, the method further comprises: in accordance with content of user input received from a user into the host device, transitioning the host device mode from one of the first and second modes to the other of the first and second modes.

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It is now disclosed a method of operating a host device on which operating system (OS) software is executing, the method comprising: a) responding to a coupling between a peripheral device and a host device so that the peripheral device passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s) by soliciting user input; b) receiving user input into the host device from the user; c) in accordance with the contents of the user input, operating the host device in a first mode or in a second mode; and d) only if the host device is operating in the first mode, preventing the hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side.

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Another embodiment relates to a "partial" mode. If the coupled peripheral device is a composite device, namely exposing more than one interface, we can selectively expose any

combination of interfaces to the PnP Manager. We can change it dynamically. We have control
1045 over the other interfaces. Example: in many environments blocking mass storage devices is
desirable, to avoid virus infection or to prevent data theft. Up to now, it required inhibiting the
USB port completely. But we can selectively block the interface. Let's assume a phone exposes a
Modem interface and a Mass Storage interface. We hide the Mass Storage interface, but keep
the modem interface working.

Conclusion

It is further noted that any of the embodiments described above may further include receiving,
sending or storing instructions and/or data that implement the operations described above in
conjunction with the figures upon a computer readable medium. Generally speaking, a computer
1055 readable medium may include storage media or memory media such as magnetic or flash or
optical media, e.g. disk or CD-ROM, volatile or non-volatile media such as RAM, ROM, etc. as
well as transmission media or signals such as electrical, electromagnetic or digital signals
conveyed via a communication medium such as network and/or wireless links.

Having thus described the foregoing exemplary embodiments it will be apparent to those
1060 skilled in the art that various equivalents, alterations, modifications, and improvements thereof
are possible without departing from the scope and spirit of the claims as hereafter recited. In
particular, different embodiments may include combinations of features other than those
described herein. Accordingly, the claims are not limited to the foregoing discussion.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of retrieving cell-phone related data by a host device from a peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port, the method comprising:
 - a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port;
 - b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
 - c. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, retrieving by the host device from the peripheral cell phone device at least one:
 - A. one or more SMS message(s);
 - B. a cell phone log or a portion thereof;
 - C. one or more cell phone-address-book entries; and
 - D. retrieving an IMEI or ESN or MEID hardware identifier.
2. A method of determining device property(ies) of a peripheral device by a host device that is coupled to the peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:
 - a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
 - b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
 - c. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, determining at least one of:
 - A. a memory capacity of the peripheral device;
 - B. a cellular network type(s) supported by the peripheral device;
 - C. a presence or absence of an onboard keyboard on the peripheral device;
 - D. an SMS repository capacity and/or an cellphone address book capacity of the peripheral device; and
 - E. a SMS and/or cellular phone log and/or cell phone address book and/or cellular phone hardware identifier retrieval scheme.

3. A method of sending a command from a host device to a composite peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port, the method comprising:
 - a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the composite peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, the composite peripheral device having a plurality of interface descriptors;
 - b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
 - c. according to the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, selecting a target interface descriptor selected from the plurality of interface descriptors; and
 - d. routing a command sent to the peripheral device to the interface specified by the target interface descriptor.
4. A method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:
 - a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from a peripheral device coupled to the host device via a USB port;
 - b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device;
 - c. according to the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a binary protocol-text protocol selection that prefers a text protocol over candidate binary protocol(s) or a binary protocol over candidate text protocol(s); and
 - d. encoding a command using the selected text or binary protocol.
5. A method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:
 - a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
 - b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
 - c. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $A = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_6}\}$, selecting a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set A ; and
 - d. encoding one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set A .

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®.

6. A method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;

b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and

c. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $B = \{ \text{PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, PROTOCOL_4, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_8, PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12,} \}$, selecting a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set B ; and

d. encoding one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set B ,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a Object EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

7. A method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $C = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \}$, selecting a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set C ; and

d. encoding one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set C ,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol.

8. A method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $D = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_3}, \text{PROTOCOL_4}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_6}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_8}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \text{PROTOCOL_10}, \text{PROTOCOL_11}, \text{PROTOCOL_12}\}$, selecting a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set D ; and

d. encoding one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set D ,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,
PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,
PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,
PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,
PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,
PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,
PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),
PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

9. A protocol switch method by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:
 - i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set A = {PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6};
 - ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
 - iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®.

10. A protocol switch method by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from a peripheral device coupled to the host device via a USB port;

b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and

c. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

- i. both the first and second protocols are members protocol set B = { PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, PROTOCOL_4, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_8, PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12};
- ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
- iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

11. A protocol switch method by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and

c. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

- i. both the first and second protocols are members protocol set C = {PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_7, PROTOCOL_9};
- ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
- iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol.

12. A protocol switch method by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

- i. both the first and second protocols are members protocol set D = as {PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, PROTOCOL_4, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_7, PROTOCOL_8, PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12},
- ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
- iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,
PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,
PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,
PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,
PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,
PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is
a RIM OS proprietary protocol,
PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,
PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,
PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,
PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote
Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),
PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

13. A protocol switch method by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol that is one of a binary protocol and a text protocol to a second protocol that is different from the first protocol and that is the other from a text protocol and a binary protocol such that:

- A. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
- B. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol.

14. The method as in any of claims 1-13 wherein steps (b) and (c) are carried out in accordance with the combination of the USB endpoint descriptor data and data of higher levels in the USB descriptor hierarchy.

15. The method as in any of claims 1-13 wherein steps (b) and (c) are carried out in accordance with the USB endpoint descriptor data without influence by data of higher levels in the USB descriptor hierarchy.
16. The method as in any of claims 1-13 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the bEndpointAddress field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon the results of the analyzing of the bEndpointAddress field.
17. The method as in any of claims 1-13 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the bmAttributes field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon the results of the analyzing of the bmAttributes field.
18. The method as in any of claims 1-13 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the wMaxPacketSize field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon the results of the analyzing of the wMaxPacketSize field.
19. The method as in any of claims 1-13 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the bInterval field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon results of the analyzing of the bInterval field.
20. A method of operating a host device on which operating system (OS) software is executing, the method comprising:
 - contingent upon the host device being in a first mode, responding to a coupling between a peripheral device and a host device so that the peripheral device passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s) by preventing the hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side,
 - wherein the method is carried out on a host device that provides mutually-exclusive first and second modes, and wherein the method is carried out contingently on the host device being in the first mode and not in the second mode.
21. The method of claim 20 further comprising:
 - responding into a user log-in event or user attempted-log-in event by transitioning the host device mode from one of the first and second modes to the other of the first and second modes.
22. The method of claim 20 further comprising:

In accordance with content of user input received from a user into the host device, transitioning the host device mode from one of the first and second modes to the other of the first and second modes.

23. A method of operating a host device on which operating system (OS) software is executing, the method comprising:

- a. responding, by soliciting user input, to a coupling between a peripheral device and a host device so that the peripheral device passes to the host device hardware identifier information that directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s);
- b. in response to the user input soliciting, receiving the user input into the host device from the user;
- c. in accordance with the contents of the user input, operating the host device in a first mode or in a second mode, the first and second modes being mutually exclusive;
- d. only if the host device is operating in the first mode, preventing the device-driver-specifying hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side, thereby preventing the loading of the device driver(s) specified by the hardware identifier; and
- e. otherwise, refraining from the preventing so that the OS executing on the host device or component(s) thereof forwards the hardware identifier to the plug-and-play-manager of the OS.

24. A method of operating a host device on which operating system (OS) is executing, the host device configured to receive input via a plurality of USB ports divided into first and second non-empty complementary disjoint subsets, the method comprising:

in response to a coupling, via one of the USB ports, between a peripheral device and a host device so that the peripheral device passes to the host device, via the one of the USB ports, hardware identifier information that directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s);

if the coupling is via a USB port that is a member of the first subset, preventing the device-driver-specifying hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side, thereby preventing the loading of the device driver(s) specified by the hardware identifier; and

otherwise, refraining from the preventing so that the OS executing on the host device or component(s) thereof forwards the hardware identifier to the plug-and-play-manager of the OS.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein at least one of the USB ports are built-in ports of the host device.

26. The method of claim 24 wherein at least one of the USB ports is an auxiliary external port.

27. A host device apparatus configured to carry out any method of any previous claim.

28. A method of retrieving cell-phone related data from a peripheral device by a host device on which operating system (OS) software executes, the method comprising:

- a. in response to a coupling between the peripheral device and the host device via a USB port so that passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s), executing code to prevent the executing OS software from loading the specified device driver(s) on the host device;
- b. analyzing peripheral-device-descriptive data received from the peripheral device by the host device via the USB port; and
- c. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the peripheral-device-descriptive data, determining at least one of:

- A. a memory capacity of the peripheral device;
- B. a cellular network type(s) supported by the peripheral device;
- C. a presence or absence of an onboard keyboard on the peripheral device;
- D. an SMS repository capacity and/or an cellphone address book capacity of the peripheral device; and
- E. a SMS and/or cellular phone log and/or cell phone address book and/or cellular phone hardware identifier retrieval scheme.

29. A method of retrieving cell-phone related data from a composite peripheral device by a host device on which operating system (OS) software executes, the method comprising:

- a. in response to a coupling between the composite peripheral device having a plurality of USB interface descriptors and the host device via a USB port so that passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s), executing code to prevent the executing OS software from loading the specified device driver(s) on the host device;

- b. analyzing peripheral-device-descriptive data received from the peripheral device by the host device via the USB port; and
 - c. according to the results of the analysis of the peripheral-device-descriptive data, selecting a target interface descriptor selected from the plurality of interface descriptors; and
 - d. routing a command sent to the peripheral device to the interface specified by the target interface descriptor.
30. A method of retrieving cell-phone related data from a peripheral device by a host device on which operating system (OS) software executes, the method comprising:
- a. in response to a coupling between the peripheral device and the host device via a USB port so that passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s), executing code to prevent the executing OS software from loading the specified device driver(s) on the host device;
 - b. analyzing peripheral-device-descriptive data received from the peripheral device by the host device via the USB port; and
 - c. according to the results of the analysis of the peripheral-device-descriptive data, effecting a binary protocol-text protocol selection that prefers a text protocol over candidate binary protocol(s) or a binary protocol over candidate text protocol(s); and
 - d. encoding a command using the selected text or binary protocol.
31. The method of any preceding claim wherein the host device communicates with the peripheral device by means of a substitute driver that is different from a driver specified directly or indirectly by the hardware identifier information passed from the peripheral device to the host device.
32. A host device apparatus configured to carry out any method of any previous claim.
33. A system comprising a host device apparatus configured to carry out any method of any previous claim and the peripheral device coupled to the host device apparatus.
34. A host device comprising:
- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral cell phone device; and
 - b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

- i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
- ii. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data; and
- iii. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, retrieve via the USB interface, from the peripheral cell phone device, at least one:

- A. one or more SMS message(s);
- B. a cell phone log or a portion thereof;
- C. one or more cell phone-address-book entries; and
- D. retrieving an IMEI or ESN or MEID hardware identifier.

35. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

- i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
- ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
- iii. in a manner determined by the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, determine at least one of:

- A. a memory capacity of the peripheral device;
- B. a cellular network type(s) supported by the peripheral device;
- C. a presence or absence of an onboard keyboard on the peripheral device;
- D. an SMS repository capacity and/or an cellphone address book capacity of the peripheral device; and
- E. a SMS and/or cellular phone log and/or cell phone address book and/or cellular phone hardware identifier retrieval scheme.

36. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

- i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
- ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and

- iii. according to the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, selecting a target interface descriptor selected from the plurality of interface descriptors; and
- iv. routing a command sent to the peripheral device to the interface specified by the target interface descriptor.

37. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. according to the results of the analysis of the USB endpoint descriptor data, effect a binary protocol-text protocol selection that prefers a text protocol over candidate binary protocol(s) or a binary protocol over candidate text protocol(s); and
 - iv. encode a command using the selected text or binary protocol.

38. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $A = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6,}\}$, select a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set A ; and
 - iv. encode one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set A .

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol, PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol, PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol, PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®.

38. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $B = \{ \text{PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, PROTOCOL_4, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_8, PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12} \}$, select a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set B ; and
 - d. encode one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set B ,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,
 PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,
 PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,
 PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,
 PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,
 PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,
 PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,
 PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,
 PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),
 PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

39. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $C = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \}$, select a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set C ; and
 - iv. encoding one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set C ,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol.

40. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. for a candidate protocol set that includes all members of protocol set $D = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_3}, \text{PROTOCOL_4}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_6}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_8}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \text{PROTOCOL_10}, \text{PROTOCOL_11}, \text{PROTOCOL_12}, \}$, select a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set D ; and

iv. encode one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set *D*,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

41. A host device comprising:

a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and

b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;

ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and

iii. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effect a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set *A* = {PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, };

ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and

iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®.

42. A host device comprising:

a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and

b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;

ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and

iii. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effect a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set B = { PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, PROTOCOL_4, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_8, PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12, };

ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and

iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a Object EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

43. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effect a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:
 - i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set $C = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \}$;
 - ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
 - iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol.

44. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effect a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

- i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set $D =$ as
 {PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, PROTOCOL_4,
 PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_7, PROTOCOL_8,
 PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12, },
- ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded
 using the first protocol; and
- iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded
 using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a Object EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is
 a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote
 Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

45. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:
 - i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is
 coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
 - ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
 - iii. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data,
 effect a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol that is one of a binary
 protocol and a text protocol to a second protocol that is different from the first protocol
 and that is the other from a text protocol and a binary protocol such that:

- A. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
- B. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol.

46. The system as in any of claims 34-45 wherein the electronic circuitry is configured to carry out the steps (ii) and (iii) in accordance with the combination of the USB endpoint descriptor data and data of higher levels in the USB descriptor hierarchy.

47. The system as in any of claims 34-45 wherein steps (b) and (c) are carried out in accordance with the USB endpoint descriptor data without influence by data of higher levels in the USB descriptor hierarchy.

48. The system as in any of claims 34-45 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the bEndpointAddress field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon the results of the analyzing of the bEndpointAddress field.

49. The system as in any of claims 34-45 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the bmAttributes field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon the results of the analyzing of the bmAttributes field.

50. The system as in any of claims 34-45 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the wMaxPacketSize field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon the results of the analyzing of the wMaxPacketSize field.

51. The system as in any of claims 34-45 wherein the analysis of step (b) includes analyzing the bInterval field and wherein step (c) is carried out in a manner that is contingent upon results of the analyzing of the bInterval field.

52. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) electronic circuitry configured to execute operating system (OS) software code, the electronic circuitry having mutually-exclusive first and second modes so that the host device has mutually-exclusive first and second modes, the electronic circuitry being further configured to carry out the following while the operating system (OS) software code executes:

- contingent upon the host device being in a first mode, responding to a coupling between the peripheral device and the host device so that the peripheral device

passes hardware identifier information to the host device directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s) by preventing the hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side,

wherein the method is carried out contingently the host device being in the first mode and not in the second mode.

53. The host device of claim 52 wherein the electronic circuitry is further operative to carry out the following:

responding into a user log-in event or user attempted-log-in event by transitioning the electronic circuitry mode from one of the first and second modes to the other of the first and second modes.

54. The host device of claim 52 wherein the electronic circuitry is further operative to carry out the following:

In accordance with content of user input received from a user into the host device, transitioning the host device mode from one of the first and second modes to the other of the first and second modes.

55. A host device comprising:

a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
b) electronic circuitry configured to execute operating system (OS) software code, the electronic circuitry having mutually-exclusive first and second modes so that the host device has mutually-exclusive first and second modes, the electronic circuitry being further configured to carry out the following while the operating system (OS) software code executes:

- i. in response to the user input soliciting, receive the user input into the host device from the user;
- ii. in accordance with the contents of the user input, operate the host device in a first mode or in a second mode, the first and second modes being mutually exclusive;
- iii. only if the host device is operating in the first mode, prevent the device-driver-specifying hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-

play-manager of the OS executing on the host side, thereby preventing the loading of the device driver(s) specified by the hardware identifier; and

iv. otherwise, refrain from the preventing so that the OS executing on the host device or component(s) thereof forwards the hardware identifier to the plug-and-play-manager of the OS.

56. A host device comprising:

a) a plurality of USB ports divided into first and second non-empty complementary disjoint subsets;; and

b) electronic circuitry configured to execute operating system (OS) software code, the electronic circuitry being further configured to carry out the following while the operating system (OS) software code executes:

in response to a coupling, via one of the USB ports, between a peripheral device and a host device so that the peripheral device passes to the host device, via the one of the USB ports, hardware identifier information that directly or indirectly specifying device driver(s);

A) if the coupling is via a USB port that is a member of the first subset, preventing the device-driver-specifying hardware identifier information from reaching an executing plug-and-play-manager of the OS executing on the host side, thereby preventing the loading of the device driver(s) specified by the hardware identifier; and

B) otherwise, refraining from the preventing so that the OS executing on the host device or component(s) thereof forwards the hardware identifier to the plug-and-play-manager of the OS.

57. The host device of claim 56 wherein at least one of the USB ports are built-in ports of the host device.

58. The host device of claim 56 wherein at least one of the USB ports is an auxiliary external port.

59. A method of encoding a peripheral device command by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;

- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and
- c. for a candidate protocol set *E* that includes any two or more members of protocol set *X* = {PROTOCOL_1, PROTOCOL_2, PROTOCOL_3, , PROTOCOL_4, PROTOCOL_5, PROTOCOL_6, PROTOCOL_7, PROTOCOL_8, PROTOCOL_9, PROTOCOL_10, PROTOCOL_11, PROTOCOL_12, PROTOCOL_13,, PROTOCOL_14} selecting a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set *E* and
- d. encoding one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set *E*.

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

PROTOCOL_13 is an android fastboot protocol and

PROTOCOL_14 is an LG binqary object exchange proprietary protocol.

60. A protocol switch method by a host device that is coupled to a peripheral device via a USB port, the method comprising:

- a. receiving USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device from the peripheral device that is coupled to the host device via a USB port;
- b. analyzing the received USB endpoint descriptor data by the host device; and

c. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effecting a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:

- i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set $X = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_3}, , \text{PROTOCOL_4}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_6}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_8}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \text{PROTOCOL_10}, \text{PROTOCOL_11}, \text{PROTOCOL_12}, \text{PROTOCOL_13},, \text{PROTOCOL_14}\}$
- ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
- iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

PROTOCOL_13 is an android fastboot protocol and

PROTOCOL_14 is an LG binary object exchange proprietary protocol.

61. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

- i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
- ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
- iii. for a candidate protocol set E that includes any two or more members of protocol set $X = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_3}, \text{PROTOCOL_4}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_6}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_8}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \text{PROTOCOL_10}, \text{PROTOCOL_11}, \text{PROTOCOL_12}, \text{PROTOCOL_13}, \text{PROTOCOL_14}\}$, select a protocol from the candidate protocol set in accordance with the results of the analysis of the USB descriptor endpoint descriptor data, the selected protocol being a member of protocol set E ; and
- iv. encode one or more commands using the selected protocol that is a member of protocol set E ,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBJECT EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

PROTOCOL_13 is an android fastboot protocol and

PROTOCOL_14 is an LG binary object exchange proprietary protocol.

62. A host device comprising:

- a) a USB interface operative for inter-device coupling with a peripheral device; and
- b) a electronic circuitry configured to:

- i. receive, via the USB interface and from the peripheral cell phone device that is coupled to the host device via the USB port, USB endpoint descriptor data;
- ii. analyze the received USB endpoint descriptor; and
- iii. contingent upon results of the analyzing of the received USB endpoint descriptor data, effect a protocol switch by the host device from a first protocol to a second protocol different from the first protocol such that:
 - i. both the first and second protocols are members of protocol set $X = \{\text{PROTOCOL_1}, \text{PROTOCOL_2}, \text{PROTOCOL_3}, \text{PROTOCOL_4}, \text{PROTOCOL_5}, \text{PROTOCOL_6}, \text{PROTOCOL_7}, \text{PROTOCOL_8}, \text{PROTOCOL_9}, \text{PROTOCOL_10}, \text{PROTOCOL_11}, \text{PROTOCOL_12}, \text{PROTOCOL_13}, \text{PROTOCOL_14}\}$
 - ii. the last host-encoded command before the protocol switch is encoded using the first protocol; and
 - iii. the first host-encoded command after the protocol switch is encoded using the second protocol,

wherein PROTOCOL_1 is an AT protocol,

PROTOCOL_2 is a Nokia fBus Protocol,

PROTOCOL_3 is a OBject EXchange (OBEX) protocol,

PROTOCOL_4 is a block-type mass-storage protocol,

PROTOCOL_5 is a Qualcomm BREW OS protocol,

PROTOCOL_6 is a mediate transfer protocol (MTP) of Microsoft®, PROTOCOL_7 is a RIM OS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_8 is a Android Debug Bridge (ADB) protocol,

PROTOCOL_9 is an Apple® IOS proprietary protocol,

PROTOCOL_10 is a Synchronization Markup Language (SyncML) protocol,

PROTOCOL_11 is a remote application programming interface (RAPI) over Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (RNDIS) protocol),

PROTOCOL_12 is a SIM card protocol.

PROTOCOL_13 is an android fastboot protocol and

PROTOCOL_14 is an LG binary object exchange proprietary protocol.

63. A host device apparatus configured to carry out any method of any previous claim.
64. The host device of any preceding claim wherein the electronic circuitry includes any combination of one or more microprocessor(s) and computer memory.
65. The host device of claim 64 wherein the computer memory includes volatile and/or non-volatile memory.
66. The host device of any preceding claim wherein the electronic circuitry includes any combination digital circuitry, software and firmware.
67. A computer readable medium comprising storage media having stored thereon computer readable program code for performing any method of any previous claim.

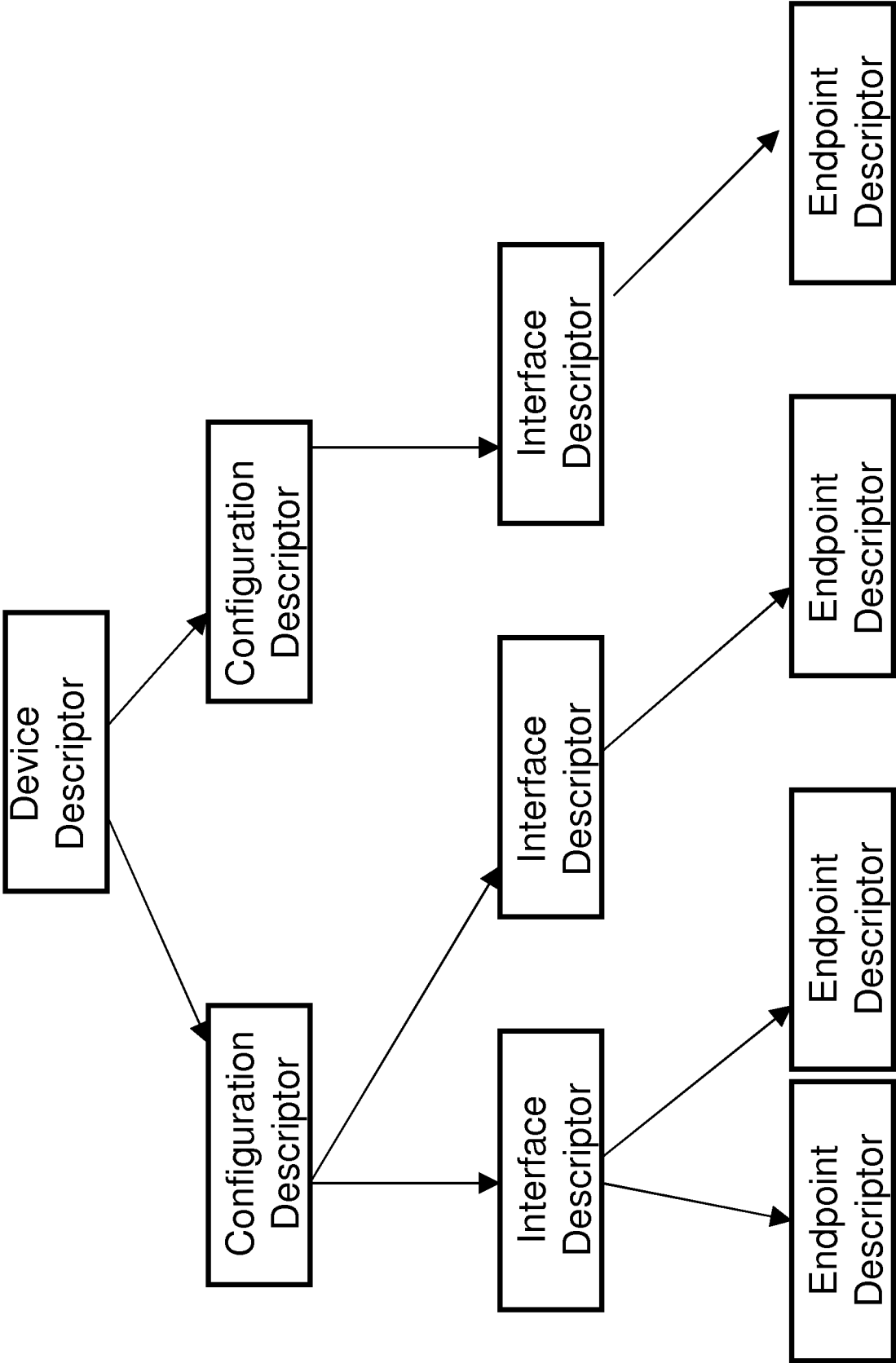


FIG. 1

PRIOR ART

Interface Descriptor Struct

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description
0	bLength	1	Number	Size of Descriptor
1	bDescriptorType	1	Constant	Interface Descriptor (0x04)
2	bInterfaceNumber	1	Number	Number of Interface
3	bAlternateSetting	1	Number	Value used to select alternative setting
4	bNumEndpoints	1	Number	Number of Endpoints used for this interface
5	bInterfaceClass	1	Class	Class Code (Assigned by USB Org)
6	bInterfaceSubClass	1	SubClass	Subclass Code (Assigned by USB Org)
7	bInterfaceProtocol	1	Protocol	Protocol Code (Assigned by USB Org)
8	iInterface	1	Index	Index of String Descriptor Describing this interface

PRIOR ART

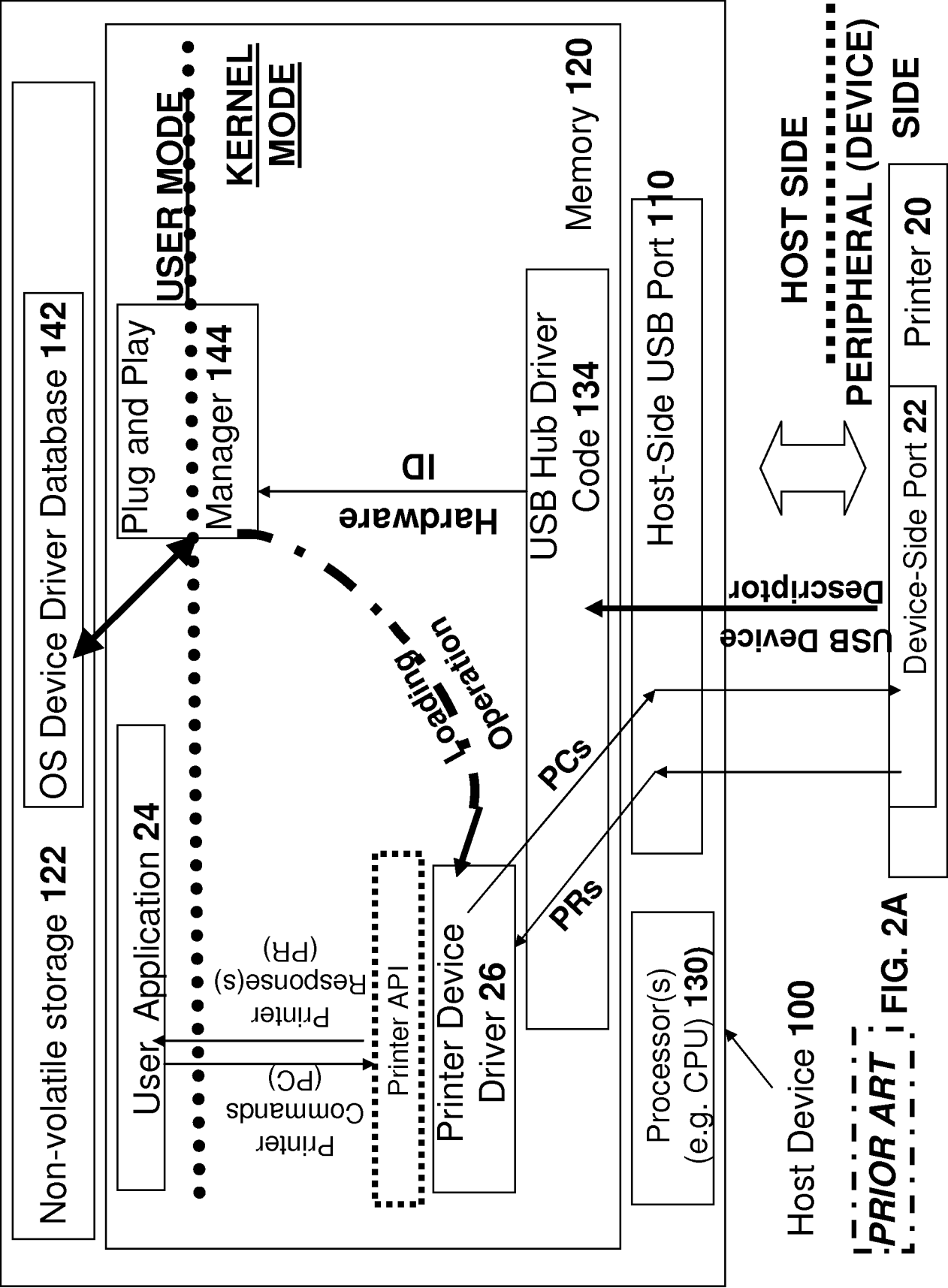
FIG. 1B

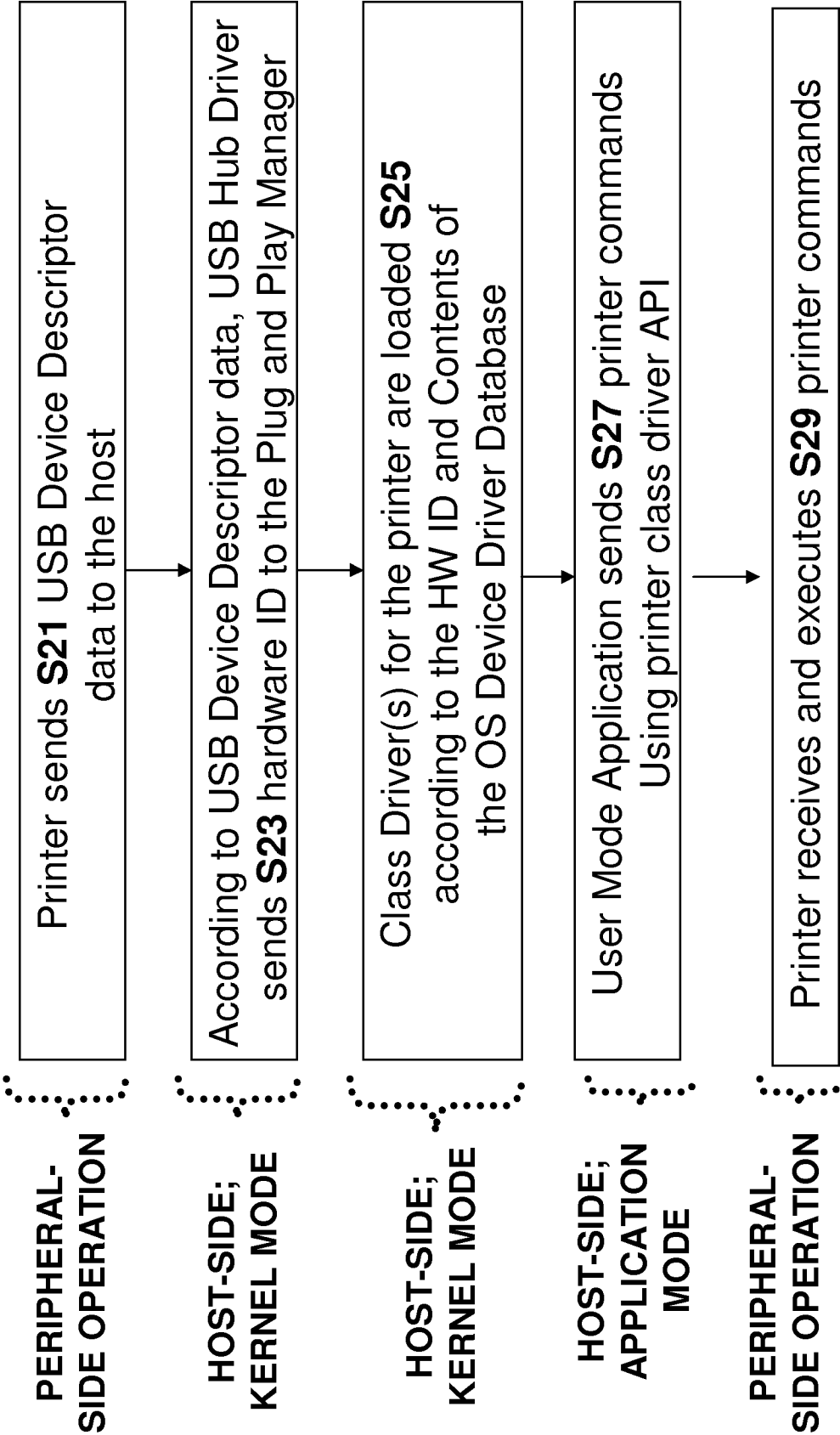
Endpoint Descriptor Struct

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description
0	bLength	1	Number	Size of Descriptor
1	bDescriptorType	1	Constant	Endpoint Descriptor (0x06)
2	bEndpointAddress	1	Endpoint	Endpoint Address (Bits 0-3b Endpoint number) (Bit 7 Direction (in or out))
3	bmAttributes	1	Bitmap	Bits 0-1 Transfer type (i.e. control, isochronous, bulk, or interrupt) If isochronous endpoint enpoint, Bits 3..2 = Synchronization type (Iso Mode) (i.e. no synchronization, asynchronous, adaptive, synchronous) Bits 5..4 = Usage Type (data endpoint, feedback endpoint, explicit feedback data endpoint)
4	wMaxPacketSize	2	Number	Maximum packet size
6	bInterval	1	Number	Control endpoint

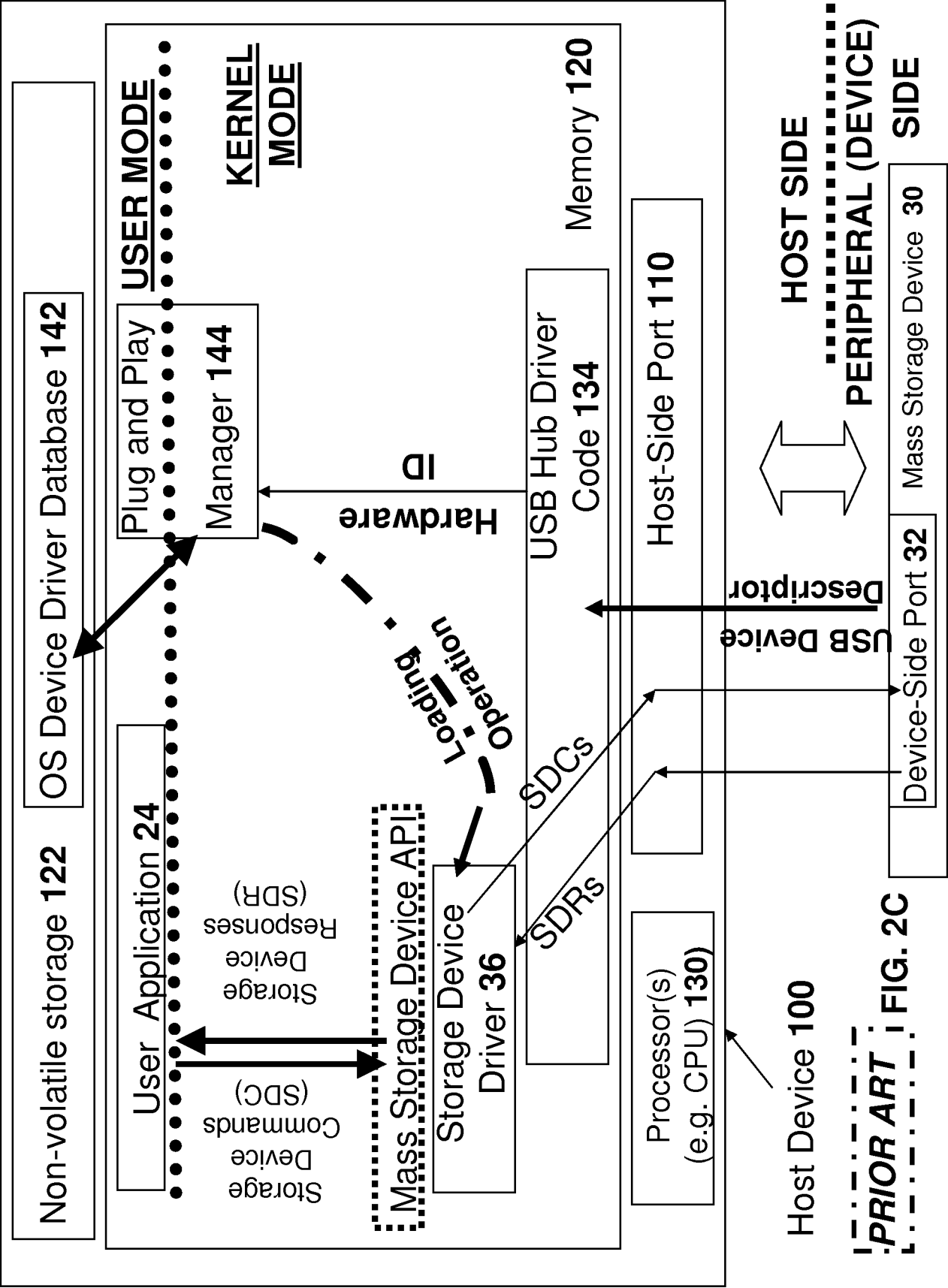
FIG. 1C

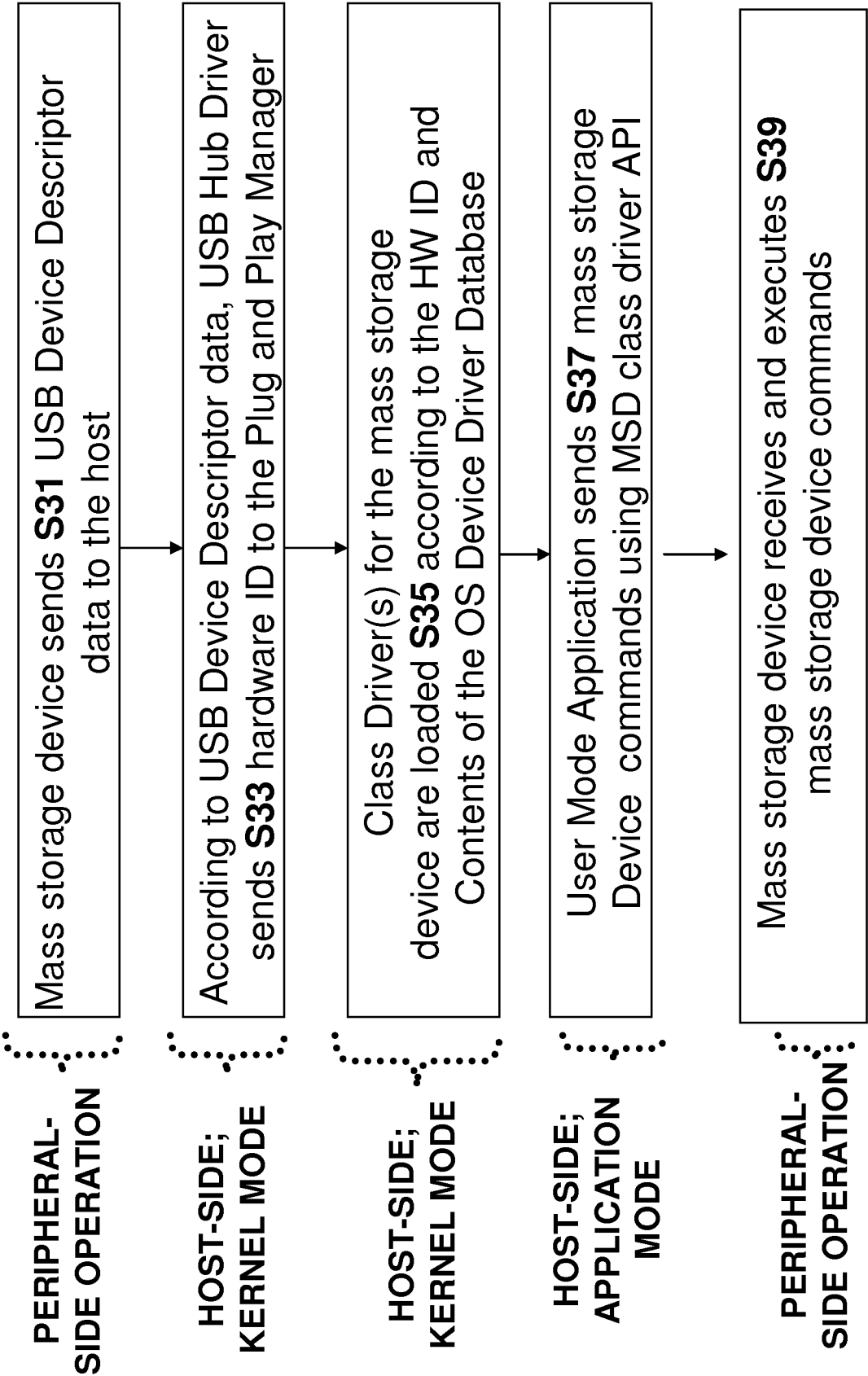
PRIOR ART



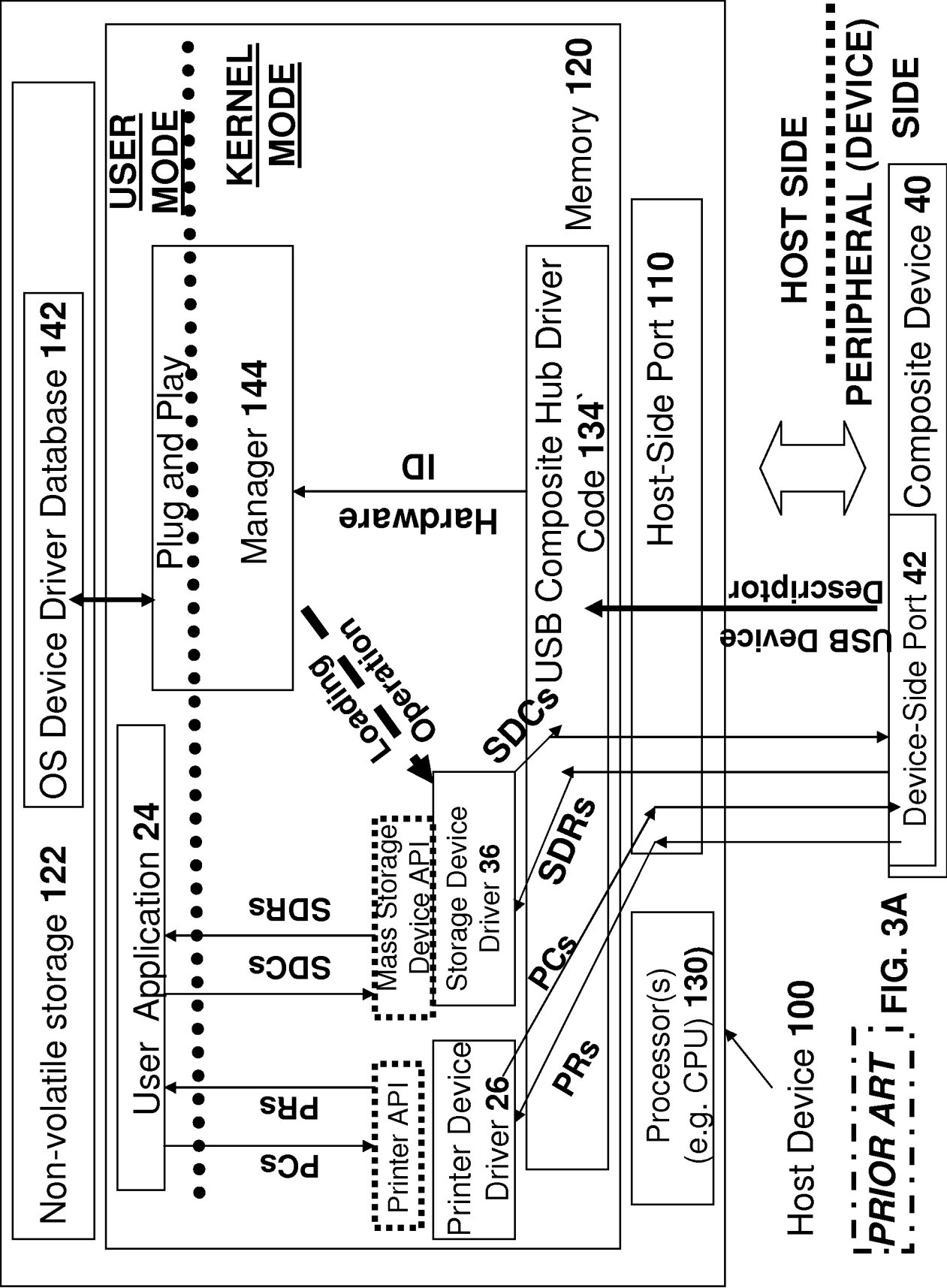


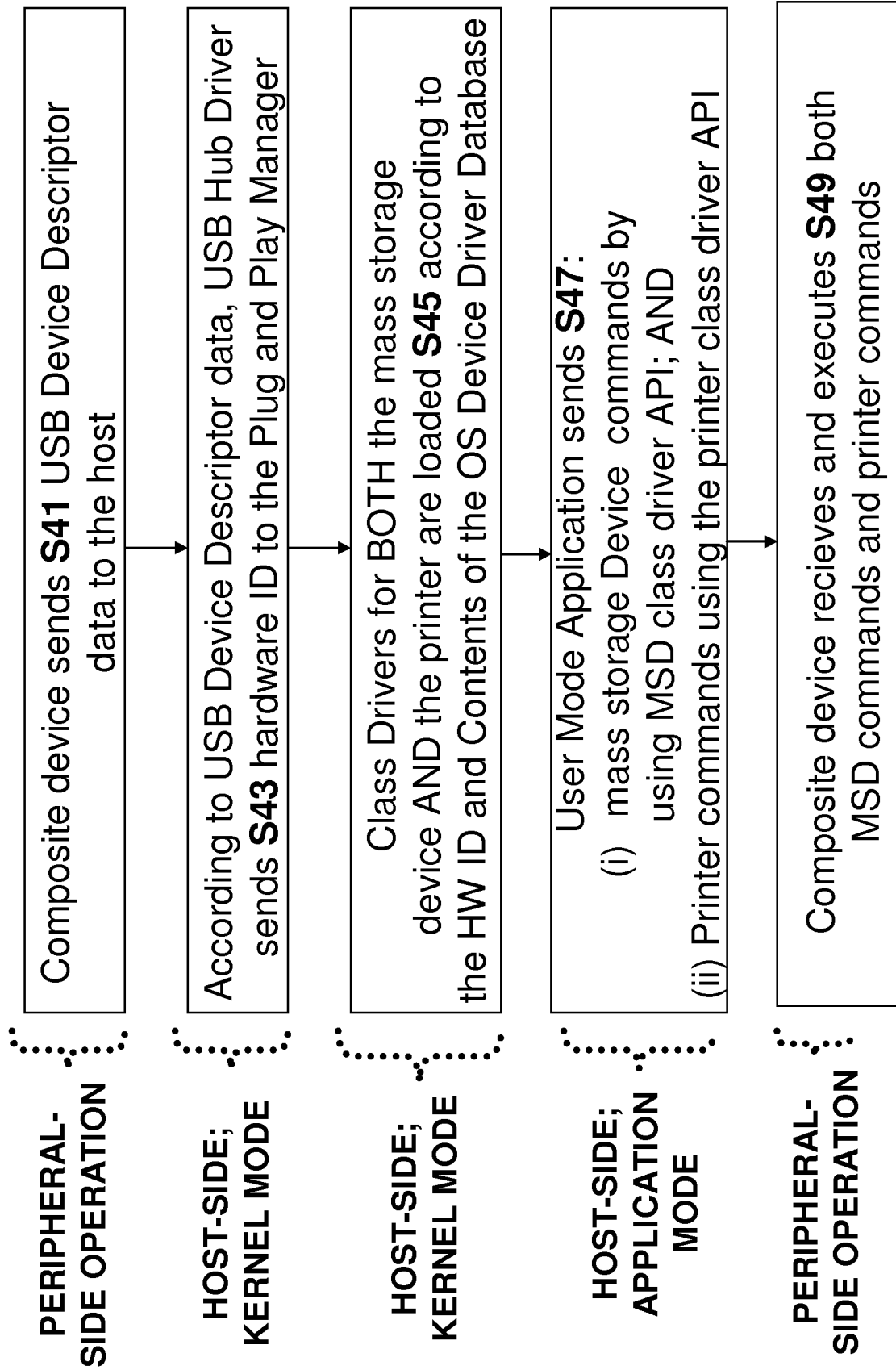
PRIOR ART ! FIG. 2B





PRIOR ART FIG. 2D





PRIOR ART FIG. 3B

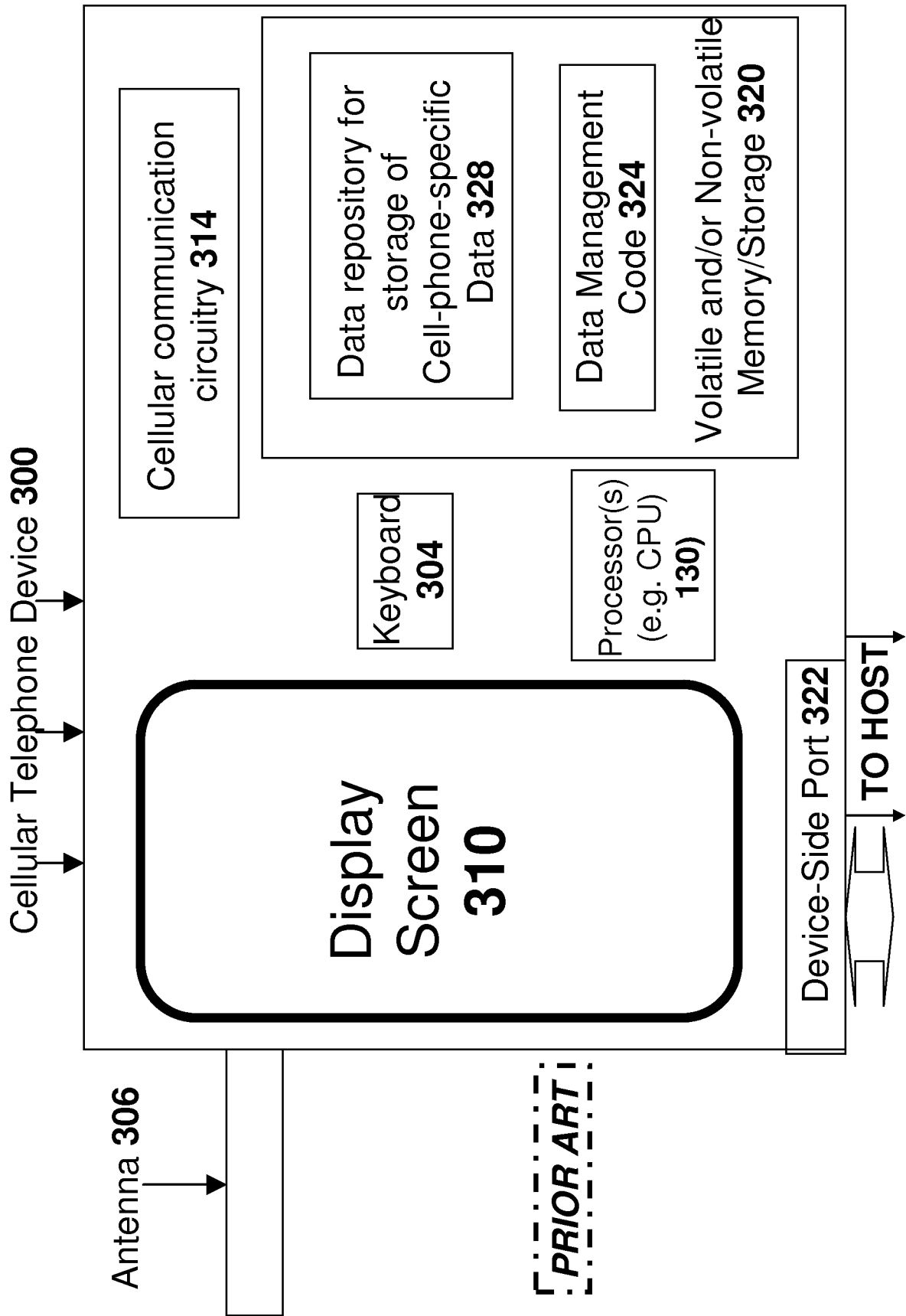
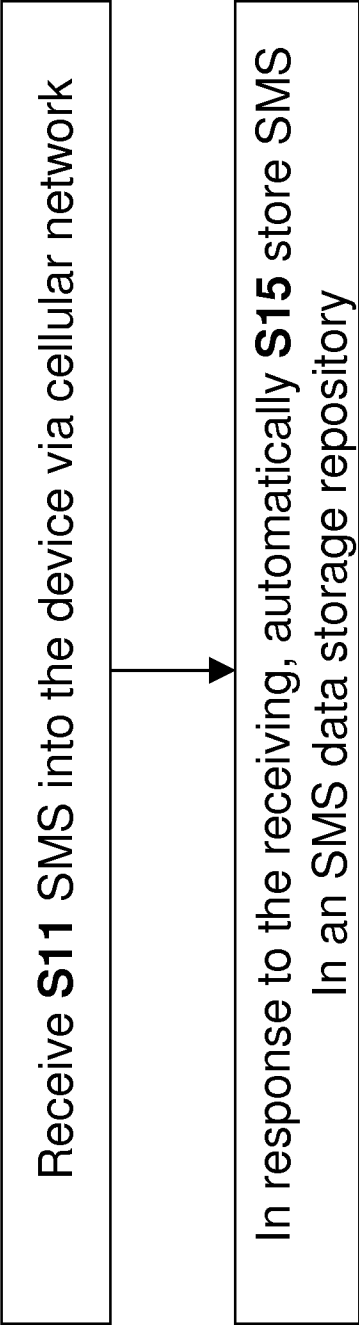
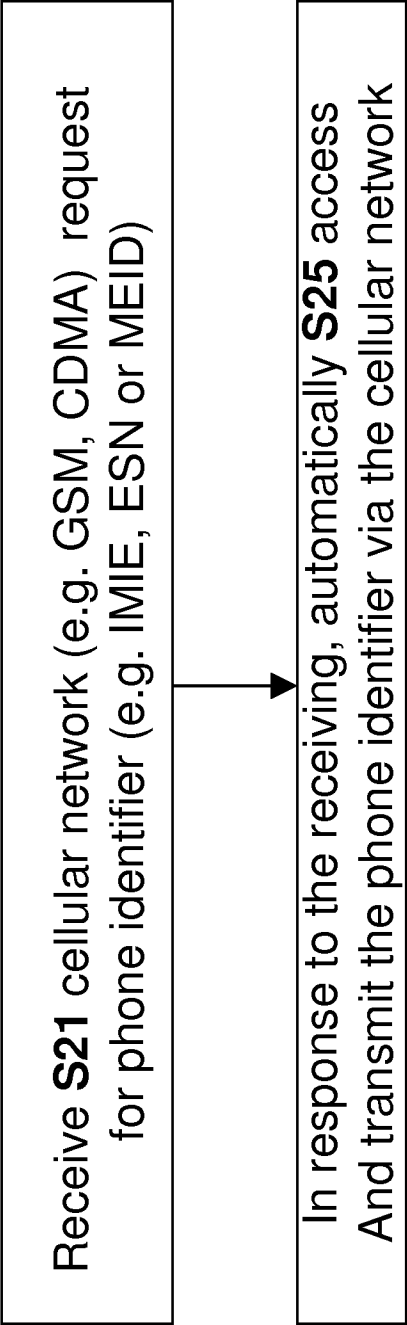


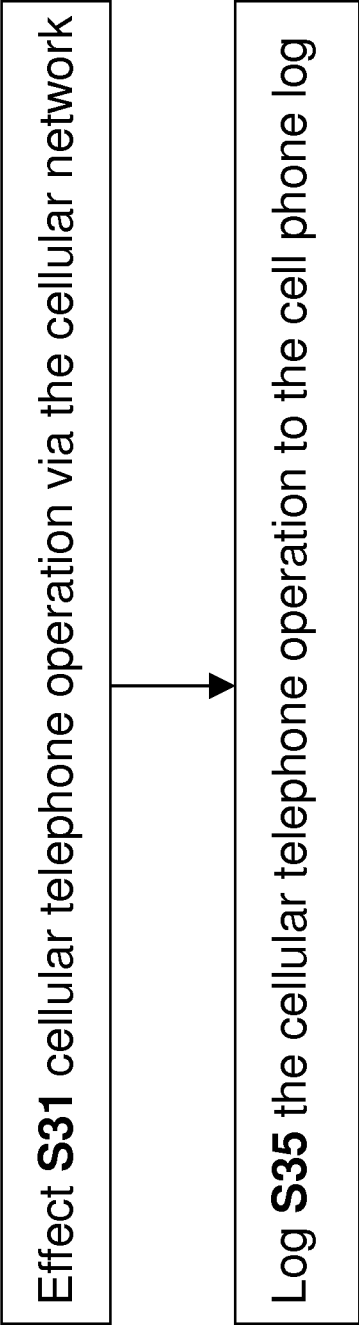
FIG. 4



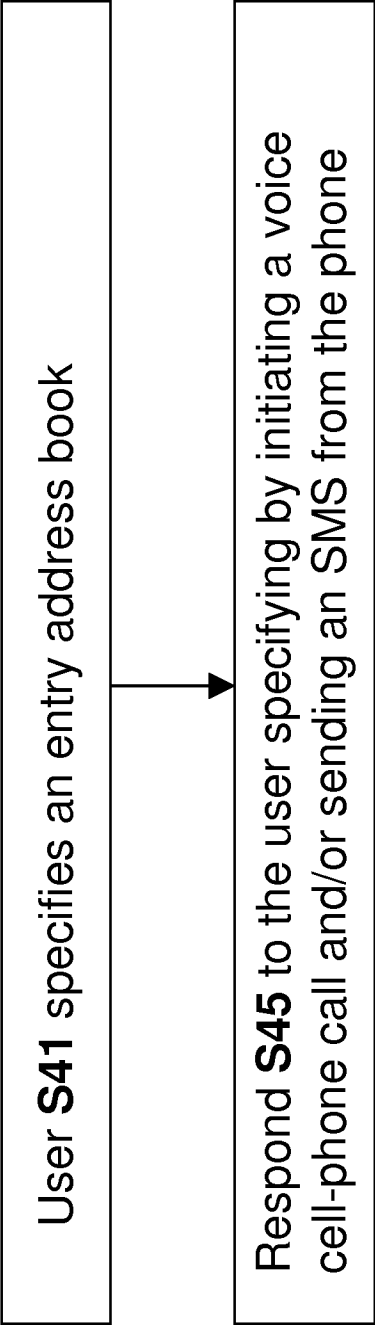
PRIOR ART FIG. 5A



PRIOR ART FIG. 5B



PRIOR ART FIG. 5C



PRIOR ART FIG. 5D

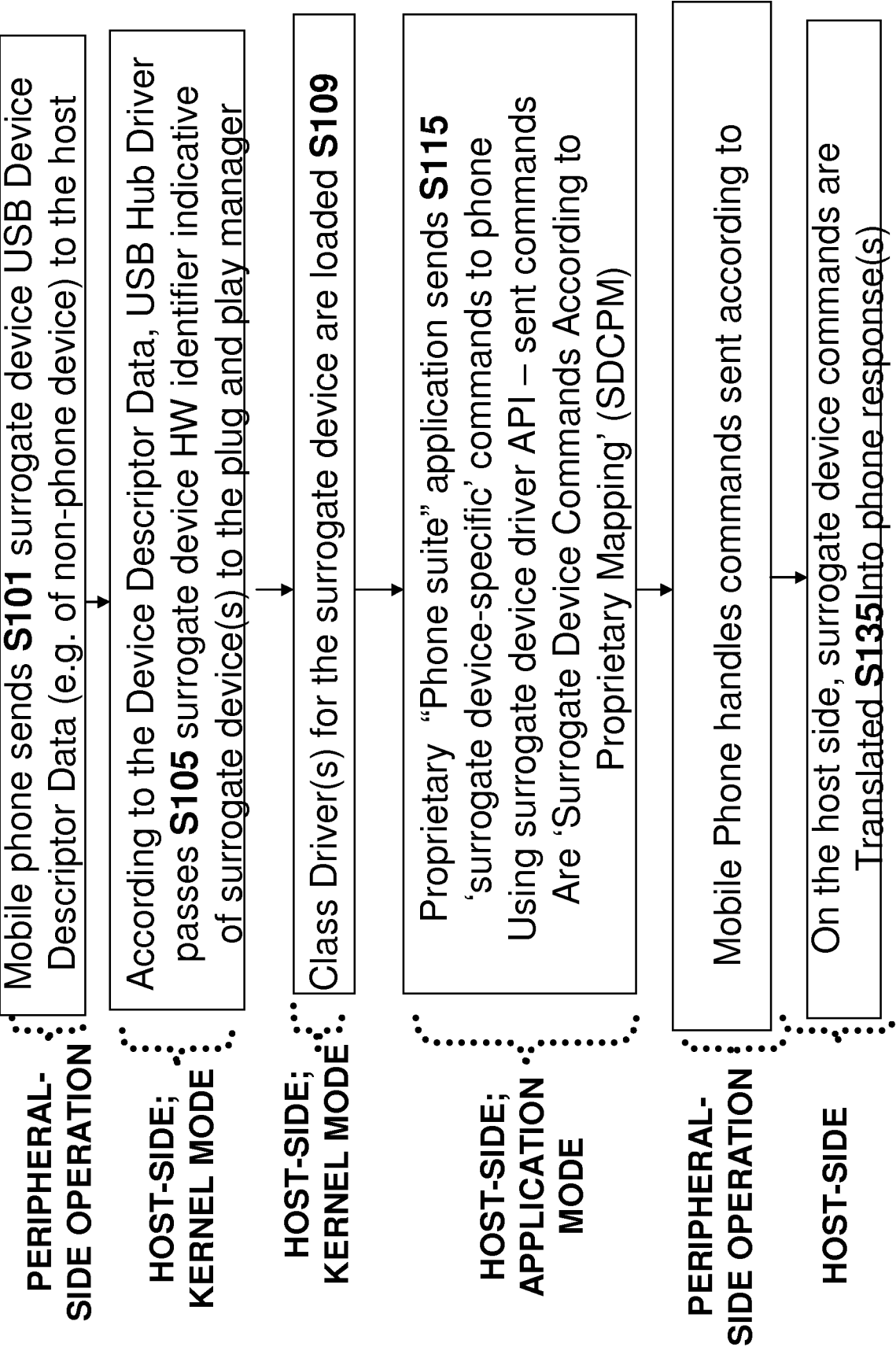
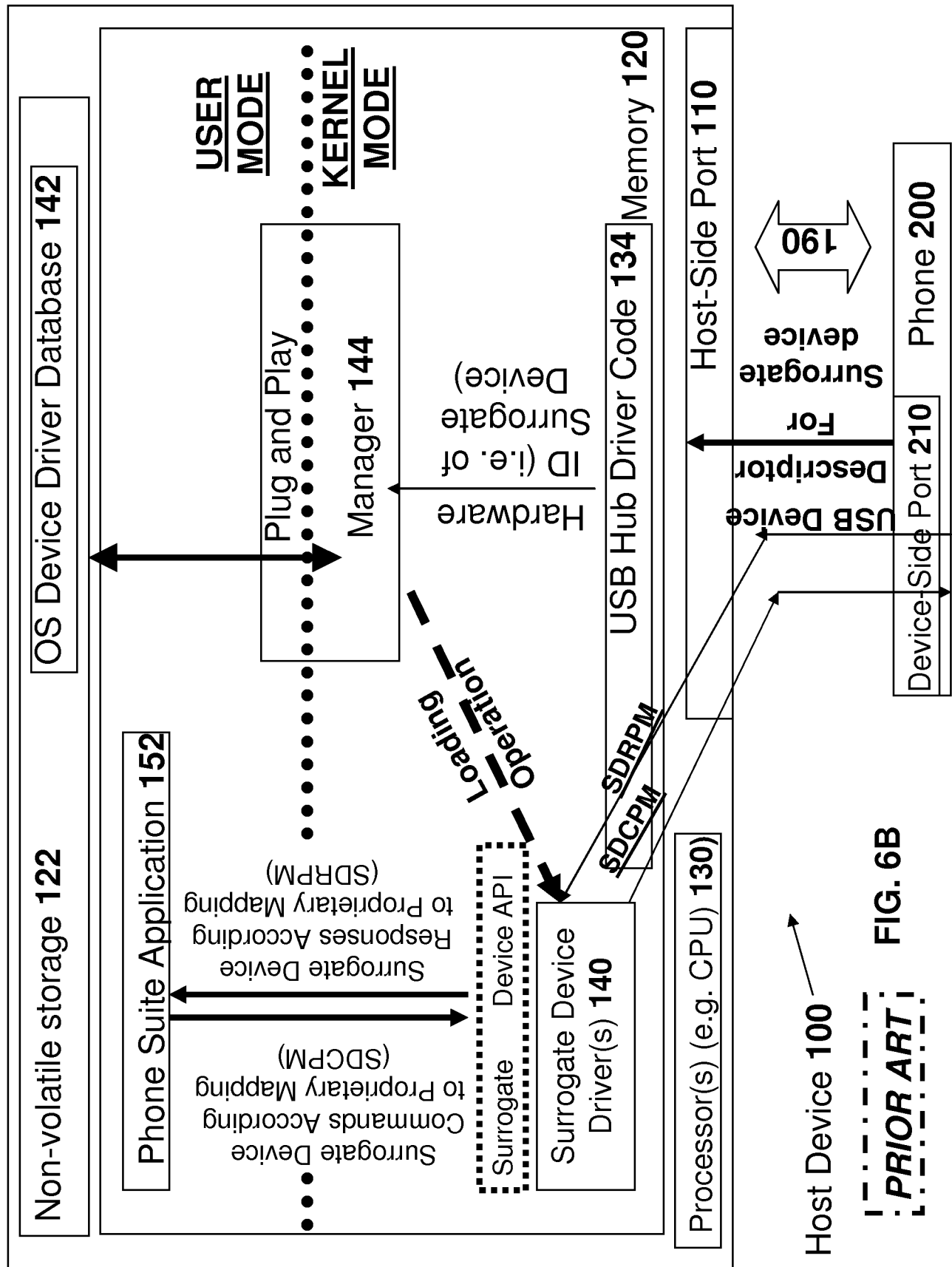


FIG. 6A



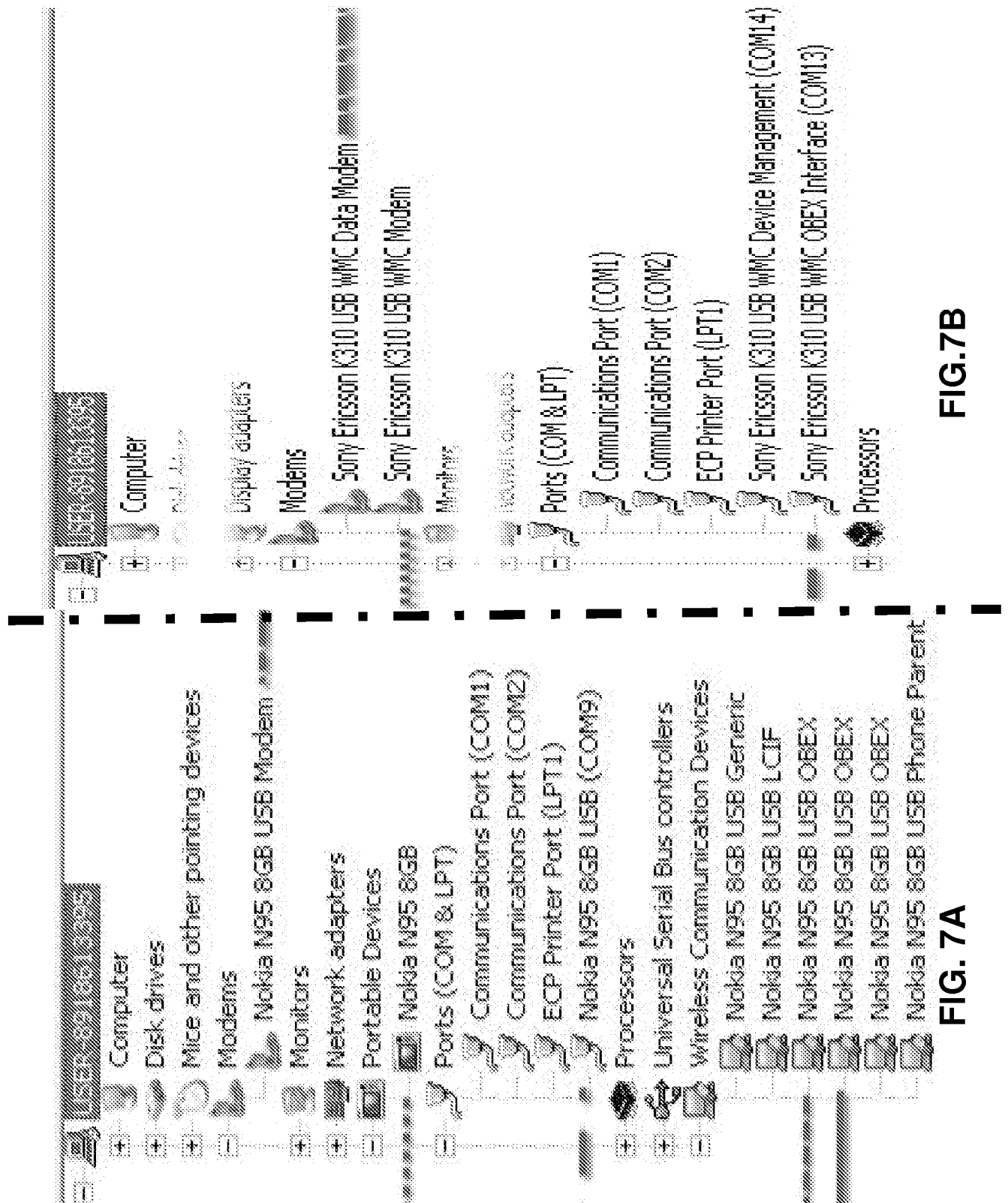
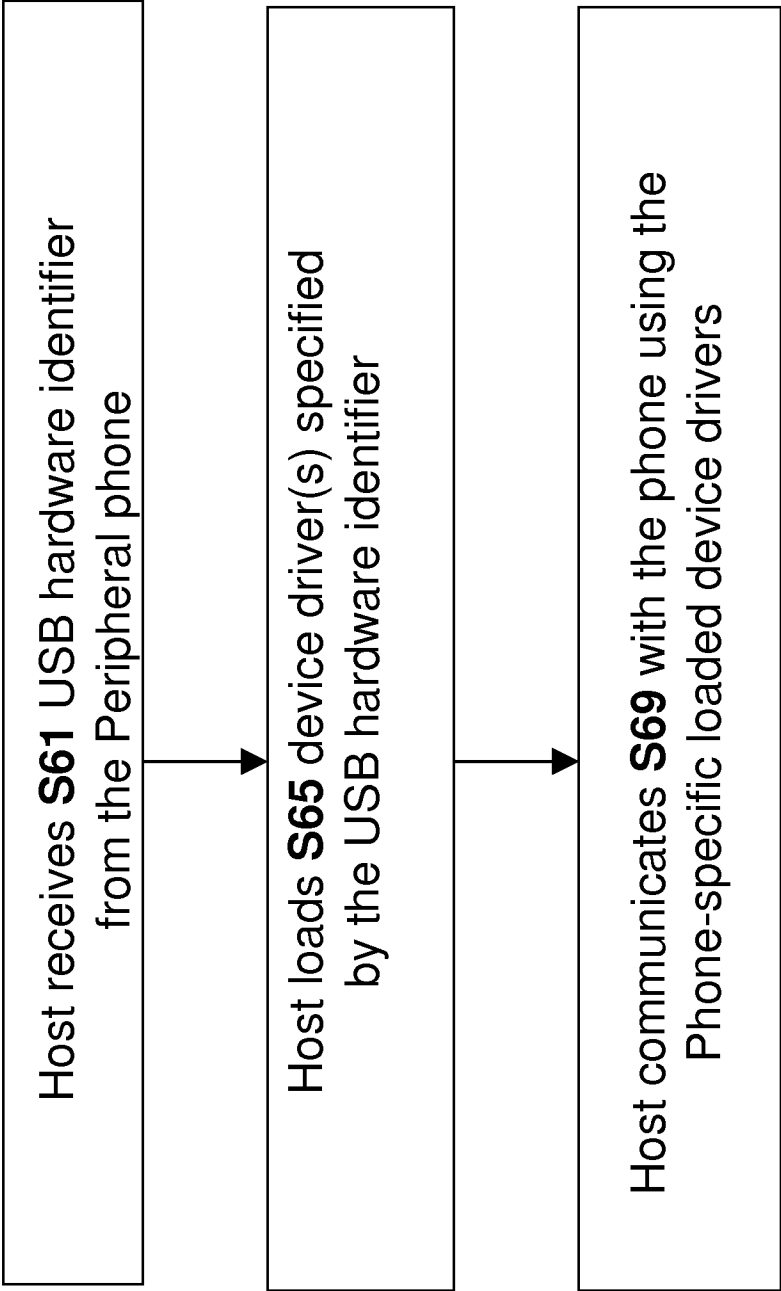


FIG. 7A

FIG. 7B



PRIOR ART

FIG. 8

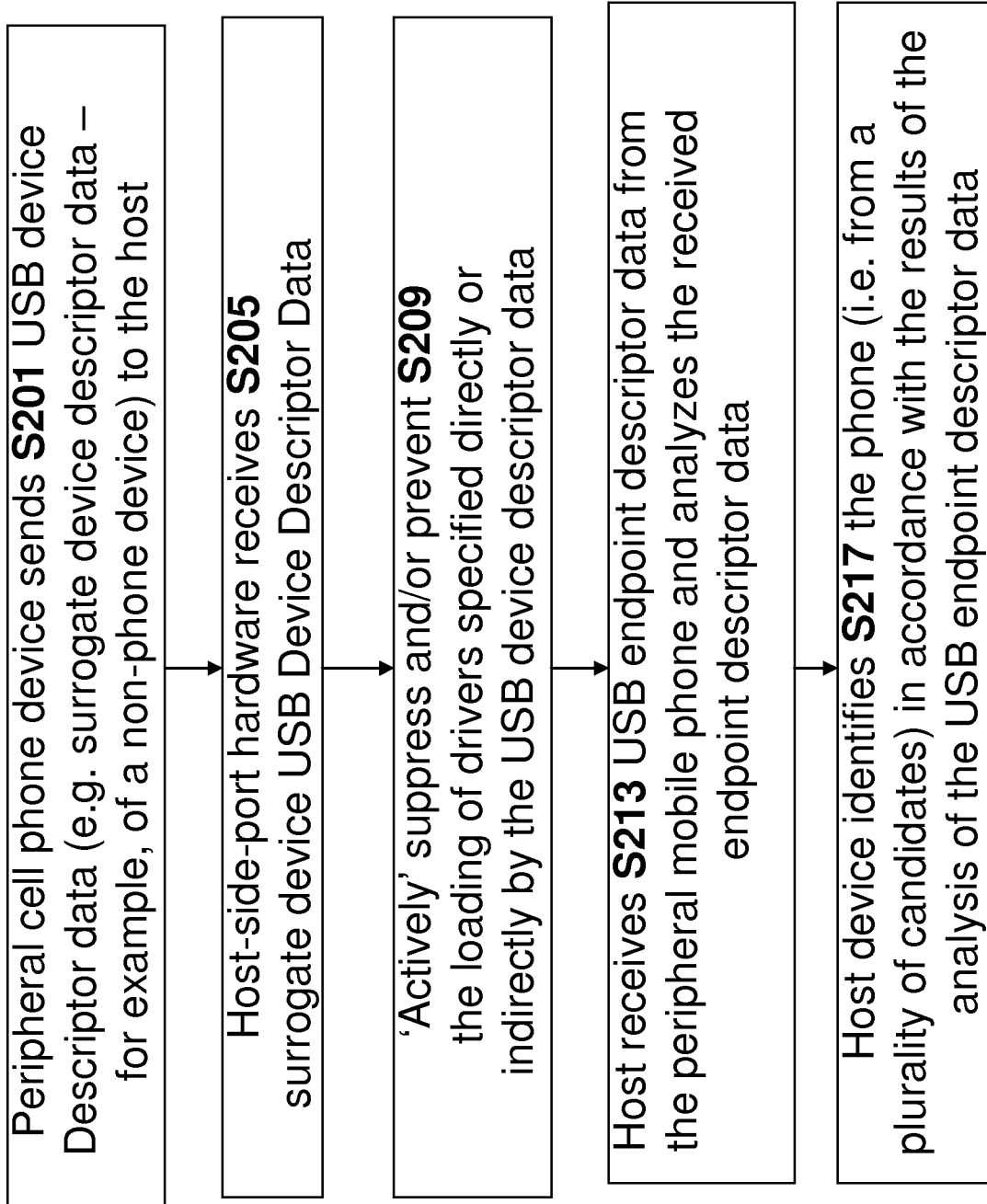
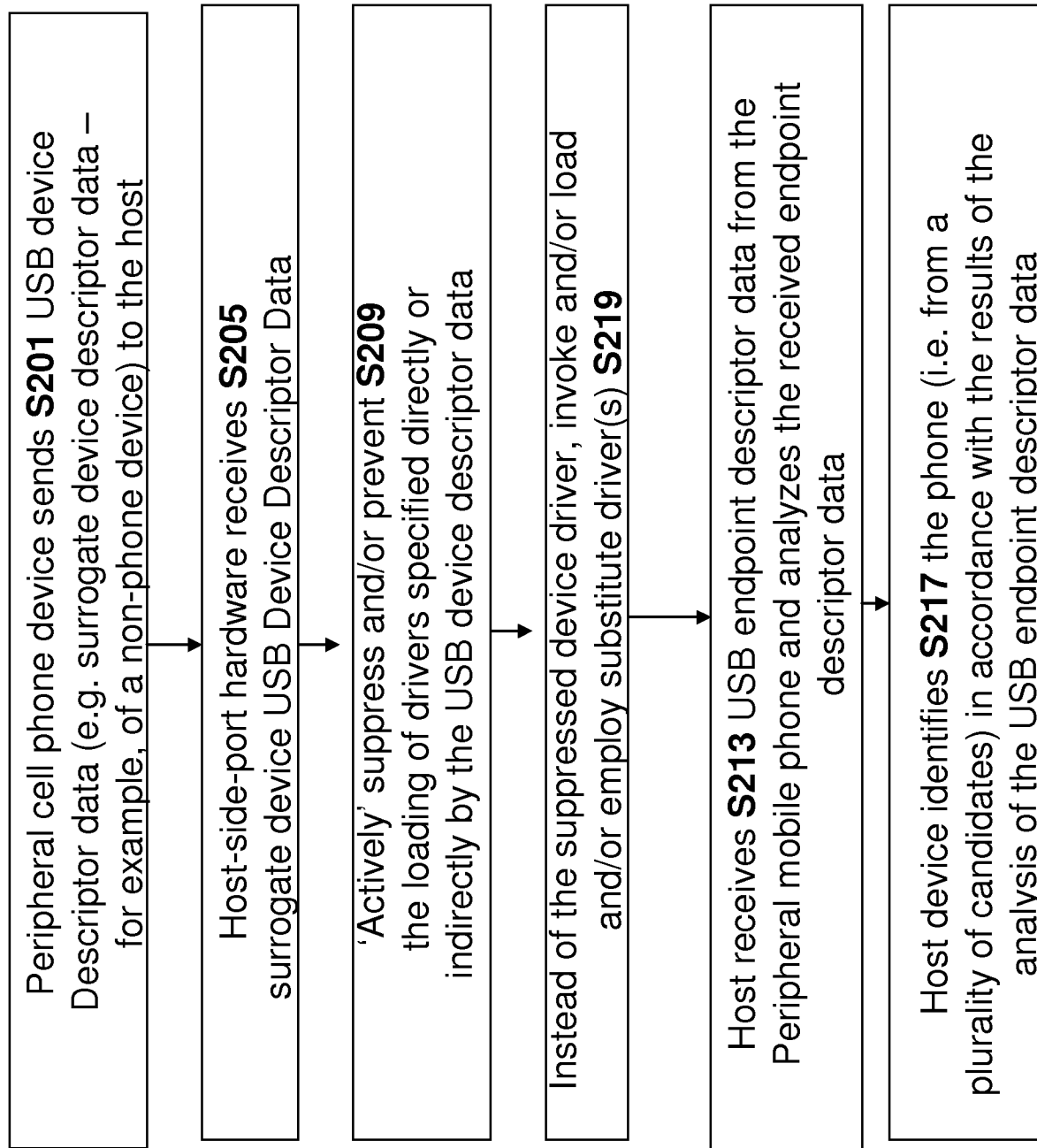


FIG. 9A

**FIG. 9B**

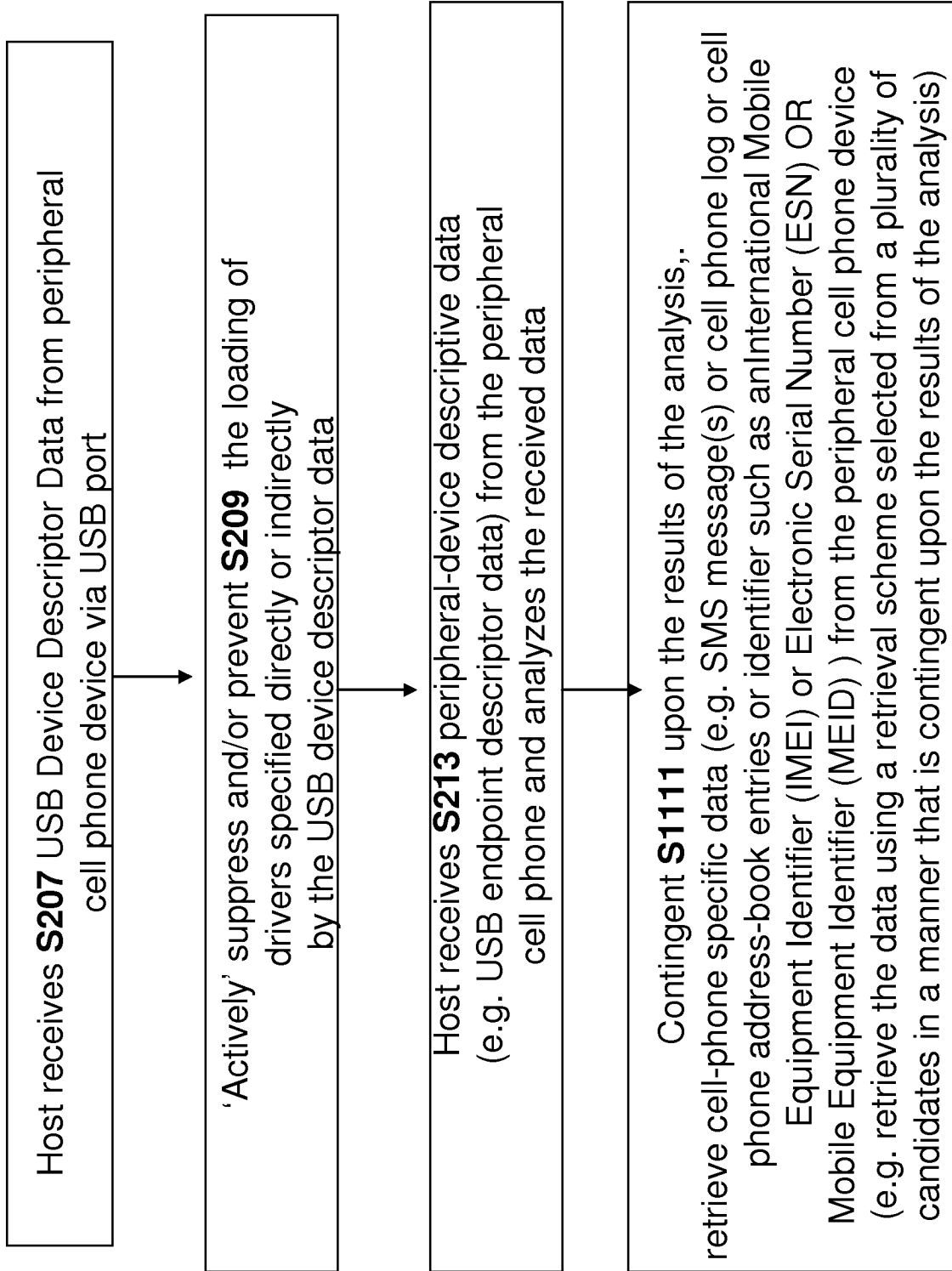
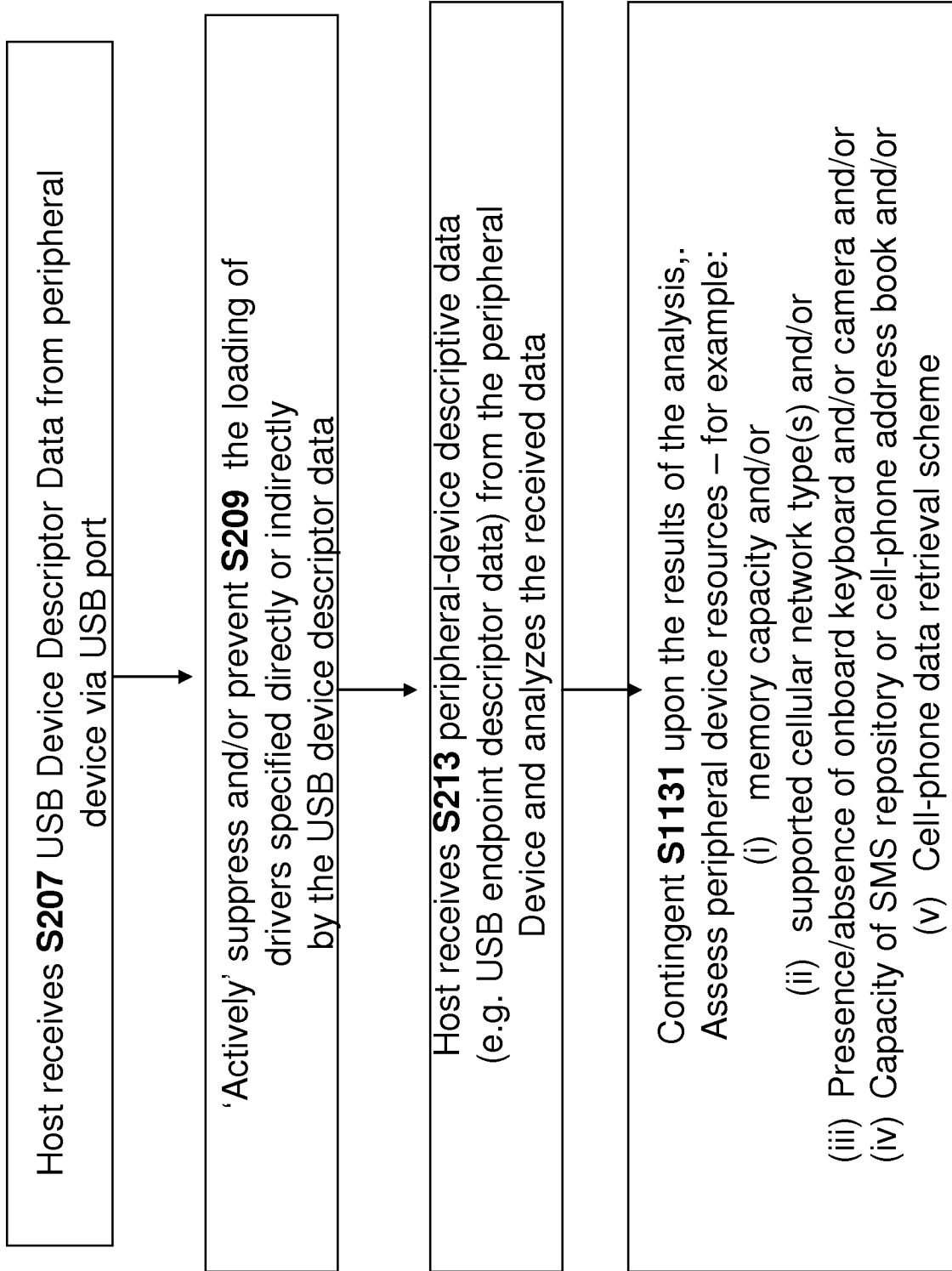


FIG. 10

**FIG. 11**

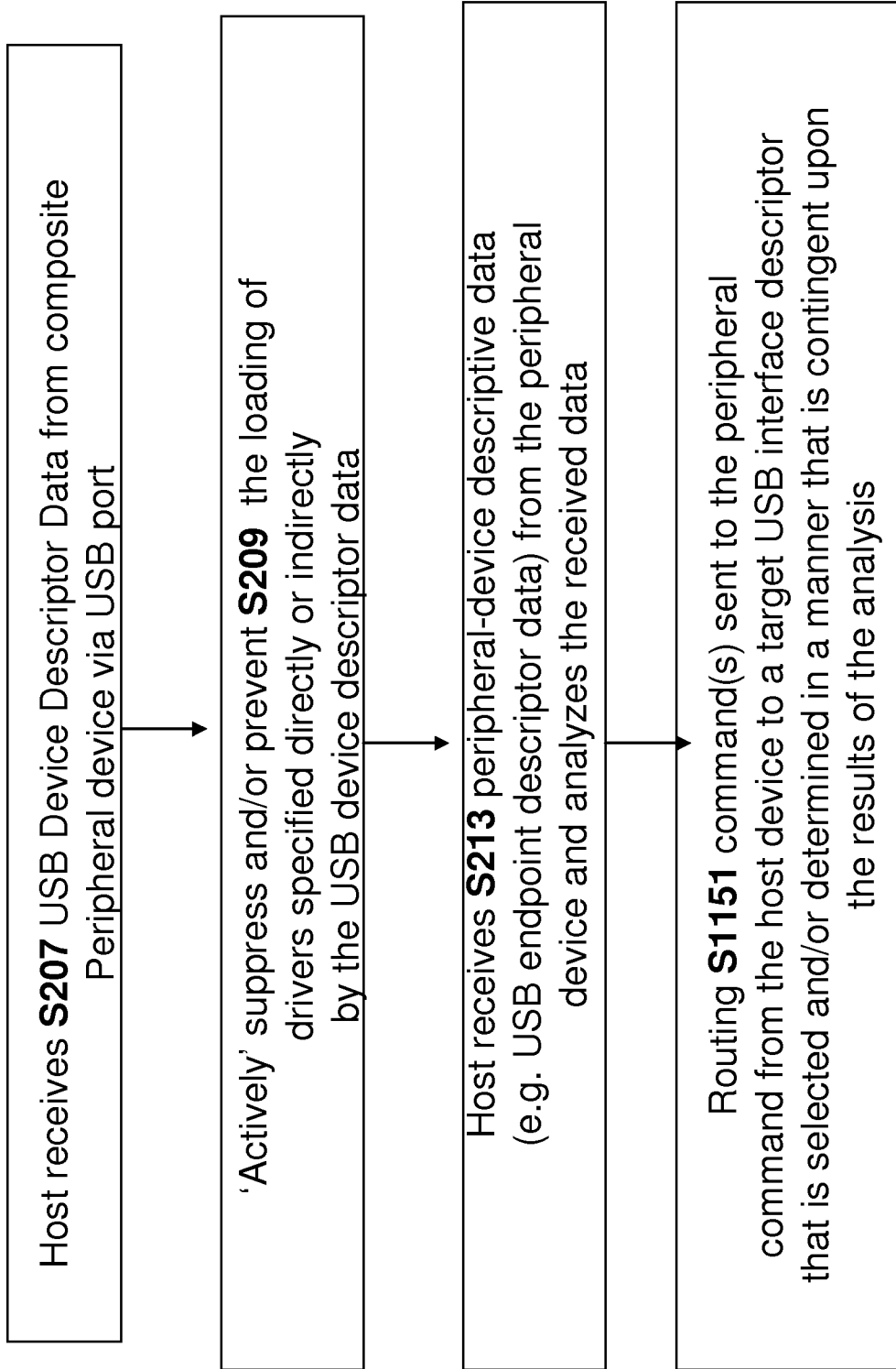


FIG. 12

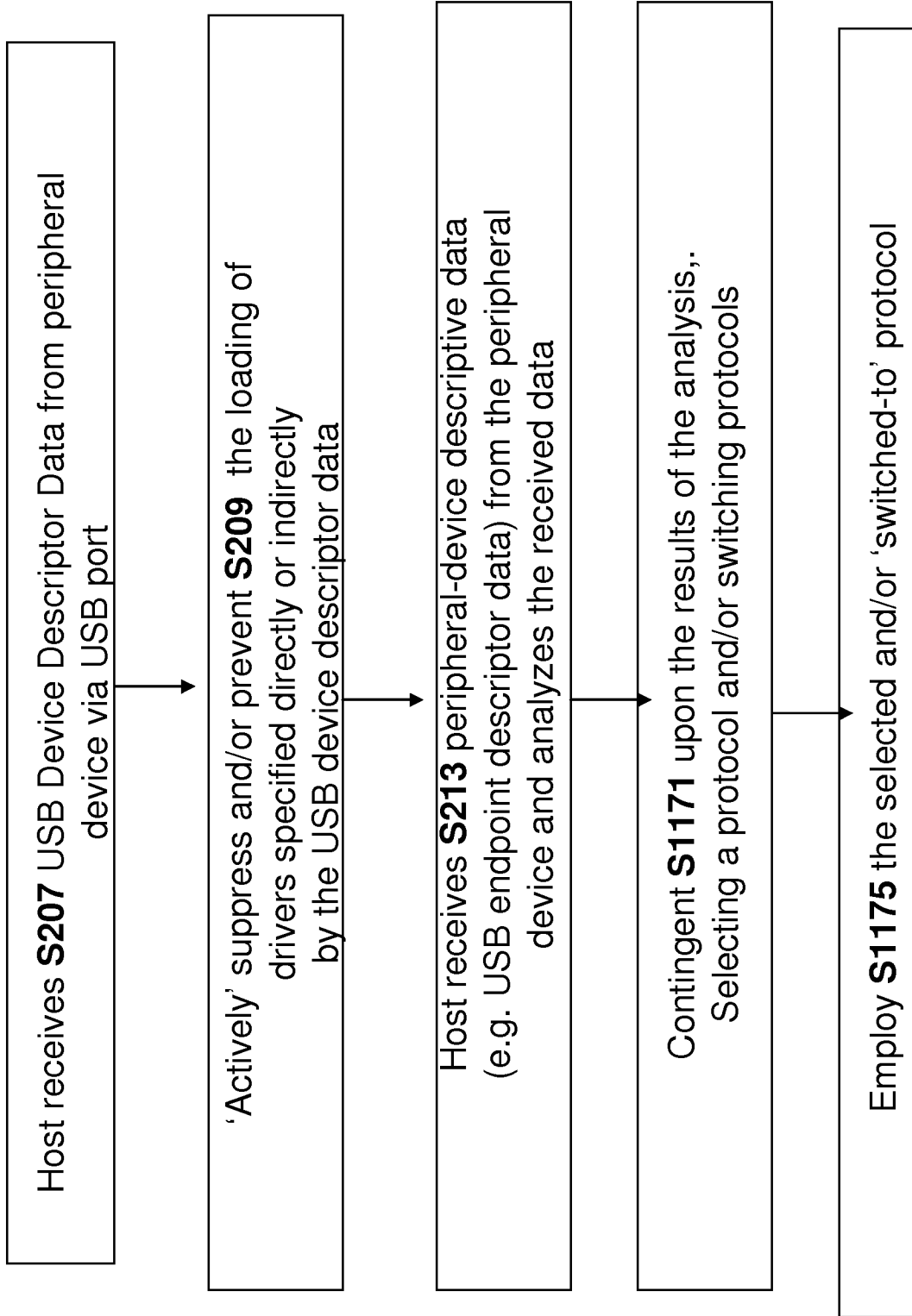
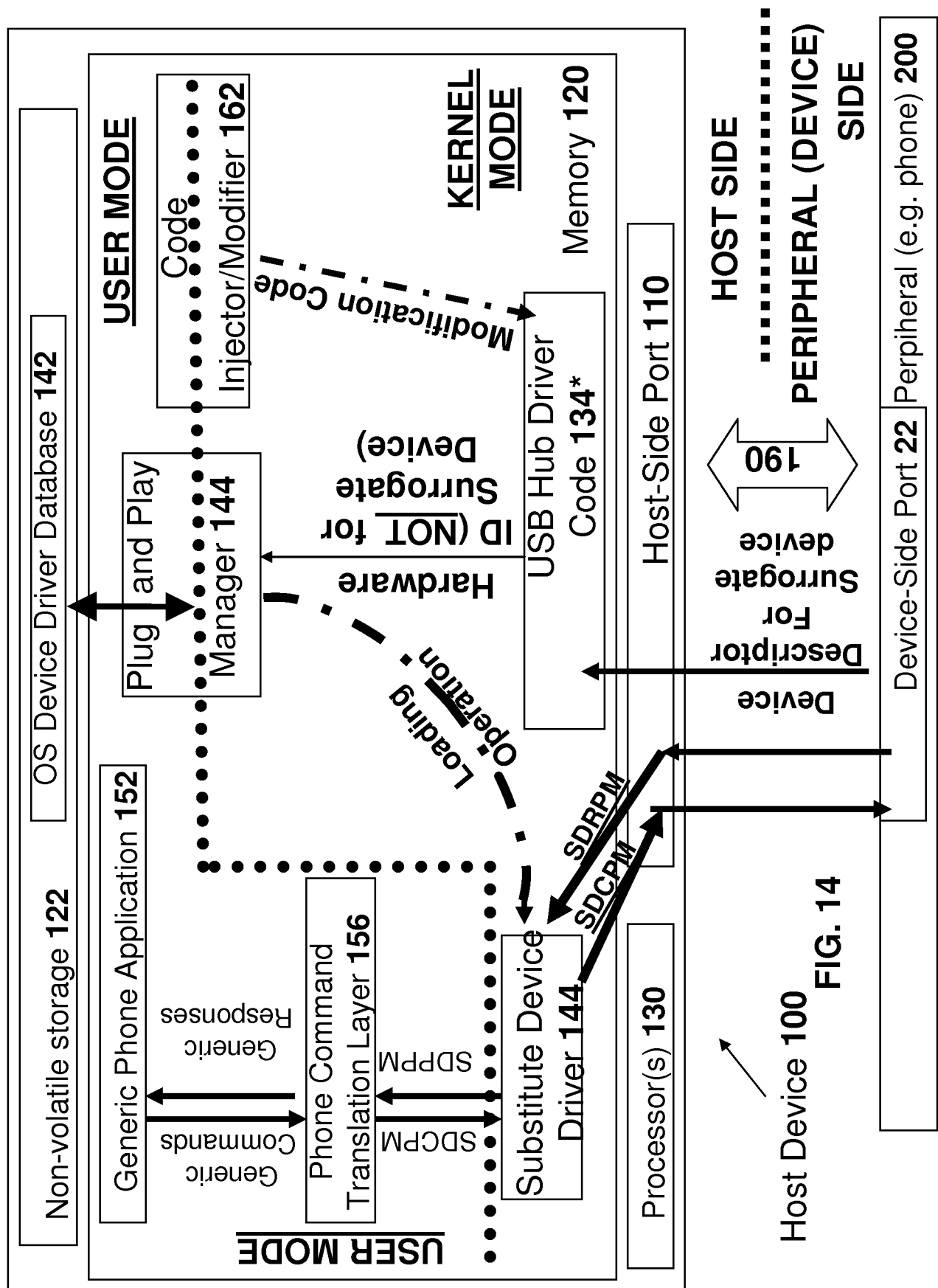


FIG. 13



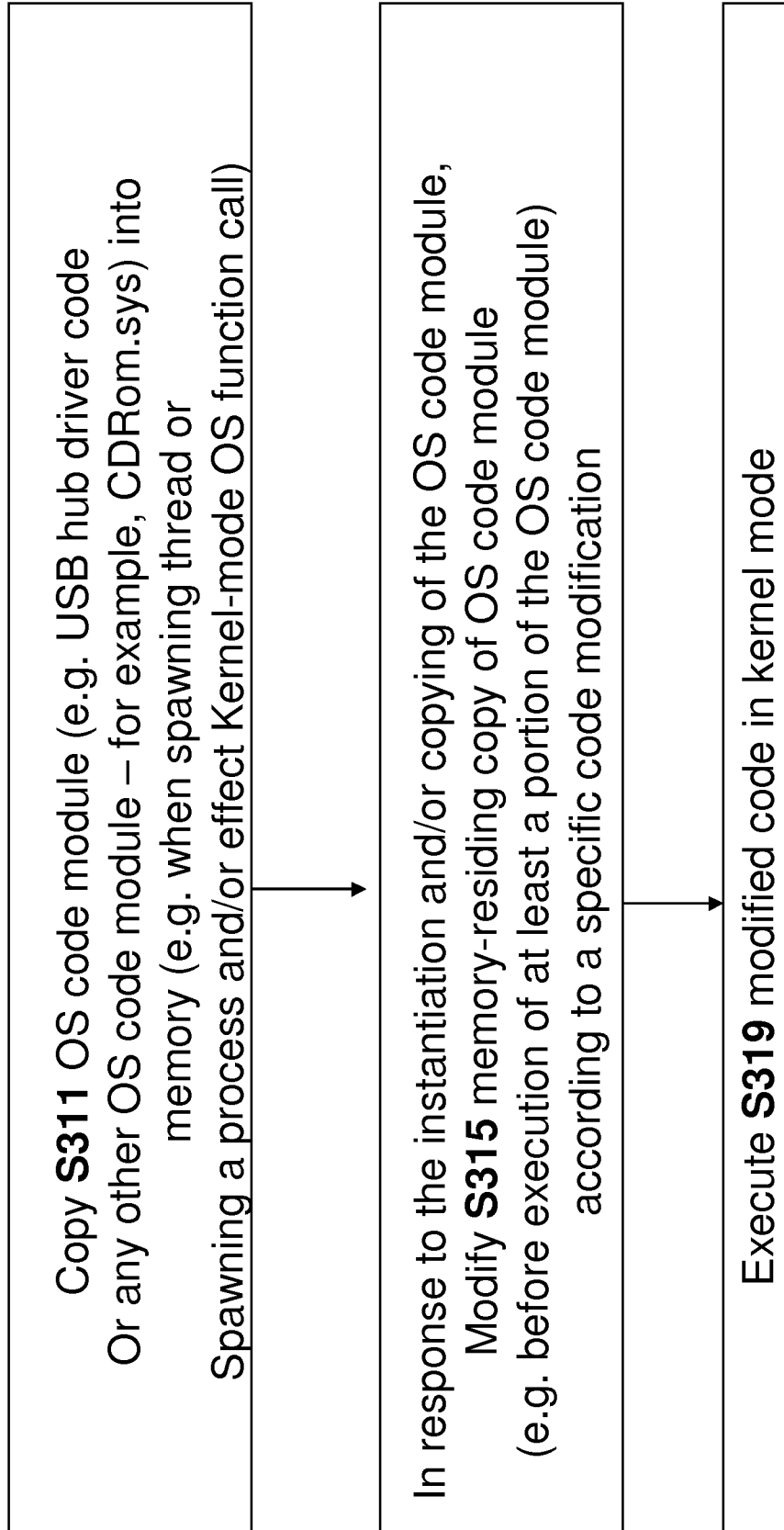


FIG. 15

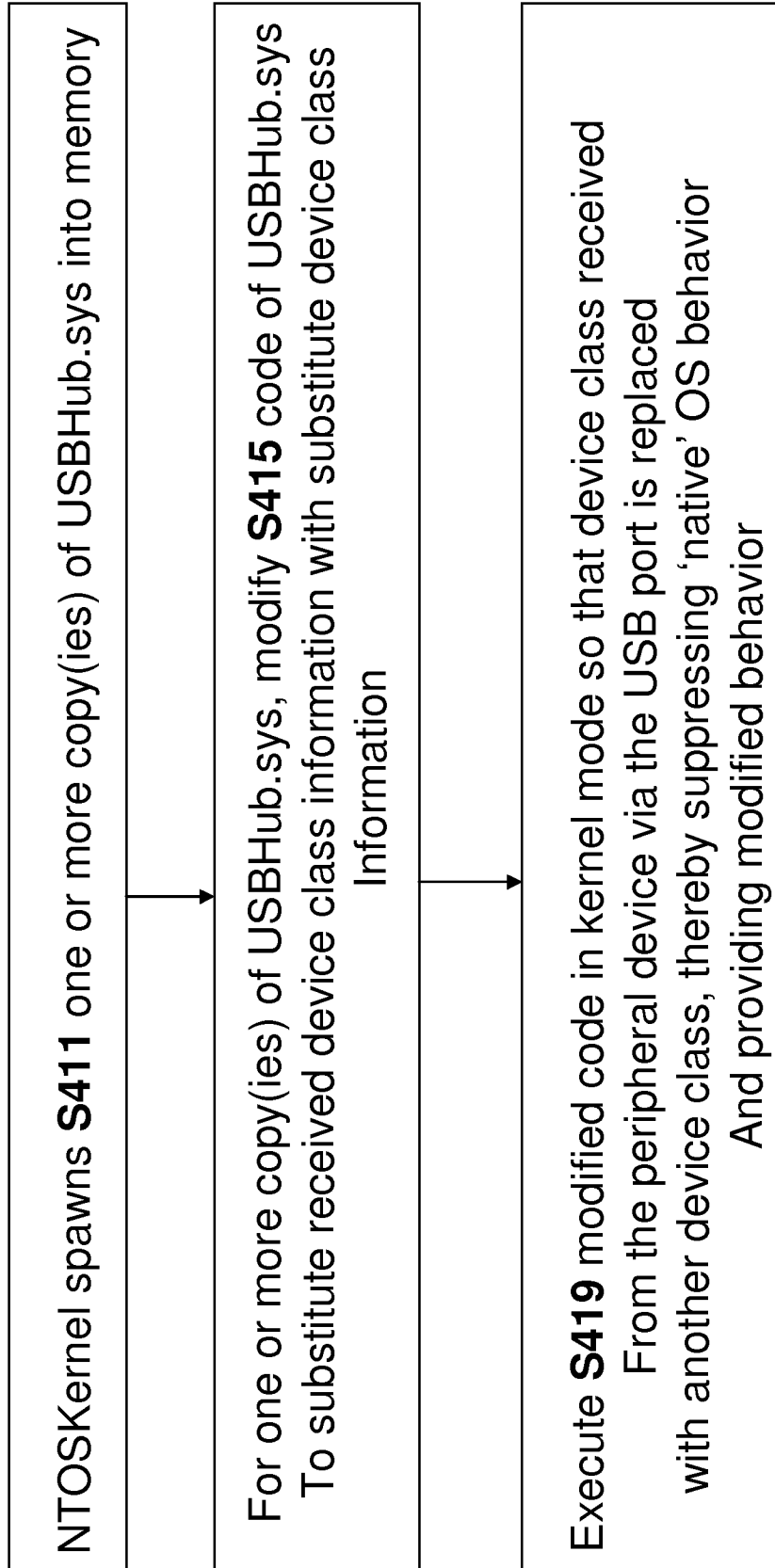


FIG. 16

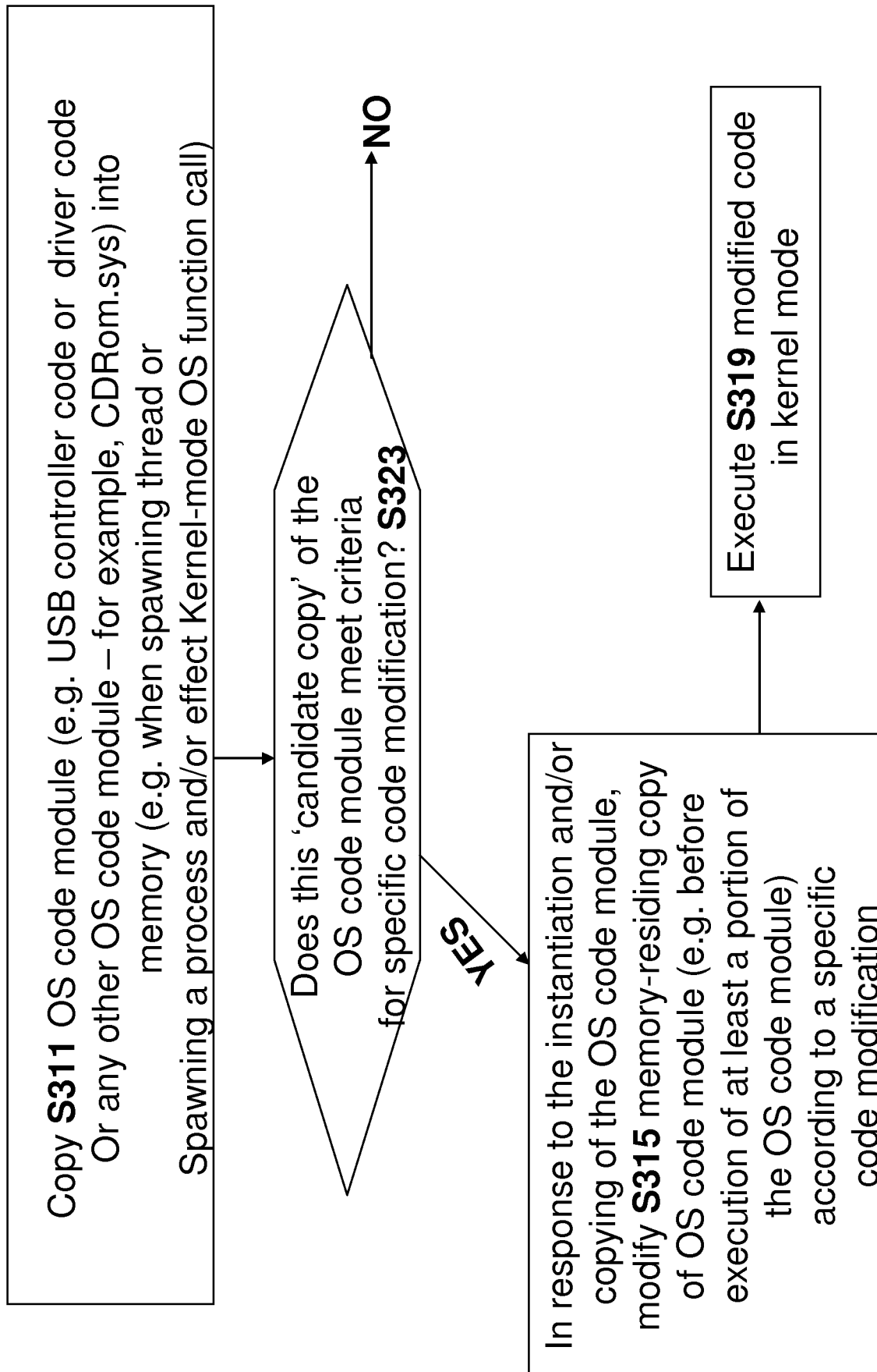


FIG. 17

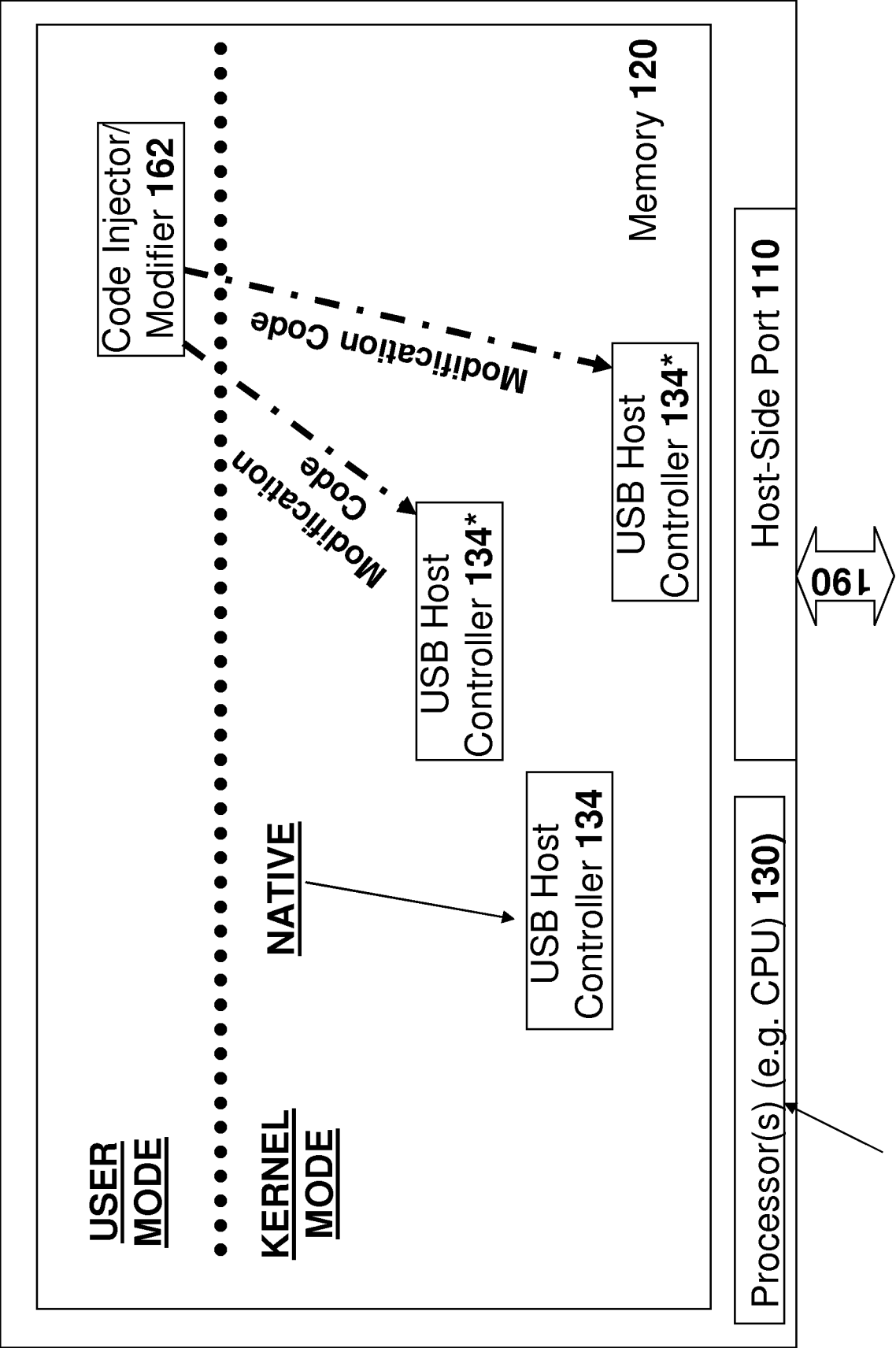
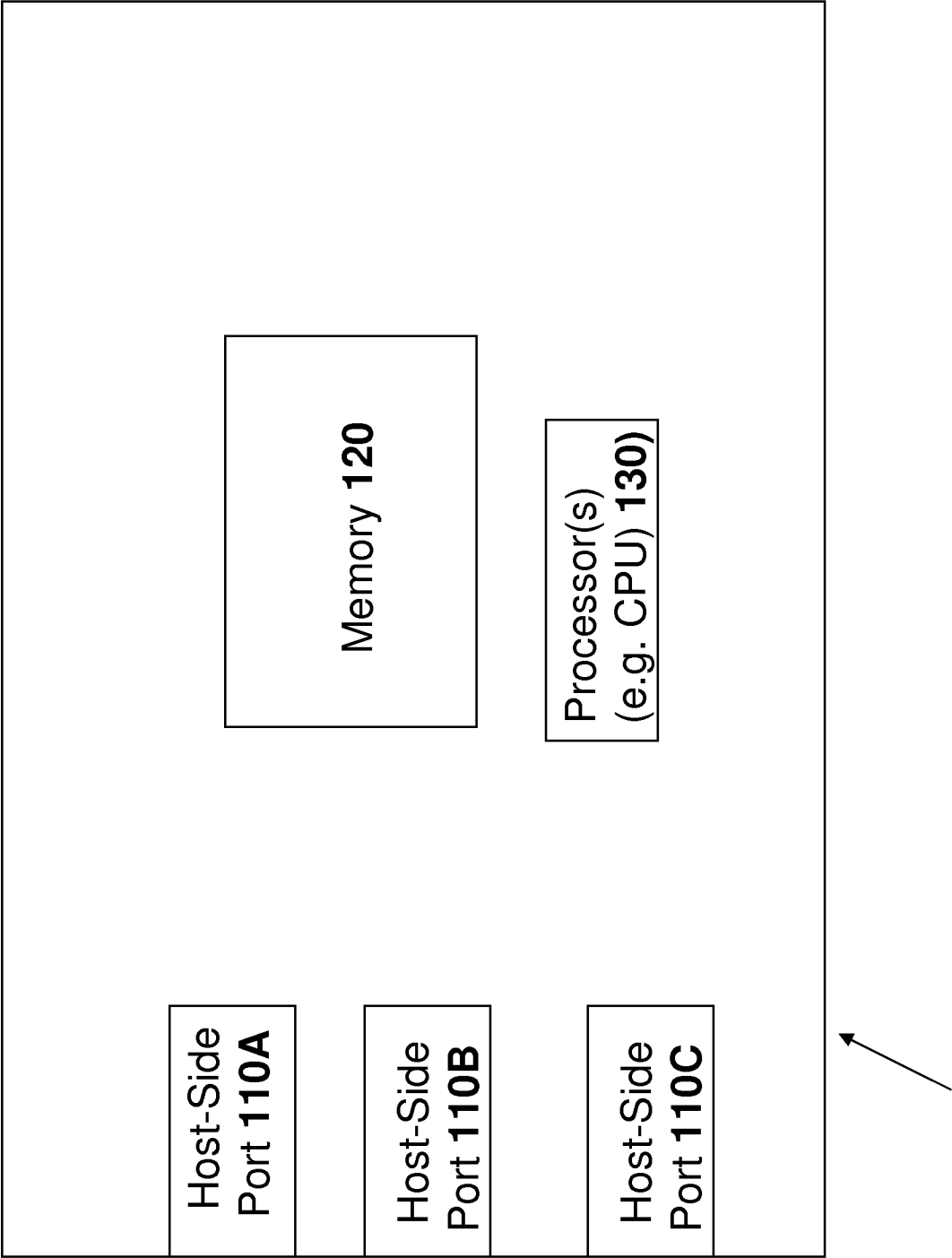


FIG. 18



Host Device 100**

FIG. 19

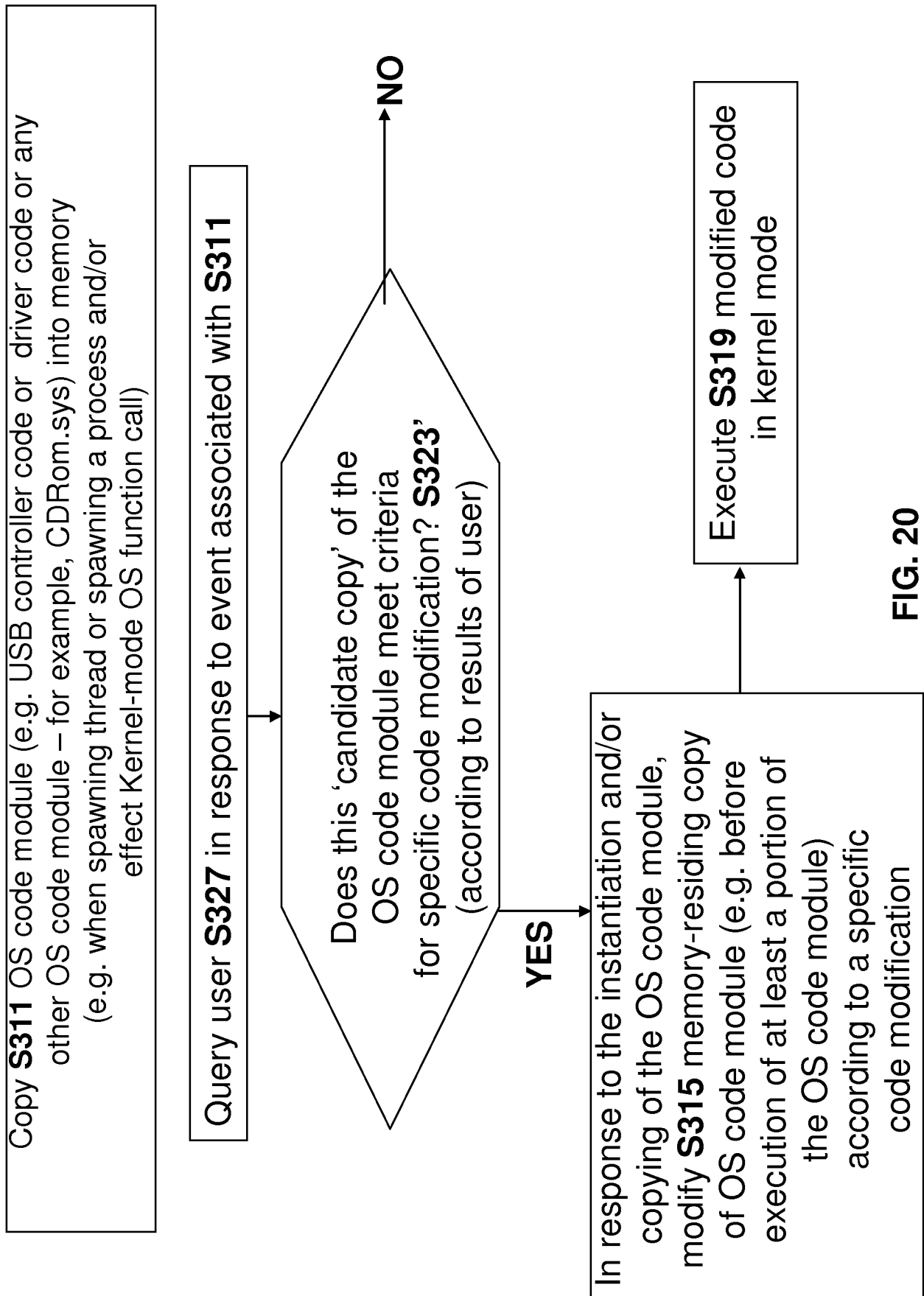


FIG. 20

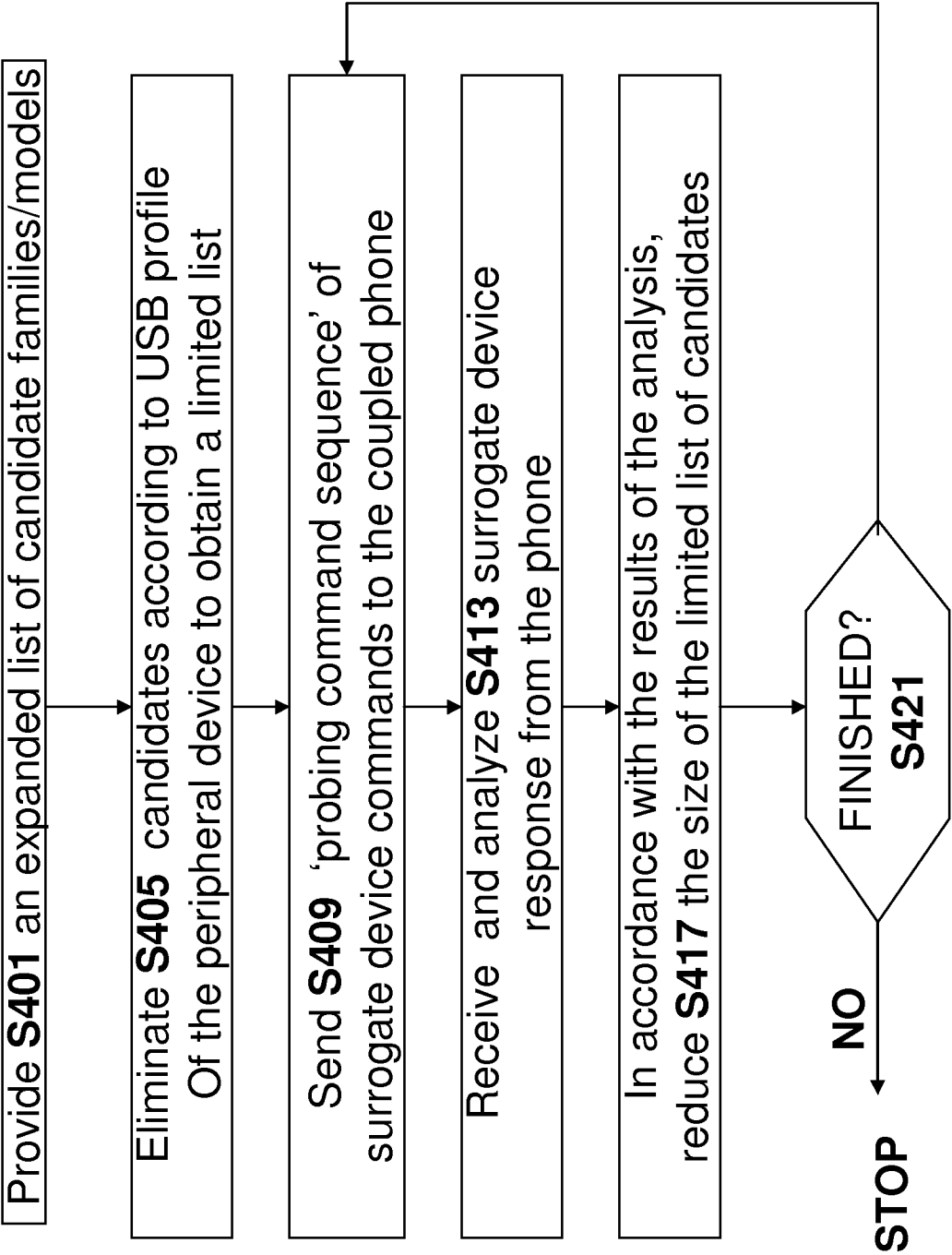


FIG. 21

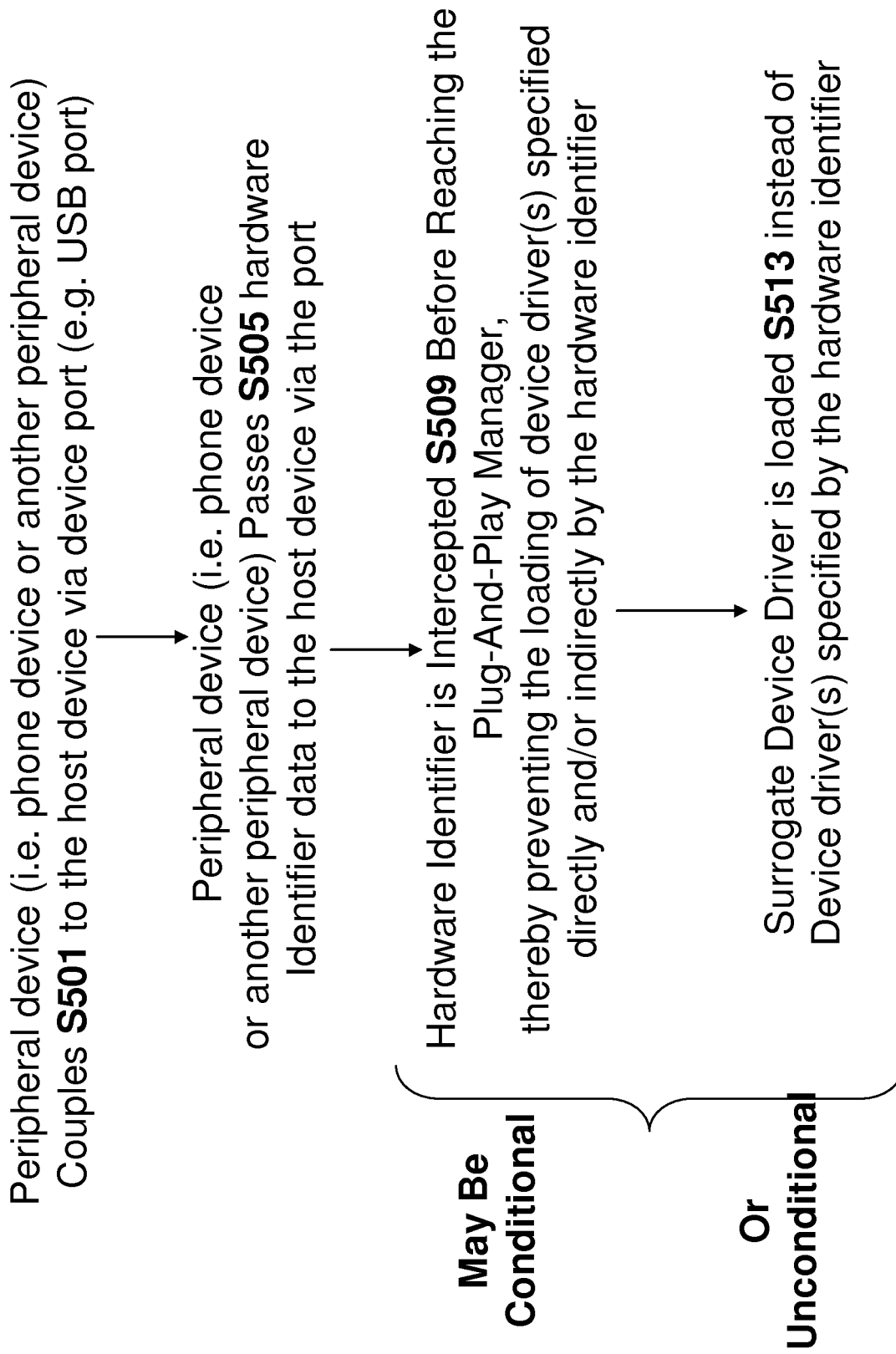


FIG. 22

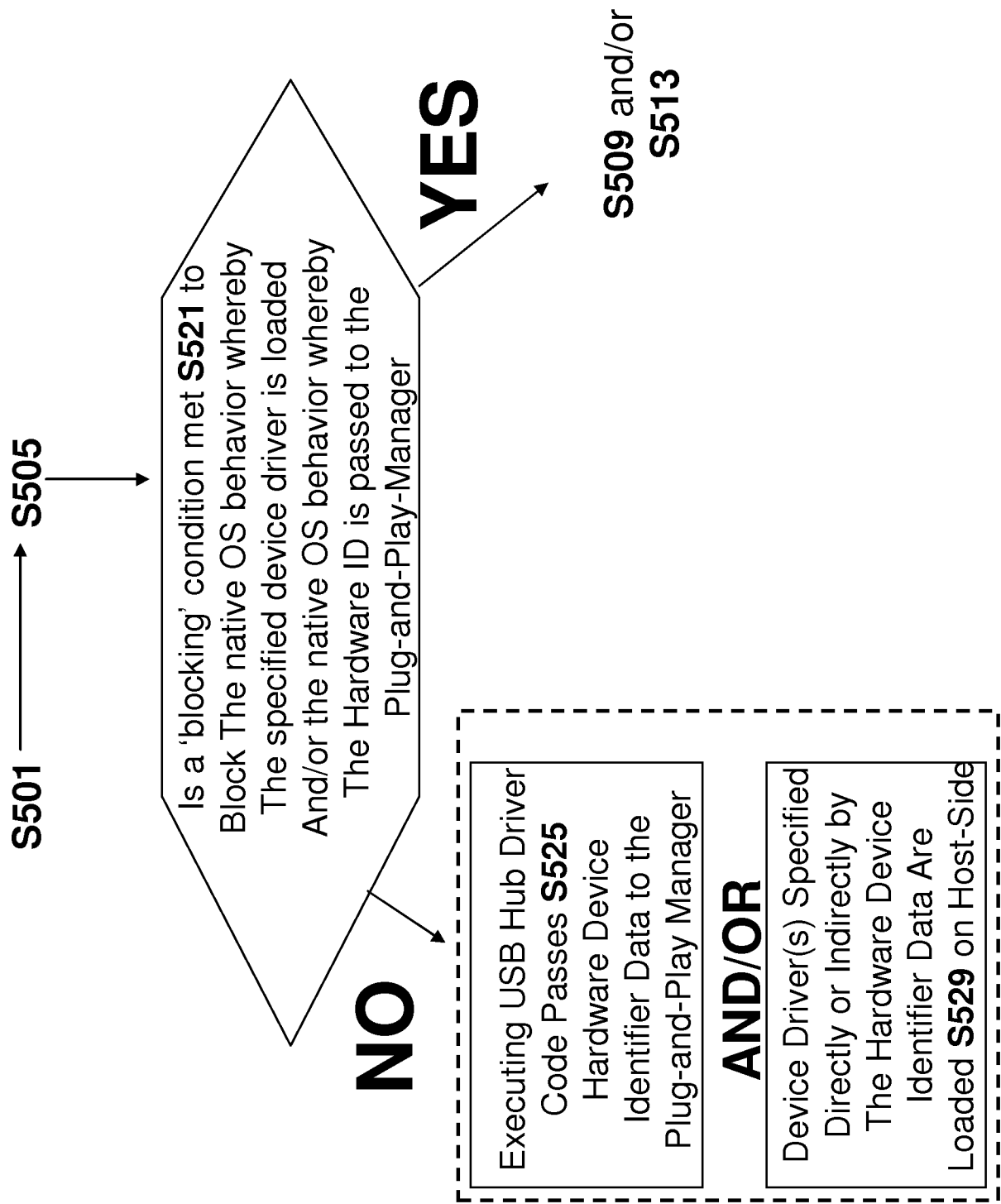
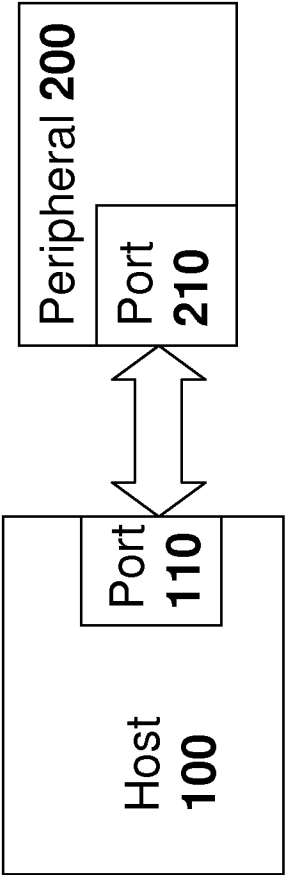


FIG. 23

“Blocking” Condition
Met



“Blocking” Condition
NOT Met

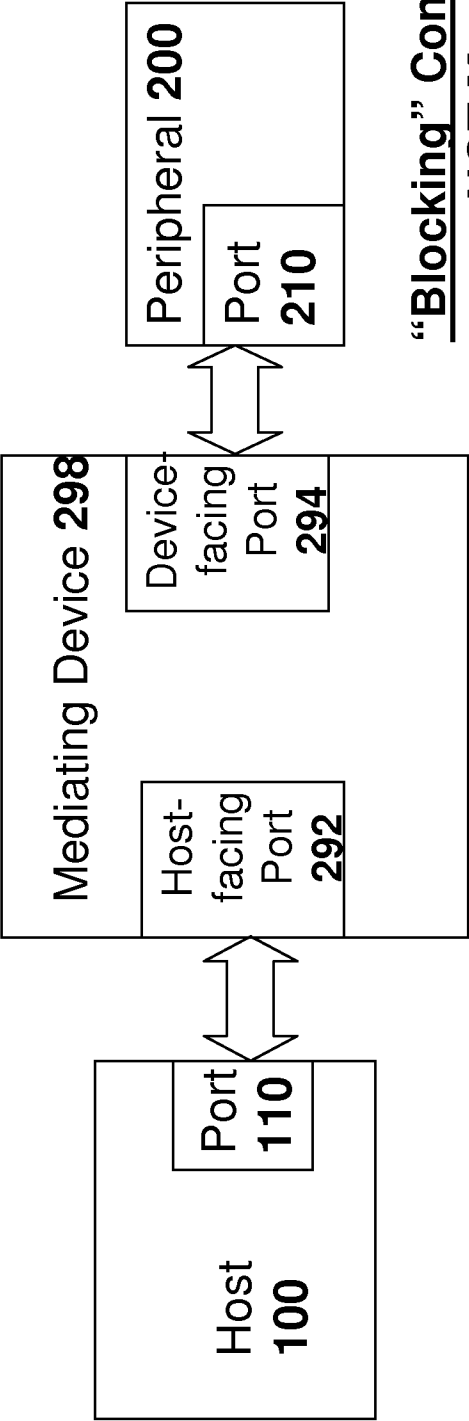
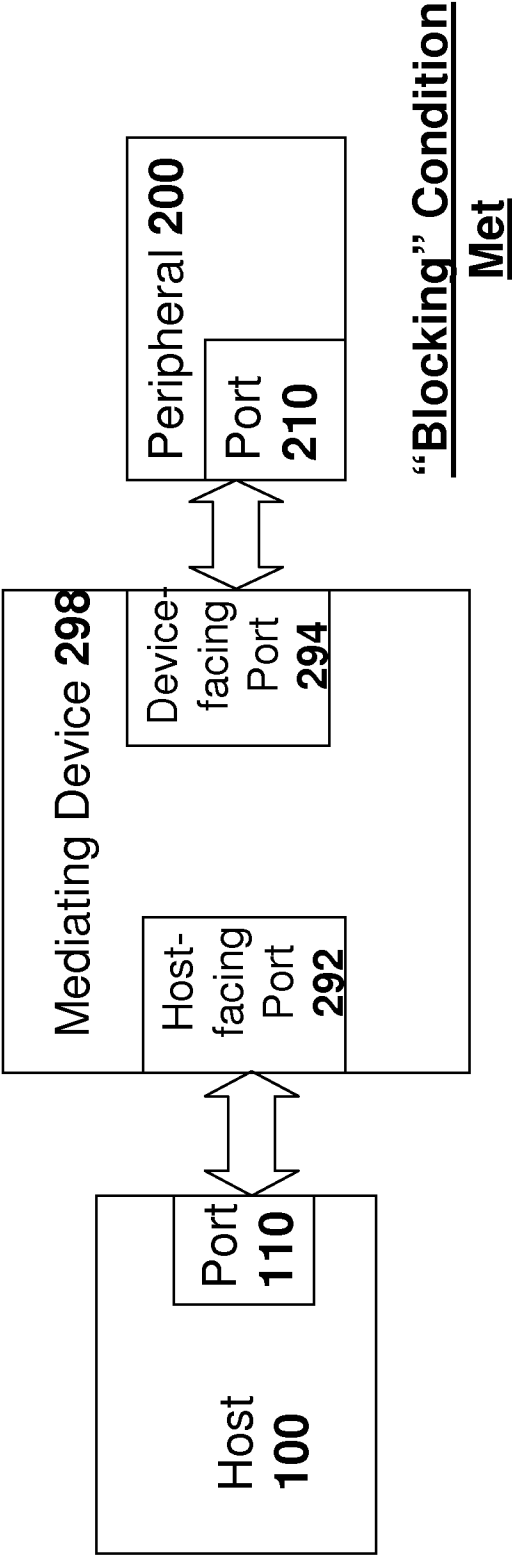
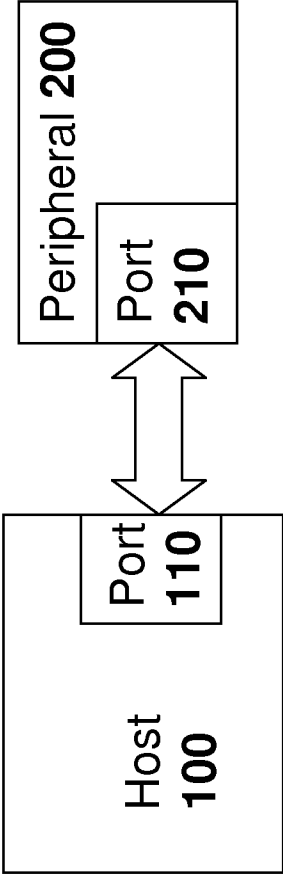


FIG. 24A

“Blocking” NOT Condition
Met



“Blocking” Condition
Met

FIG. 24B

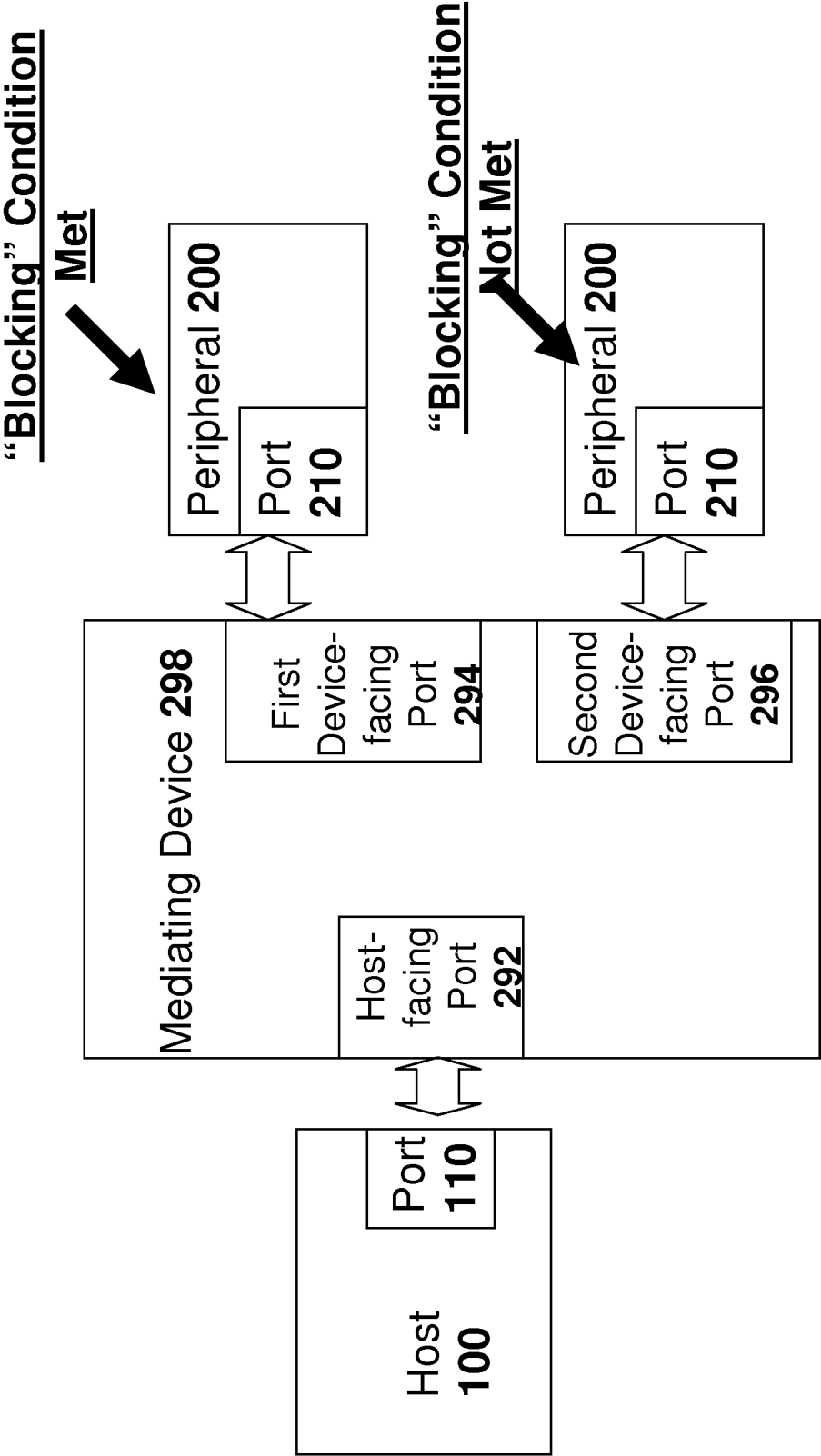
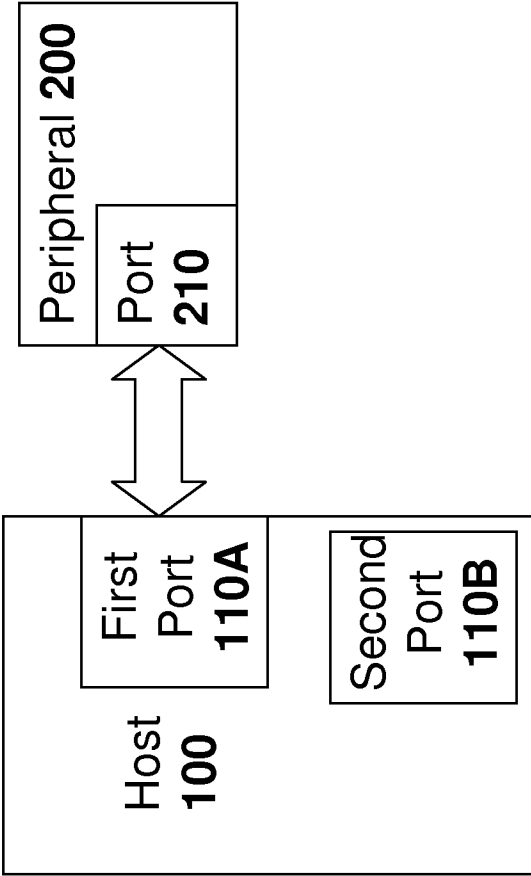


FIG. 24C

“Blocking” Condition Met



“Blocking” Condition NOT Met

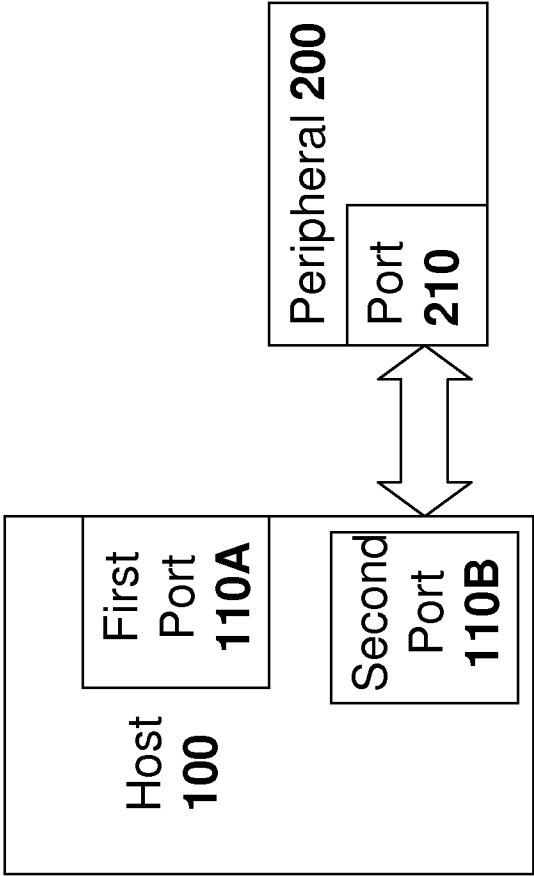


FIG. 25

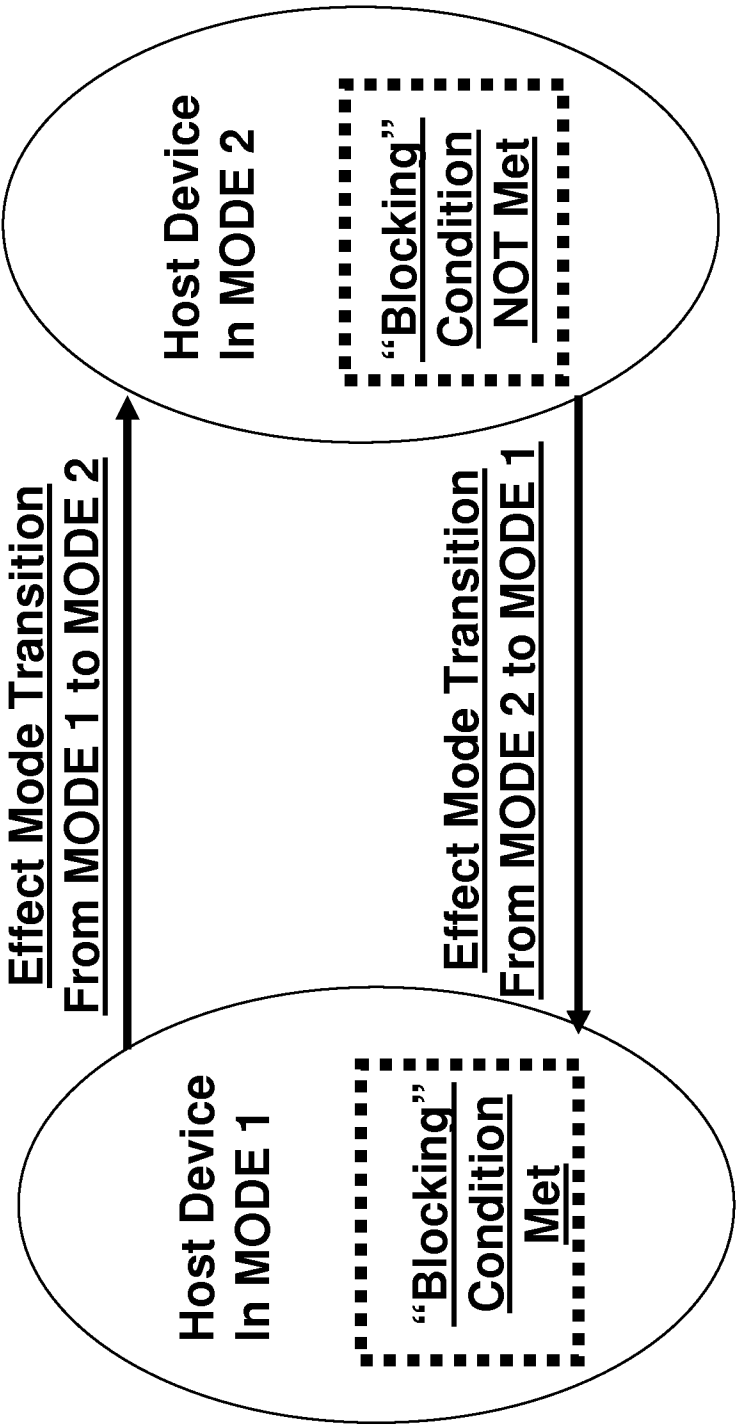


FIG. 26A

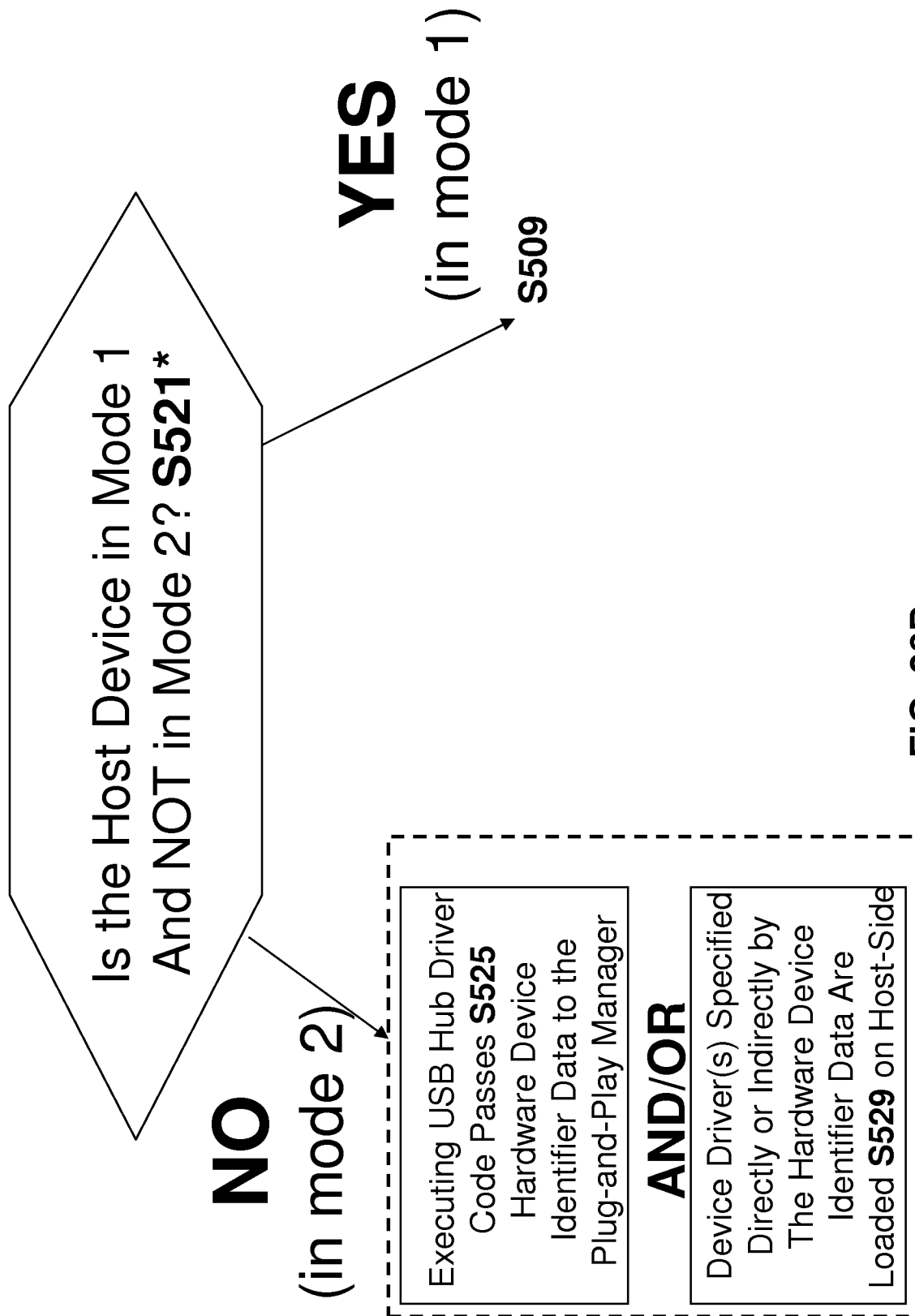


FIG. 26B

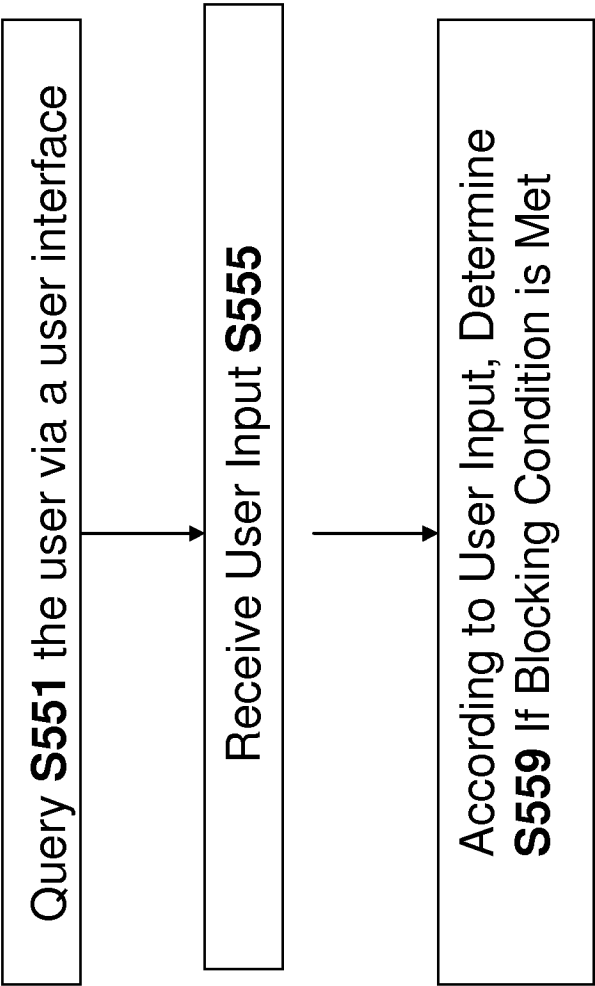


FIG. 27

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**G06F 13/14(2006.01)i, G06F 13/38(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G06F 13/14; H04Q 7/38; G06F 3/00; G06F 13/38; H04M 3/42; G06F 13/20; G06F 13/12; G06F 13/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: "terminal", "device", "phone", "equipment", "combine", "USB", "universal serial bus", "protocol"

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2010-0185785 A1 (WU HUNG-JUNE et al.) 22 July 2010 See paragraph [0018]; claim 1; figures 1,2.	1-26,28-30,34-62
A	US 2007-0264983 A1 (CHIA JUNG CHEN et al.) 15 November 2007 See paragraphs [0023],[0025],[0027],[0028]; claims 1,8; figures 2a,4a.	1-26,28-30,34-62
A	US 2006-0200612 A1 (LAURENCE HAMID et al.) 07 September 2006 See paragraphs [0031],[0034]; claim 1; figures 1,2a.	1-26,28-30,34-62
A	US 2007-0174535 A1 (TONY LOU et al.) 26 July 2007 See claims 1-6; figures 3-4.	1-26,28-30,34-62



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 APRIL 2012 (23.04.2012)

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 APRIL 2012 (24.04.2012)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

Korean Intellectual Property Office
Government Complex-Daejeon, 189 Cheongsu-ro,
Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

HAN, Seon Kyoung

Telephone No. 82-42-481-8523



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB2011/053440**Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 65
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

The claim refers to claim 64 does not comply with PCT Rule 6.4(a) that multiple dependent claims should not serve as a basis for any other multiple dependent claim.
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 27, 31-33, 63-64, 66-67
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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