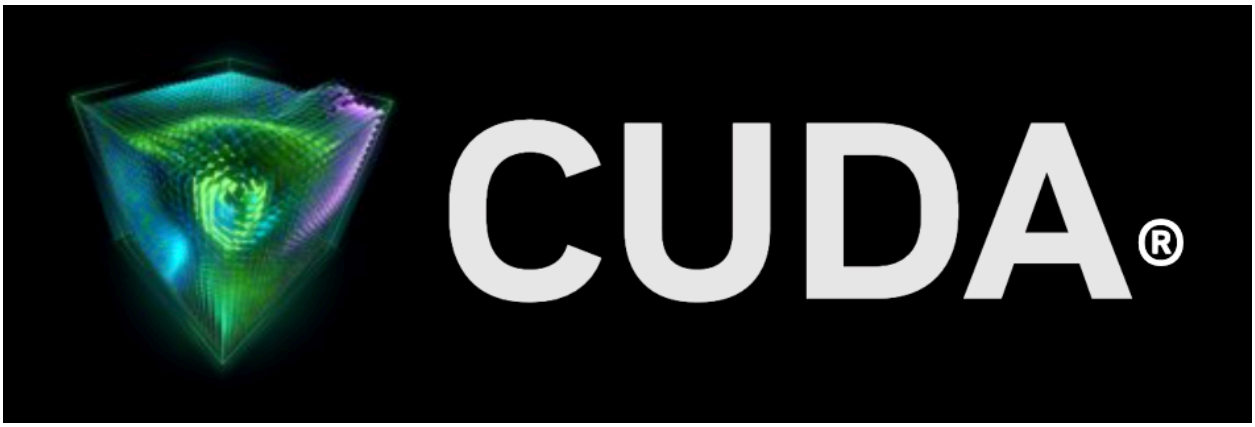


CUDA Driver API Reference Manual

Release 13.5

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Chapter 1. Difference between the driver and runtime APIs

The driver and runtime APIs are very similar and can for the most part be used interchangeably. However, there are some key differences worth noting between the two.

Complexity vs. control

The runtime API eases device code management by providing implicit initialization, context management, and module management. This leads to simpler code, but it also lacks the level of control that the driver API has.

In comparison, the driver API offers more fine-grained control, especially over contexts and module loading. Kernel launches are much more complex to implement, as the execution configuration and kernel parameters must be specified with explicit function calls. However, unlike the runtime, where all the kernels are automatically loaded during initialization and stay loaded for as long as the program runs, with the driver API it is possible to only keep the modules that are currently needed loaded, or even dynamically reload modules. The driver API is also language-independent as it only deals with cubin objects.

Context management

Context management can be done through the driver API, but is not exposed in the runtime API. Instead, the runtime API decides itself which context to use for a thread: if a context has been made current to the calling thread through the driver API, the runtime will use that, but if there is no such context, it uses a "primary context." Primary contexts are created as needed, one per device per process, are reference-counted, and are then destroyed when there are no more references to them. Within one process, all users of the runtime API will share the primary context, unless a context has been made current to each thread. The context that the runtime uses, i.e, either the current context or primary context, can be synchronized with `cudaDeviceSynchronize()`, and destroyed with `cudaDeviceReset()`.

Using the runtime API with primary contexts has its tradeoffs, however. It can cause trouble for users writing plug-ins for larger software packages, for example, because if all plug-ins run in the same process, they will all share a context but will likely have no way to communicate with each other. So, if one of them calls `cudaDeviceReset()` after finishing all its CUDA work, the other plug-ins will fail because the context they were using was destroyed without their knowledge. To avoid this issue, CUDA clients can use the driver API to create and set the current context, and then use the runtime API to work with it. However, contexts may consume significant resources, such as device memory, extra host threads, and performance costs of context switching on the device. This runtime-driver context

sharing is important when using the driver API in conjunction with libraries built on the runtime API, such as cuBLAS or cuFFT.

Chapter 2. API Synchronization behavior

The API provides memcpy/memset functions in both synchronous and asynchronous forms, the latter having an “Async” suffix. This is a misnomer as each function may exhibit synchronous or asynchronous behavior depending on the arguments passed to the function.

Any CUDA API call may block or synchronize for various reasons such as contention for or unavailability of internal resources. Such behavior is subject to change and undocumented behavior should not be relied upon.

Memcpy

In the reference documentation, each memcpy function is categorized as synchronous or asynchronous, corresponding to the definitions below.

Synchronous

1. For transfers from pageable host memory to device memory, a stream sync is performed before the copy is initiated. The function will return once the pageable buffer has been copied to the staging memory for DMA transfer to device memory, but the DMA to final destination may not have completed.
2. For transfers from pinned host memory to device memory, the function is synchronous with respect to the host.
3. For transfers from device to either pageable or pinned host memory, the function returns only once the copy has completed.
4. For transfers from device memory to device memory, no host-side synchronization is performed.
5. For transfers from any host memory to any host memory, the function is fully synchronous with respect to the host.

Asynchronous

1. For transfers between device memory and pageable host memory, the function might be synchronous with respect to host.
2. For transfers from any host memory to any host memory, the function is fully synchronous with respect to the host.
3. If pageable memory must first be staged to pinned memory, the driver may synchronize with the stream and stage the copy into pinned memory.
4. For all other transfers, the function should be fully asynchronous.

Memset

The cudaMemset functions are asynchronous with respect to the host except when the target memory is pinned host memory. The Async versions are always asynchronous with respect to the host.

Kernel Launches

Kernel launches are asynchronous with respect to the host. Details of concurrent kernel execution and data transfers can be found in the CUDA Programmers Guide.

Chapter 3. Stream synchronization behavior

Default stream

The default stream, used when `0` is passed as a `cudaStream_t` or by APIs that operate on a stream implicitly, can be configured to have either legacy or per-thread synchronization behavior as described below.

The behavior can be controlled per compilation unit with the `--default-stream` nvcc option. Alternatively, per-thread behavior can be enabled by defining the `CUDA_API_PER_THREAD_DEFAULT_STREAM` macro before including any CUDA headers. Either way, the `CUDA_API_PER_THREAD_DEFAULT_STREAM` macro will be defined in compilation units using per-thread synchronization behavior.

Legacy default stream

The legacy default stream is an implicit stream which synchronizes with all other streams in the same `CUcontext` except for non-blocking streams, described below. (For applications using the runtime APIs only, there will be one context per device.) When an action is taken in the legacy stream such as a kernel launch or `cudaStreamWaitEvent()`, the legacy stream first waits on all blocking streams, the action is queued in the legacy stream, and then all blocking streams wait on the legacy stream.

For example, the following code launches a kernel `k_1` in stream `s`, then `k_2` in the legacy stream, then `k_3` in stream `s`:

```
k_1<<<1, 1, 0, s>>>();
k_2<<<1, 1>>>();
k_3<<<1, 1, 0, s>>>();
```

The resulting behavior is that *k_2* will block on `k_1` and `k_3` will block on `k_2`.

Non-blocking streams which do not synchronize with the legacy stream can be created using the `cudaStreamNonBlocking` flag with the stream creation APIs.

The legacy default stream can be used explicitly with the `CUstream` (`cudaStream_t`) handle `CU_STREAM_LEGACY` (`cudaStreamLegacy`).

Per-thread default stream

The per-thread default stream is an implicit stream local to both the thread and the `CUcontext`, and which does not synchronize with other streams (just like explicitly created streams). The per-thread default stream is not a non-blocking stream and will synchronize with the legacy default stream if both are used in a program.

The per-thread default stream can be used explicitly with the `CUstream` (`cudaStream_t`) handle `CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD` (`cudaStreamPerThread`).

Chapter 4. Graph object thread safety

Graph objects (`cudaGraph_t`, `CUgraph`) are not internally synchronized and must not be accessed concurrently from multiple threads. API calls accessing the same graph object must be serialized externally.

Note that **this includes APIs which may appear to be read-only**, such as `cudaGraphClone()` (`cuGraphClone()`) and `cudaGraphInstantiate()` (`cuGraphInstantiate()`). No API or pair of APIs is guaranteed to be safe to call on the same graph object from two different threads without serialization.

Chapter 5. Rules for version mixing

1. Starting with CUDA 11.0, the ABI version for the CUDA runtime is bumped every major release. CUDA-defined types, whether opaque handles or structures like `cudaDeviceProp`, have their ABI tied to the major release of the CUDA runtime. It is unsafe to pass them from function A to function B if those functions have been compiled with different major versions of the toolkit and linked together into the same device executable.
2. The CUDA Driver API has a per-function ABI denoted with a _v* extension. CUDA-defined types (e.g structs) should not be passed across different ABI versions. For example, an application calling `cuMemcpy2D_v2(const CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2 *pCopy)` and using the older version of the struct `CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v1` instead of `CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2`.
3. Users should not arbitrarily mix different API versions during the lifetime of a resource. These resources include IPC handles, memory, streams, contexts, events, etc. For example, a user who wants to allocate CUDA memory using `cuMemAlloc_v2` should free the memory using `cuMemFree_v2` and not `cuMemFree`.

Chapter 6. APIs

6.1. CUDA Checkpointing

CUDA API versioning support.

This sections describes the checkpoint and restore functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

The CUDA checkpoint and restore API's provide a way to save and restore GPU state for full process checkpoints when used with CPU side process checkpointing solutions. They can also be used to pause GPU work and suspend a CUDA process to allow other applications to make use of GPU resources.

Checkpoint and restore capabilities are currently restricted to Linux.

Functions

CUresult *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*(CUcheckpointOperationHandle handle)
Complete a custom-storage checkpoint or restore operation.

CUresult *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint*(int pid, CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs *args)
Checkpoint a CUDA process's GPU memory contents.

CUresult *cuCheckpointProcessGetRestoreThreadId*(int pid, int *tid)
Returns the restore thread ID for a CUDA process.

CUresult *cuCheckpointProcessGetState*(int pid, CUprocessState *state)
Returns the process state of a CUDA process.

CUresult *cuCheckpointProcessLock*(int pid, CUcheckpointLockArgs *args)
Lock a running CUDA process.

CUresult *cuCheckpointProcessRestore*(int pid, CUcheckpointRestoreArgs *args)
Restore a CUDA process's GPU memory contents from its last checkpoint.

CUresult *cuCheckpointProcessUnlock*(int pid, CUcheckpointUnlockArgs *args)
Unlock a CUDA process to allow CUDA API calls.

6.1.1. Functions

CUresult **cuCheckpointOperationComplete**(*CUcheckpointOperationHandle* handle)

Complete a custom-storage checkpoint or restore operation.

After *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* or *cuCheckpointProcessRestore* with custom storage, *cuCheckpointOperationComplete* should be called when the application has finished or enqueued (on a stream) the required copies (for checkpoint, GPU mappings to custom storage and for restore, custom storage into GPU mappings) so the driver can finish the operation.

cuCheckpointOperationComplete will first synchronize on the streams returned by *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* or *cuCheckpointProcessRestore*. The driver assumes that the application has completed copying the memory to or from custom storage once synchronization is done. None of the streams returned by *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* or *cuCheckpointProcessRestore* should be in stream capture mode; any attempt to do so would result in *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*. Once the synchronization is done, *cuCheckpointOperationComplete* will unmap the GPU memory that was mapped on each GPU in a particular *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* or *cuCheckpointProcessRestore* operation. *cuCheckpointOperationComplete* identifies the operation to be completed using `handle`. This handle is set by *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* or *cuCheckpointProcessRestore*.

When the call returns successfully, the target process will be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_CHECKPOINTED* state when completing a checkpoint operation or the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_LOCKED* state when completing a restore operation.

Parameters

handle – - *CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo::handle* set by a prior *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* or *cuCheckpointProcessRestore* call

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint**(int pid, *CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs* *args)

Checkpoint a CUDA process's GPU memory contents.

Checkpoints a CUDA process specified by `pid`. The GPU memory contents will be brought into host memory or mapped onto the calling process's GPUs for user-defined behavior. Underlying GPU references are released when checkpointing completes. The process must be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_LOCKED* state to checkpoint.

When *CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs::customStorageInfo_out* is not NULL, all the GPU memory allocated by the process with `pid` will be mapped onto the calling process's GPUs so the application can copy the memory to custom storage. Upon return of this call, the pointer referenced by *CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs::customStorageInfo_out* will point to a *CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo* struct allocated and populated by the driver. For each GPU which contains data from the checkpointed process, there is a corresponding entry in the *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData* array.

- The device pointers and sizes for the contiguously mapped memory on a particular GPU are set in the *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData::devPtr* and *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData::size* fields respectively.
- A stream belonging to the primary context of a particular GPU is set in *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData::stream*. The application can use the stream to find out which GPU the memory is mapped on and to enqueue the copies to custom storage.

The application is responsible for copying the mapped data from the GPU at the specified device address to custom storage. When checkpointing to custom storage, the application is expected to call *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*. The *CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo::handle* set by this call should be passed to *cuCheckpointOperationComplete* in `handle`. The driver synchronizes all the streams in *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*, at which point the copy to custom storage is considered complete.

When checkpointing to custom storage, the application is expected to retain primary contexts of all the devices used by the process to be checkpointed. Otherwise *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint* will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*. Unlike other checkpoint operations, checkpointing to custom storage requires *cuInit* to have been called before execution. Checkpointing the calling process's GPU memory to custom storage is not supported. Upon successful return, the target process will be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_CHECKPOINTING* state.

When *CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs::customStorageInfo_out* is NULL, the GPU memory contents will be brought into host memory by *cuCheckpointProcessCheckpoint*. The application is not expected to copy the GPU memory contents. The application is also not expected to call *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*. Upon successful return, the target process will be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_CHECKPOINTED* state.

Parameters

- **pid** – - The process ID of the CUDA process
- **args** – - Optional checkpoint operation arguments

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuCheckpointProcessGetRestoreThreadId**(int pid, int *tid)

Returns the restore thread ID for a CUDA process.

Returns in `*tid` the thread ID of the CUDA restore thread for the process specified by `pid`.

Parameters

- **pid** – - The process ID of the CUDA process
- **tid** – - Returned restore thread ID

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCheckpointProcessGetState**(int pid, *CUprocessState* *state)

Returns the process state of a CUDA process.

Returns in `*state` the current state of the CUDA process specified by `pid`.

Parameters

- **pid** – - The process ID of the CUDA process
- **state** – - Returned CUDA process state

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCheckpointProcessLock**(int pid, *CUcheckpointLockArgs* *args)

Lock a running CUDA process.

Lock the CUDA process specified by `pid` which will block further CUDA API calls. Process must be in the RUNNING state in order to lock.

Upon successful return the process will be in the LOCKED state.

If timeoutMs is specified and the timeout is reached the process will be left in the RUNNING state upon return.

Parameters

- **`pid`** – - The process ID of the CUDA process
- **`args`** – - Optional lock operation arguments

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY*

CUresult **cuCheckpointProcessRestore**(int pid, *CUcheckpointRestoreArgs* *args)

Restore a CUDA process's GPU memory contents from its last checkpoint.

Restores a CUDA process specified by `pid` from its last checkpoint. Process must be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_CHECKPOINTED* state to restore.

GPU UUID pairs can be specified in `args` to remap the process old GPUs onto new GPUs. The GPU to restore onto needs to have enough memory and be of the same chip type as the old GPU. If an array of GPU UUID pairs is specified, it must contain every checkpointed GPU.

CUDA process restore requires persistence mode to be enabled or *cuInit* to have been called before execution.

When *CUcheckpointRestoreArgs::customStorageInfo_out* is not NULL, all the GPU memory to be restored for the process with `pid` will be mapped onto the calling process's GPUs so the application can copy the memory back to the GPU.

Upon return of this call, the pointer referenced by *CUcheckpointRestoreArgs::customStorageInfo_out* will point to a *CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo* struct allocated and populated by the driver. For each GPU which contains data from the restored process, there is a corresponding entry in the *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData* array.

- The device pointers and sizes for the contiguously mapped memory on a particular GPU are set in the *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData::devPtr* and *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData::size* fields respectively.
- A stream belonging to the primary context of the GPU is set in *CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData::stream*. The application can use the stream to find out which GPU the memory is mapped on and to enqueue the copies from custom storage back to the GPU.

The application is responsible for copying the data from custom storage to the GPU at the specified device address. When restoring from custom storage, the application is expected to call *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*. The *CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo::handle* set by this call should be passed to *cuCheckpointOperationComplete* in `handle`. The driver synchronizes all the streams in *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*, at which point the copy from custom storage is considered complete.

When restoring from custom storage, the application is expected to retain primary contexts of all the devices used by the process to be restored. Otherwise *cuCheckpointProcessRestore* will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* . Restoring the calling process's

GPU memory from custom storage is not supported. Upon successful return, the target process will be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_RESTORING* state.

When *CUcheckpointRestoreArgs::customStorageInfo_out* is NULL, the GPU memory contents will be restored from host memory by *cuCheckpointProcessRestore*. The application is not expected to copy back the GPU memory contents. The application is also not expected to call *cuCheckpointOperationComplete*. Upon successful return, the target process will be in the *CU_PROCESS_STATE_LOCKED* state.

See also:

cuInit

Parameters

- **pid** – - The process ID of the CUDA process
- **args** – - Optional restore operation arguments

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuCheckpointProcessUnlock**(int pid, *CUcheckpointUnlockArgs* *args)

Unlock a CUDA process to allow CUDA API calls.

Unlocks a process specified by `pid` allowing it to resume making CUDA API calls. Process must be in the LOCKED state.

Upon successful return the process will be in the RUNNING state.

Parameters

- **pid** – - The process ID of the CUDA process
- **args** – - Optional unlock operation arguments

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.2. Context Management

This section describes the context management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Please note that some functions are described in *Primary Context Management* section.

Functions

CUresult *cuCtxCreate*(CUcontext *pctx, CUctxCreateParams *ctxCreateParams, unsigned int flags, CUdevice dev)
Create a CUDA context.

CUresult *cuCtxDestroy*(CUcontext ctx)
Destroy a CUDA context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetApiVersion*(CUcontext ctx, unsigned int *version)
Gets the context's API version.

CUresult *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*(CUfunc_cache *pconfig)
Returns the preferred cache configuration for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetCurrent*(CUcontext *pctx)
Returns the CUDA context bound to the calling CPU thread.

CUresult *cuCtxGetDevice*(CUdevice *device)
Returns the device handle for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetDevice_v2*(CUdevice *device, CUcontext ctx)
Returns the device handle for the specified context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetExecAffinity*(CUexecAffinityParam *pExecAffinity, CUexecAffinityType type)
Returns the execution affinity setting for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetFlags*(unsigned int *flags)
Returns the flags for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetId*(CUcontext ctx, unsigned long long *ctxId)
Returns the unique Id associated with the context supplied.

CUresult *cuCtxGetLimit*(size_t *pvalue, CUlimit limit)
Returns resource limits.

CUresult *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*(int *leastPriority, int *greatestPriority)
Returns numerical values that correspond to the least and greatest stream priorities.

CUresult *cuCtxPopCurrent*(CUcontext *pctx)
Pops the current CUDA context from the current CPU thread.

CUresult *cuCtxPushCurrent*(CUcontext ctx)
Pushes a context on the current CPU thread.

CUresult *cuCtxRecordEvent*(CUcontext hCtx, CUevent hEvent)
Records an event.

CUresult *cuCtxResetPersistingL2Cache*(void)
Resets all persisting lines in cache to normal status.

CUresult *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*(CUfunc_cache config)
Sets the preferred cache configuration for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxSetCurrent*(CUcontext ctx)
Binds the specified CUDA context to the calling CPU thread.

CUresult *cuCtxSetFlags*(unsigned int flags)
Sets the flags for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxSetLimit*(CUlimit limit, size_t value)
Set resource limits.

CUresult *cuCtxSynchronize*(void)
Block for the current context's tasks to complete.

CUresult *cuCtxSynchronize_v2*(CUcontext ctx)
Block for the specified context's tasks to complete.

CUresult *cuCtxWaitEvent*(CUcontext hCtx, CUevent hEvent)
Make a context wait on an event.

6.2.1. Functions

CUresult **cuCtxCreate**(*CUcontext* *pctx, *CUctxCreateParams* *ctxCreateParams, unsigned int flags, *CUdevice* dev)

Create a CUDA context.

Creates a new CUDA context and associates it with the calling thread. The `flags` parameter is described below. The context is created with a usage count of 1 and the caller of cuCtxCreate() must call cuCtxDestroy() when done using the context. If a context is already current to the thread, it is supplanted by the newly created context and may be restored by a subsequent call to cuCtxPopCurrent().

A regular CUDA context can be created by setting `ctxCreateParams` to NULL.

A CUDA context can be created with execution affinity. The type and the amount of execution resource the context can use is limited by `paramsArray` and `numExecAffinityParams` in `execAffinity`. The `paramsArray` is an array of `CUexecAffinityParam` and the `numExecAffinityParams` describes the size of the paramsArray. If two `CUexecAffinityParam` in the array have the same type, the latter execution affinity parameter overrides the former execution affinity parameter. The supported execution affinity types are:

- *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT* limits the portion of SMs that the context can use. The portion of SMs is specified as the number of SMs via `CUexecAffinitySmCount`. This limit will be internally rounded up to the next hardware-supported amount. Hence, it is imperative to query the actual execution affinity of the context via *cuCtxGetExecAffinity* after context creation. Currently, this attribute is only supported under Volta+ MPS.

A CUDA context can be created in CIG(CUDA in Graphics) mode by setting `cigParams`. Data from graphics client is shared with CUDA via the `sharedData` in `cigParams`. Support for D3D12 graphics client can be determined using *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_D3D12_CIG_SUPPORTED*. `sharedData` is a ID3D12CommandQueue handle. Support for Vulkan graphics client can be determined using *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VULKAN_CIG_SUPPORTED*. `sharedData` is a Nvidia specific data blob populated by calling vkGetExternalComputeQueueDataNV(). `execAffinityParams` and `cigParams` are mutually exclusive and cannot both be non-NULL. Setting both to non-NULL values will result in undefined behavior. If both `execAffinityParams` and `cigParams` are NULL, the context will be created as a regular CUDA context.

The three LSBs of the `flags` parameter can be used to control how the OS thread, which owns the CUDA context at the time of an API call, interacts with the OS scheduler when waiting for results from the GPU. Only one of the scheduling flags can be set when creating a context.

- *CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN*: Instruct CUDA to actively spin when waiting for results from the GPU. This can decrease latency when waiting for the GPU, but may lower the performance of CPU threads if they are performing work in parallel with the CUDA thread.
- *CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD*: Instruct CUDA to yield its thread when waiting for results from the GPU. This can increase latency when waiting for the GPU, but can increase the performance of CPU threads performing work in parallel with the GPU.
- *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC*: Instruct CUDA to block the CPU thread on a synchronization primitive when waiting for the GPU to finish work.
- *CU_CTX_BLOCKING_SYNC*: Instruct CUDA to block the CPU thread on a synchronization primitive when waiting for the GPU to finish work. **Deprecated:** This flag was deprecated as of CUDA 4.0 and was replaced with *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC*.
- *CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO*: The default value if the `flags` parameter is zero, uses a heuristic based on the number of active CUDA contexts in the process *C* and the number of logical processors in the system *P*. If *C* > *P*, then CUDA will yield to other OS threads when waiting for the GPU (*CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD*), otherwise CUDA will not yield while waiting for results and actively spin on the processor (*CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN*). Additionally, on Tegra devices, *CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO* uses a heuristic based on the power profile of the platform and may choose *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC* for low-powered devices.
- *CU_CTX_MAP_HOST*: Instruct CUDA to support mapped pinned allocations. This flag must be set in order to allocate pinned host memory that is accessible to the GPU.
- *CU_CTX_LMEM_RESIZE_TO_MAX*: Instruct CUDA to not reduce local memory after resizing local memory for a kernel. This can prevent thrashing by local memory allocations when launching many kernels with high local memory usage at the cost of potentially increased memory usage. **Deprecated:** This flag is deprecated and the behavior enabled by this flag is now the default and cannot be disabled. Instead, the per-thread stack size can be controlled with *cuCtxSetLimit()*.
- *CU_CTX_COREDUMP_ENABLE*: If GPU coredumps have not been enabled globally with *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* or environment variables, this flag can be set during context creation to instruct CUDA to create a coredump if this context raises an exception during execution. These environment variables are described in the CUDA-GDB user guide under the “GPU core dump support” section. The initial attributes will be taken from the global attributes at the time of context creation. The other attributes that control coredump output can be modified by calling *cuCoredumpSetAttribute* from the created context after it becomes current. This flag is not supported when CUDA context is created in CIG(CUDA in Graphics) mode.
- *CU_CTX_USER_COREDUMP_ENABLE*: If user-triggered GPU coredumps have not been enabled globally with *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* or environment variables, this flag can be set during context creation to instruct CUDA to create a coredump if data is written to a certain pipe that is present in the OS space. These environment variables are described in the CUDA-GDB user guide under the “GPU core dump support” section. It is important to note that the pipe name *must* be set with *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* before creating the context if this flag is used. Setting this flag implies that *CU_CTX_COREDUMP_ENABLE* is set. The initial attributes will be taken from the global attributes at the time of context creation. The other attributes that control coredump output can be modified by calling *cuCoredumpSetAttribute* from the created context after it becomes current. Setting this flag on any context

creation is equivalent to setting the CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER attribute to `true` globally. This flag is not supported when CUDA context is created in CIG(CUDA in Graphics) mode.

- *CU_CTX_SYNC_MEMOPS*: Ensures that synchronous memory operations initiated on this context will always synchronize. See further documentation in the section titled "API Synchronization behavior" to learn more about cases when synchronous memory operations can exhibit asynchronous behavior.

Context creation will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* if the compute mode of the device is *CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED*. The function *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* can be used with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_MODE* to determine the compute mode of the device. The *nvidia-smi* tool can be used to set the compute mode for * devices. Documentation for *nvidia-smi* can be obtained by passing a -h option to it.

Context creation will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if invalid parameter was passed by client to create the CUDA context.

Context creation in CIG mode will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* if CIG is not supported by the device or the driver.

See also:

cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal*, *cuCoredumpSetAttribute*, *cuCtxSynchronize cuCtxGetExecAffinity*,

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pctx** – - Returned context handle of the new context
- **ctxCreateParams** – - Context creation parameters. Can be NULL to create a regular CUDA context. See *CUctxCreateParams* for details.
- **flags** – - Context creation flags
- **dev** – - Device to create context on

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuCtxDestroy**(*CUcontext* ctx)

Destroy a CUDA context.

Destroys the CUDA context specified by `ctx`. The context `ctx` will be destroyed regardless of how many threads it is current to. It is the responsibility of the calling function to ensure that no API call issues using `ctx` while cuCtxDestroy() is executing.

Destroys and cleans up all resources associated with the context. It is the caller's responsibility to ensure that the context or its resources are not accessed or passed in subsequent API calls and doing so will result in undefined behavior. These resources include CUDA types *CUmodule*, *CUfunction*, *CUstream*, *CUevent*, *CUarray*, *CUmipmappedArray*, *CUtexObject*, *CUsurfObject*, *CUtexref*, *CUsurfref*, *CUgraphicsResource*, CUlinkState, *CUexternalMemory* and *CUexter-*

nalSemaphore. These resources also include memory allocations by cuMemAlloc(), cuMemAllocHost(), *cuMemAllocManaged()* and cuMemAllocPitch().

If `ctx` is current to the calling thread then `ctx` will also be popped from the current thread's context stack (as though cuCtxPopCurrent() were called). If `ctx` is current to other threads, then `ctx` will remain current to those threads, and attempting to access `ctx` from those threads will result in the error *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: cuCtxDestroy() will not destroy memory allocations by *cuMemCreate()*, *cuMemAllocAsync()* and *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync()*. These memory allocations are not associated with any CUDA context and need to be destroyed explicitly.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

`ctx` – - Context to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **`cuCtxGetApiVersion`**(*CUcontext* ctx, unsigned int *version)

Gets the context's API version.

Returns a version number in `version` corresponding to the capabilities of the context (e.g. 3010 or 3020), which library developers can use to direct callers to a specific API version. If `ctx` is NULL, returns the API version used to create the currently bound context.

Note that new API versions are only introduced when context capabilities are changed that break binary compatibility, so the API version and driver version may be different. For example, it is valid for the API version to be 3020 while the driver version is 4020.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`ctx`** – - Context to check
- **`version`** – - Pointer to version

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuCtxGetCacheConfig**(*CUfunc_cache* *pconfig)

Returns the preferred cache configuration for the current context.

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this function returns through `pconfig` the preferred cache configuration for the current context. This is only a preference. The driver will use the requested configuration if possible, but it is free to choose a different configuration if required to execute functions.

This will return a `pconfig` of *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE* on devices where the size of the L1 cache and shared memory are fixed.

The supported cache configurations are:

- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE*: no preference for shared memory or L1 (default)
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_SHARED*: prefer larger shared memory and smaller L1 cache
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_L1*: prefer larger L1 cache and smaller shared memory
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_EQUAL*: prefer equal sized L1 cache and shared memory

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, ::cudaDeviceGetCacheConfig

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

pconfig – - Returned cache configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxGetCurrent**(*CUcontext* *pctx)

Returns the CUDA context bound to the calling CPU thread.

Returns in `*pctx` the CUDA context bound to the calling CPU thread. If no context is bound to the calling CPU thread then `*pctx` is set to NULL and *CUDA_SUCCESS* is returned.

See also:

cuCtxSetCurrent, cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, ::cudaGetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters
pctx – - Returned context handle

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*,

CUresult **cuCtxGetDevice**(*CUdevice* *device)

Returns the device handle for the current context.

Returns in `*device` the handle of the current context's device.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, ::cudaGetDevice

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters
device – - Returned device handle for the current context

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuCtxGetDevice_v2**(*CUdevice* *device, *CUcontext* ctx)

Returns the device handle for the specified context.

Returns in `*device` the handle of the specified context's device. If the specified context is NULL, the API will return the current context's device.

See also:

cuCtxGetCurrent, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **device** – - Returned device handle for the specified context
- **ctx** – - Context for which to obtain the device

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxGetExecAffinity**(*CUexecAffinityParam* *pExecAffinity, *CUexecAffinityType* type)

Returns the execution affinity setting for the current context.

Returns in `*pExecAffinity` the current value of `type`. The supported *CUexecAffinityType* values are:

- *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT*: number of SMs the context is limited to use.

See also:

CUexecAffinityParam

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **type** – - Execution affinity type to query
- **pExecAffinity** – - Returned execution affinity

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_EXEC_AFFINITY*

CUresult **cuCtxGetFlags**(unsigned int *flags)

Returns the flags for the current context.

Returns in `*flags` the flags of the current context. See cuCtxCreate for flag values.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetCurrent*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig*, *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, *cuCtxSetFlags*, ::cudaGetDeviceFlags

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

flags – - Pointer to store flags of current context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuCtxGetId**(*CUcontext* ctx, unsigned long long *ctxId)

Returns the unique Id associated with the context supplied.

Returns in `ctxId` the unique Id which is associated with a given context. The Id is unique for the life of the program for this instance of CUDA. If context is supplied as NULL and there is one current, the Id of the current context is returned.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPushCurrent

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **ctx** – - Context for which to obtain the Id
- **ctxId** – - Pointer to store the Id of the context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxGetLimit**(size_t *pvalue, *CUlimit* limit)

Returns resource limits.

Returns in `*pvalue` the current size of `limit`. The supported *CUlimit* values are:

- *CU_LIMIT_STACK_SIZE*: stack size in bytes of each GPU thread.
- *CU_LIMIT_PRINTF_FIFO_SIZE*: size in bytes of the FIFO used by the ::printf() device system call.
- *CU_LIMIT_MALLOC_HEAP_SIZE*: size in bytes of the heap used by the ::malloc() and ::free() device system calls.
- *CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_SYNC_DEPTH*: maximum grid depth at which a thread can issue the device runtime call ::cudaDeviceSynchronize() to wait on child grid launches to complete.
- *CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_PENDING_LAUNCH_COUNT*: maximum number of outstanding device runtime launches that can be made from this context.
- *CU_LIMIT_MAX_L2_FETCH_GRANULARITY*: L2 cache fetch granularity.
- *CU_LIMIT_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE*: Persisting L2 cache size in bytes
- *CU_LIMIT_PER_BLOCK_MEMORY_SIZE*: Per-block memory in bytes.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, ::cudaDeviceGetLimit

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **limit** – - Limit to query
- **pvalue** – - Returned size of limit

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT*

CUresult **cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange**(int *leastPriority, int *greatestPriority)

Returns numerical values that correspond to the least and greatest stream priorities.

Returns in `*leastPriority` and `*greatestPriority` the numerical values that correspond to the least and greatest stream priorities respectively. Stream priorities follow a convention where lower numbers imply greater priorities. The range of meaningful stream priorities is given by [`*greatestPriority`, `*leastPriority`]. If the user attempts to create a stream with a priority value that is outside the meaningful range as specified by this API, the priority is automatically clamped down or up to either `*leastPriority` or `*greatestPriority` respectively. See *cuStreamCreateWithPriority* for details on creating a priority stream. A NULL may be passed in for `*leastPriority` or `*greatestPriority` if the value is not desired.

This function will return '0' in both `*leastPriority` and `*greatestPriority` if the current context's device does not support stream priorities (see *cuDeviceGetAttribute*).

See also:

cuStreamCreateWithPriority, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, ::cudaDeviceGetStreamPriorityRange

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **leastPriority** – - Pointer to an int in which the numerical value for least stream priority is returned
- **greatestPriority** – - Pointer to an int in which the numerical value for greatest stream priority is returned

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuCtxPopCurrent**(*CUcontext* *pctx)

Pops the current CUDA context from the current CPU thread.

Pops the current CUDA context from the CPU thread and passes back the old context handle in `*pctx`. That context may then be made current to a different CPU thread by calling cuCtxPushCurrent().

If a context was current to the CPU thread before cuCtxCreate() or cuCtxPushCurrent() was called, this function makes that context current to the CPU thread again.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

pctx – - Returned popped context handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuCtxPushCurrent**(*CUcontext* ctx)

Pushes a context on the current CPU thread.

Pushes the given context `ctx` onto the CPU thread's stack of current contexts. The specified context becomes the CPU thread's current context, so all CUDA functions that operate on the current context are affected.

The previous current context may be made current again by calling cuCtxDestroy() or cuCtxPopCurrent().

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ctx – - Context to push

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxRecordEvent**(*CUcontext* hCtx, *CUevent* hEvent)

Records an event.

Captures in `hEvent` all the activities of the context `hCtx` at the time of this call. `hEvent` and `hCtx` must be from the same CUDA context, otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* will be returned. Calls such as *cuEventQuery()* or *cuCtxWaitEvent()* will then examine or wait for completion of the work that was captured. Uses of `hCtx` after this call do not modify `hEvent`. If the context passed to `hCtx` is the primary context, `hEvent` will capture all the activities of the primary context and its green contexts. If the context passed to `hCtx` is a context converted from green context via *cuCtxFromGreenCtx()*, `hEvent` will capture only the activities of the green context.

See also:

cuCtxWaitEvent, *cuGreenCtxRecordEvent*, *cuGreenCtxWaitEvent*, *cuEventRecord*

Note: The API will return *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED* if the specified context `hCtx` has a stream in the capture mode. In such a case, the call will invalidate all the conflicting captures.

Parameters

- **hCtx** – - Context to record event for
- **hEvent** – - Event to record

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCtxResetPersistingL2Cache**(void)

Resets all persisting lines in cache to normal status.

cuCtxResetPersistingL2Cache Resets all persisting lines in cache to normal status. Takes effect on function return.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCtxSetCacheConfig**(*CUfunc_cache* config)

Sets the preferred cache configuration for the current context.

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this sets through `config` the preferred cache configuration for the current context. This is only a preference. The driver will use the requested configuration if possible, but it is free to choose a different configuration if required to execute the function. Any function preference set via *cuFuncSetCacheConfig()* or *cuKernelSetCacheConfig()* will be preferred over this context-wide setting. Setting the context-wide cache configuration to *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE* will cause subsequent kernel launches to prefer to not change the cache configuration unless required to launch the kernel.

This setting does nothing on devices where the size of the L1 cache and shared memory are fixed.

Launching a kernel with a different preference than the most recent preference setting may insert a device-side synchronization point.

The supported cache configurations are:

- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE*: no preference for shared memory or L1 (default)
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_SHARED*: prefer larger shared memory and smaller L1 cache

- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_L1*: prefer larger L1 cache and smaller shared memory
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_EQUAL*: prefer equal sized L1 cache and shared memory

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, ::cudaDeviceSetCacheConfig, *cuKernelSetCacheConfig*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

config – - Requested cache configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxSetCurrent**(*CUcontext* ctx)

Binds the specified CUDA context to the calling CPU thread.

Binds the specified CUDA context to the calling CPU thread. If `ctx` is NULL then the CUDA context previously bound to the calling CPU thread is unbound and *CUDA_SUCCESS* is returned.

If there exists a CUDA context stack on the calling CPU thread, this will replace the top of that stack with `ctx`. If `ctx` is NULL then this will be equivalent to popping the top of the calling CPU thread's CUDA context stack (or a no-op if the calling CPU thread's CUDA context stack is empty).

See also:

cuCtxGetCurrent, cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, ::cudaSetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ctx – - Context to bind to the calling CPU thread

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuCtxSetFlags**(unsigned int flags)

Sets the flags for the current context.

Sets the flags for the current context overwriting previously set ones. See cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags for flag values.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetCurrent*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig*, *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, ::cudaGetDeviceFlags, cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags,

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

flags – - Flags to set on the current context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuCtxSetLimit**(*CUlimit* limit, size_t value)

Set resource limits.

Setting `limit` to `value` is a request by the application to update the current limit maintained by the context. The driver is free to modify the requested value to meet h/w requirements (this could be clamping to minimum or maximum values, rounding up to nearest element size, etc). The application can use *cuCtxGetLimit()* to find out exactly what the limit has been set to.

Setting each *CUlimit* has its own specific restrictions, so each is discussed here.

- *CU_LIMIT_STACK_SIZE* controls the stack size in bytes of each GPU thread. The driver automatically increases the per-thread stack size for each kernel launch as needed. This size isn't reset back to the original value after each launch. Setting this value will take effect immediately, and if necessary, the device will block until all preceding requested tasks are complete.
- *CU_LIMIT_PRINTF_FIFO_SIZE* controls the size in bytes of the FIFO used by the ::printf() device system call. Setting *CU_LIMIT_PRINTF_FIFO_SIZE* must be performed before launching any kernel that uses the ::printf() device system call, otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned.
- *CU_LIMIT_MALLOC_HEAP_SIZE* controls the size in bytes of the heap used by the ::malloc() and ::free() device system calls. Setting *CU_LIMIT_MALLOC_HEAP_SIZE* must be performed before launching any kernel that uses the ::malloc() or ::free() device system calls, otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned.
- *CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_SYNC_DEPTH* controls the maximum nesting depth of a grid at which a thread can safely call ::cudaDeviceSynchronize(). Setting this limit must be performed before any launch of a kernel that uses the device runtime and calls ::cudaDeviceSynchronize() above the default sync depth, two levels of grids. Calls to ::cudaDeviceSynchronize() will fail with error code ::cudaErrorSyncDepthExceeded if the limitation is violated. This limit can be set smaller than the default or up the maximum launch depth of 24. When setting this limit, keep in mind that additional levels of sync depth require the driver to reserve large amounts of device memory which can no longer be used for user allocations. If these reservations of device memory fail, *cuCtxSetLimit()* will return *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, and the limit can be reset to a lower value. This limit is only applicable to devices of compute capability < 9.0. Attempting to set this limit on devices of other compute capability versions will result in the error *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT* being returned.

- *CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_PENDING_LAUNCH_COUNT* controls the maximum number of outstanding device runtime launches that can be made from the current context. A grid is outstanding from the point of launch up until the grid is known to have been completed. Device runtime launches which violate this limitation fail and return ::cudaErrorLaunchPendingCountExceeded when ::cudaGetLastError() is called after launch. If more pending launches than the default (2048 launches) are needed for a module using the device runtime, this limit can be increased. Keep in mind that being able to sustain additional pending launches will require the driver to reserve larger amounts of device memory upfront which can no longer be used for allocations. If these reservations fail, *cuCtxSetLimit()* will return *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, and the limit can be reset to a lower value. This limit is only applicable to devices of compute capability 3.5 and higher. Attempting to set this limit on devices of compute capability less than 3.5 will result in the error *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT* being returned.
- *CU_LIMIT_MAX_L2_FETCH_GRANULARITY* controls the L2 cache fetch granularity. Values can range from 0B to 128B. This is purely a performance hint and it can be ignored or clamped depending on the platform.
- *CU_LIMIT_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE* controls size in bytes available for persisting L2 cache. This is purely a performance hint and it can be ignored or clamped depending on the platform.
- *CU_LIMIT_PER_BLOCK_MEMORY_SIZE* constrols size in bytes of per-block memory.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, ::cudaDeviceSetLimit

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **limit** – - Limit to set
- **value** – - Size of limit

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuCtxSynchronize**(void)

Block for the current context's tasks to complete.

Blocks until the current context has completed all preceding requested tasks. If the current context is the primary context, green contexts that have been created will also be synchronized. *cuCtxSynchronize()* returns an error if one of the preceding tasks failed. If the context was created with the *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC* flag, the CPU thread will block until the GPU context has finished its work.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, ::cudaDeviceSynchronize

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCtxSynchronize_v2**(*CUcontext* ctx)

Block for the specified context's tasks to complete.

Blocks until the specified context has completed all preceding requested tasks. If the specified context is the primary context, green contexts that have been created will also be synchronized. The API returns an error if one of the preceding tasks failed.

If the context was created with the *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC* flag, the CPU thread will block until the GPU context has finished its work.

If the specified context is NULL, the API will operate on the current context.

See also:

cuCtxGetCurrent, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuGreenCtxCreate*, *cuCtxFromGreenCtx*, ::cudaDeviceSynchronize

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ctx – - Context to synchronize

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCtxWaitEvent**(*CUcontext* hCtx, *CUevent* hEvent)

Make a context wait on an event.

Makes all future work submitted to context `hCtx` wait for all work captured in `hEvent`. The synchronization will be performed on the device and will not block the calling CPU thread. See *cuCtxRecordEvent()* for details on what is captured by an event. If the context passed to `hCtx` is the primary context, the primary context and its green contexts will wait for `hEvent`. If the context passed to `hCtx` is a context converted from green context via *cuCtxFromGreenCtx()*, the green context will wait for `hEvent`.

See also:

cuCtxRecordEvent, *cuGreenCtxRecordEvent*, *cuGreenCtxWaitEvent*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Note: hEvent may be from a different context or device than hCtx.

Note: The API will return *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED* and invalidate the capture if the specified event hEvent is part of an ongoing capture sequence or if the specified context hCtx has a stream in the capture mode.

Parameters

- **hCtx** – - Context to wait
- **hEvent** – - Event to wait on

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*

6.3. Context Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the deprecated context management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuCtxAttach*(CUcontext *pctx, unsigned int flags)
Increment a context's usage-count.

CUresult *cuCtxDetach*(CUcontext ctx)
Decrement a context's usage-count.

CUresult *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig*(CUsharedconfig *pConfig)
Returns the current shared memory configuration for the current context.

CUresult *cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig*(CUsharedconfig config)
Sets the shared memory configuration for the current context.

6.3.1. Functions

CUresult **cuCtxAttach**(*CUcontext* *pctx, unsigned int flags)

Increment a context's usage-count.

Deprecated:

Note that this function is deprecated and should not be used.

Increments the usage count of the context and passes back a context handle in `*pctx` that must be passed to *cuCtxDetach()* when the application is done with the context. *cuCtxAttach()* fails if there is no context current to the thread.

Currently, the `flags` parameter must be 0.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxDetach*, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pctx** – - Returned context handle of the current context
- **flags** – - Context attach flags (must be 0)

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxDetach**(*CUcontext* ctx)

Decrement a context's usage-count.

Deprecated:

Note that this function is deprecated and should not be used.

Decrements the usage count of the context `ctx`, and destroys the context if the usage count goes to 0. The context must be a handle that was passed back by cuCtxCreate() or *cuCtxAttach()*, and must be current to the calling thread.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ctx – - Context to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig**(*CUsharedconfig* *pConfig)

Returns the current shared memory configuration for the current context.

Deprecated:

This function will return in `pConfig` the current size of shared memory banks in the current context. On devices with configurable shared memory banks, *cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig* can be used to change this setting, so that all subsequent kernel launches will by default use the new bank size. When *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig* is called on devices without configurable shared memory, it will return the fixed bank size of the hardware.

The returned bank configurations can be either:

- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_FOUR_BYTE_BANK_SIZE*: shared memory bank width is four bytes.
- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_EIGHT_BYTE_BANK_SIZE*: shared memory bank width will eight bytes.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, ::cudaDeviceGetSharedMemConfig

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

pConfig – - returned shared memory configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig**(*CUsharedconfig* config)

Sets the shared memory configuration for the current context.

Deprecated:

On devices with configurable shared memory banks, this function will set the context's shared memory bank size which is used for subsequent kernel launches.

Changed the shared memory configuration between launches may insert a device side synchronization point between those launches.

Changing the shared memory bank size will not increase shared memory usage or affect occupancy of kernels, but may have major effects on performance. Larger bank sizes will allow for greater potential bandwidth to shared memory, but will change what kinds of accesses to shared memory will result in bank conflicts.

This function will do nothing on devices with fixed shared memory bank size.

The supported bank configurations are:

- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_DEFAULT_BANK_SIZE*: set bank width to the default initial setting (currently, four bytes).
- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_FOUR_BYTE_BANK_SIZE*: set shared memory bank width to be natively four bytes.
- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_EIGHT_BYTE_BANK_SIZE*: set shared memory bank width to be natively eight bytes.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, ::cudaDeviceSetSharedMemConfig

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

config – - requested shared memory configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.4. Coredump Attributes Control API

This section describes the coredump attribute control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUCoredumpGenerationFlags
Flags for controlling coredump contents.

CUcoredumpSettings
Flags for choosing a coredump attribute to get/set.

Functions

CUresult *cuCoredumpDeregisterCompleteCallback*(CUcoredumpCallbackHandle callback)
Deregister a previously registered coredump complete callback.

CUresult *cuCoredumpDeregisterStartCallback*(CUcoredumpCallbackHandle callback)
Deregister a previously registered coredump start callback.

CUresult *cuCoredumpGetAttribute*(CUcoredumpSettings attrib, void *value, size_t *size)
Allows caller to fetch a coredump attribute value for the current context.

CUresult *cuCoredumpGetAttributeGlobal*(CUcoredumpSettings attrib, void *value, size_t *size)
Allows caller to fetch a coredump attribute value for the entire application.

CUresult *cuCoredumpRegisterCompleteCallback*(CUcoredumpStatusCallback callback, void *userData, CUcoredumpCallbackHandle *callbackOut)
Register a callback to be invoked when a GPU coredump completes.

CUresult *cuCoredumpRegisterStartCallback*(CUcoredumpStatusCallback callback, void *userData, CUcoredumpCallbackHandle *callbackOut)
Register a callback to be invoked when a GPU coredump begins.

CUresult *cuCoredumpSetAttribute*(CUcoredumpSettings attrib, void *value, size_t *size)
Allows caller to set a coredump attribute value for the current context.

CUresult *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal*(CUcoredumpSettings attrib, void *value, size_t *size)
Allows caller to set a coredump attribute value globally.

Typedefs

CUcoredumpCallbackHandle
Opaque handle representing a registered coredump status callback.

CUcoredumpStatusCallback
Callback function prototype for GPU coredump status notifications.

6.4.1. Enumerations

enum **CUCoredumpGenerationFlags**

Flags for controlling coredump contents.

Values:

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_DEFAULT_FLAGS** = 0

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_NONRELOCATED_ELF_IMAGES** = (1 << 0)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_GLOBAL_MEMORY** = (1 << 1)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_SHARED_MEMORY** = (1 << 2)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_LOCAL_MEMORY** = (1 << 3)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT** = (1 << 4)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_CONSTBANK_MEMORY** = (1 << 5)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_GZIP_COMPRESS** = (1 << 6)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_FAULTED_CONTEXTS_ONLY** = (1 << 7)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_TENSOR_MEMORY** = (1 << 8)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_NO_ERRBAR_AT_EXIT** = (1 << 30)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_LOG_ONLY** = (1 << 31)

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT_FLAGS** = *CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_NONRELOCATED_ELF_IMAGES* | *CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_GLOBAL_MEMORY* | *CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_SHARED_MEMORY* | *CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_LOCAL_MEMORY* | *CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_CONSTBANK_MEMORY* | *CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_TENSOR_MEMORY*

enum **CUcoredumpSettings**

Flags for choosing a coredump attribute to get/set.

Values:

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_ON_EXCEPTION** = 1

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST**

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT**

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER**

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_FILE**

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_PIPE**

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS**

enumerator **CU_COREDUMP_MAX**

6.4.2. Functions

CUresult **cuCoredumpDeregisterCompleteCallback**(*CUcoredumpCallbackHandle* callback)

Deregister a previously registered coredump complete callback.

This function removes a callback that was registered with *cuCoredumpRegisterCompleteCallback*. The callback handle becomes invalid after this call.

See also:

cuCoredumpRegisterCompleteCallback

Note: It is the caller's responsibility to deregister callbacks before they go out of scope. The handle must identify a currently registered complete callback; handles returned by other registration APIs and handles that were already deregistered are invalid.

Parameters
callback – - The callback handle to deregister

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*

CUresult **cuCoredumpDeregisterStartCallback**(*CUcoredumpCallbackHandle* callback)

Deregister a previously registered coredump start callback.

This function removes a callback that was registered with *cuCoredumpRegisterStartCallback*. The callback handle becomes invalid after this call.

See also:

cuCoredumpRegisterStartCallback

Note: It is the caller's responsibility to deregister callbacks before they go out of scope. The handle must identify a currently registered start callback; handles returned by other registration APIs and handles that were already deregistered are invalid.

Parameters
callback – - The callback handle to deregister

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*

CUresult **cuCoredumpGetAttribute**(*CUcoredumpSettings* attrib, void *value, size_t *size)

Allows caller to fetch a coredump attribute value for the current context.

Returns in `*value` the requested value specified by `attrib`. It is up to the caller to ensure that the data type and size of `*value` matches the request.

If the caller calls this function with `*value` equal to NULL, the size of the memory region (in bytes) expected for `attrib` will be placed in `size`.

The supported attributes are:

- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_ON_EXCEPTION: Bool where ::true means that GPU exceptions from this context will create a coredump at the location specified by CU_COREDUMP_FILE. The default value is ::false unless set to ::true globally or locally, or the CU_CTX_USER_COREDUMP_ENABLE flag was set during context creation.
- CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST: Bool where ::true means that the host CPU will also create a coredump. The default value is ::true unless set to ::false globally or or locally. This value is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5 - raise the CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT flag to disable host device abort() if needed.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT: Bool where ::true means that any resulting coredumps will not have a dump of GPU memory or non-reloc ELF images. The default value is ::false unless

set to ::true globally or locally. This attribute is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5, please use CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS instead.

- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER: Bool where ::true means that a coredump can be created by writing to the system pipe specified by CU_COREDUMP_PIPE. The default value is ::false unless set to ::true globally or locally.
- CU_COREDUMP_FILE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the location where any coredumps generated by this context will be written. The default value is ::core.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA applications and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_PIPE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the name of the pipe that will be monitored if user-triggered coredumps are enabled. The default value is ::corepipe.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA application and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS: An integer with values to allow granular control the data contained in a coredump specified as a bitwise OR combination of the following values:
  - CU_COREDUMP_DEFAULT_FLAGS - if set by itself, coredump generation returns to its default settings of including all memory regions that it is able to access
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_NONRELOCATED_ELF_IMAGES - Coredump will not include the data from CUDA source modules that are not relocated at runtime.
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_GLOBAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include device-side global data that does not belong to any context.
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_SHARED_MEMORY - Coredump will not include grid-scale shared memory for the warp that the dumped kernel belonged to.
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_LOCAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include local memory from the kernel.
  - CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT_FLAGS - Enables all of the above options. Equiavlent to setting the CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT attribute to ::true.
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT - If set, GPU exceptions will not raise an abort() in the host CPU process. Same functional goal as CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST but better reflects the default behavior.
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_CONSTBANK_MEMORY - Coredump will not include constbank memory.
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_TENSOR_MEMORY - Coredump will not include tensor memory data. Tensor memory metadata may still be included.
  - CU_COREDUMP_GZIP_COMPRESS - The generated coredump will be compressed with gzip, and .gz suffix will be appended to the filename, if it's not a part of it already.
  - CU_COREDUMP_FAULTED_CONTEXTS_ONLY - The coredump will only include contexts that have encountered an exception or a trap.
  - CU_COREDUMP_NO_ERRBAR_AT_EXIT - By default, when coredumps are requested, the GPU will ensure memory faults and other errors prevent warps from exiting, if possible. This can potentially affect the performance of the application. Setting this flag will disable this functionality, making it possible for faulted warps to exit, but also avoiding the potential performance hit.
  - CU_COREDUMP_LOG_ONLY - Setting this flag will disable actual generation of the coredump file, but exception details will still be logged.

See also:

cuCoredumpGetAttributeGlobal, *cuCoredumpSetAttribute*, *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal*

Parameters

- **attrib** – - The enum defining which value to fetch.
- **value** – - void* containing the requested data.
- **size** – - The size of the memory region `value` points to.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuCoredumpGetAttributeGlobal**(*CUcoredumpSettings* attrib, void *value, size_t *size)

Allows caller to fetch a coredump attribute value for the entire application.

Returns in `*value` the requested value specified by `attrib`. It is up to the caller to ensure that the data type and size of `*value` matches the request.

If the caller calls this function with `*value` equal to NULL, the size of the memory region (in bytes) expected for `attrib` will be placed in `size`.

The supported attributes are:

- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_ON_EXCEPTION: Bool where ::true means that GPU exceptions from this context will create a coredump at the location specified by CU_COREDUMP_FILE. The default value is ::false.
- CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST: Bool where ::true means that the host CPU will also create a coredump. The default value is ::true unless set to ::false globally or or locally. This value is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5 - raise the CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT flag to disable host device abort() if needed.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT: Bool where ::true means that any resulting coredumps will not have a dump of GPU memory or non-reloc ELF images. The default value is ::false. This attribute is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5, please use CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS instead.
- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER: Bool where ::true means that a coredump can be created by writing to the system pipe specified by CU_COREDUMP_PIPE. The default value is ::false.
- CU_COREDUMP_FILE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the location where any coredumps generated by this context will be written. The default value is ::core.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA applications and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_PIPE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the name of the pipe that will be monitored if user-triggered coredumps are enabled. The default value is ::corepipe.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA application and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS: An integer with values to allow granular control the data contained in a coredump specified as a bitwise OR combination of the following values:

- CU_COREDUMP_DEFAULT_FLAGS - if set by itself, coredump generation returns to its default settings of including all memory regions that it is able to access
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_NONRELOCATED_ELF_IMAGES - Coredump will not include the data from CUDA source modules that are not relocated at runtime.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_GLOBAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include device-side global data that does not belong to any context.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_SHARED_MEMORY - Coredump will not include grid-scale shared memory for the warp that the dumped kernel belonged to.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_LOCAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include local memory from the kernel.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT_FLAGS - Enables all of the above options. Equiavlent to setting the CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT attribute to ::true.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT - If set, GPU exceptions will not raise an abort() in the host CPU process. Same functional goal as CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST but better reflects the default behavior.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_CONSTBANK_MEMORY - Coredump will not include constbank memory.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_TENSOR_MEMORY - Coredump will not include tensor memory data. Tensor memory metadata may still be included.
- CU_COREDUMP_GZIP_COMPRESS - The generated coredump will be compressed with gzip, and .gz suffix will be appended to the filename, if it's not a part of it already.
- CU_COREDUMP_FAULTED_CONTEXTS_ONLY - The coredump will only include contexts that have encountered an exception or a trap.
- CU_COREDUMP_NO_ERRBAR_AT_EXIT - By default, when coredumps are requested, the GPU will ensure memory faults and other errors prevent warps from exiting, if possible. This can potentially affect the performance of the application. Setting this flag will disable this functionality, making it possible for faulted warps to exit, but also avoiding the potential performance hit.
- CU_COREDUMP_LOG_ONLY - Setting this flag will disable actual generation of the coredump file, but exception details will still be logged.

See also:

cuCoredumpGetAttribute, *cuCoredumpSetAttribute*, *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal*

Parameters

- **`attrib`** – - The enum defining which value to fetch.
- **`value`** – - void* containing the requested data.
- **`size`** – - The size of the memory region `value` points to.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCoredumpRegisterCompleteCallback**(*CUcoredumpStatusCallback* callback, void *userData, *CUcoredumpCallbackHandle* *callbackOut)

Register a callback to be invoked when a GPU coredump completes.

This function registers a callback that will be called when a GPU coredump has been fully collected and written to disk. Callbacks are executed in the order they were registered. The same callback function can be registered multiple times with different userData, and each registration will receive a unique handle.

See also:

cuCoredumpDeregisterCompleteCallback, *cuCoredumpRegisterStartCallback*

Note: Callbacks execute synchronously during the coredump process and will block coredump progress while running.

Parameters

- **callback** – - The callback function to register
- **userData** – - User data pointer to pass to the callback
- **callbackOut** – - Location to store the callback handle (optional, may be NULL)

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuCoredumpRegisterStartCallback**(*CUcoredumpStatusCallback* callback, void *userData, *CUcoredumpCallbackHandle* *callbackOut)

Register a callback to be invoked when a GPU coredump begins.

This function registers a callback that will be called when a GPU coredump is initiated, before any coredump data is collected. Callbacks are executed in the order they were registered. The same callback function can be registered multiple times with different userData, and each registration will receive a unique handle.

See also:

cuCoredumpDeregisterStartCallback, *cuCoredumpRegisterCompleteCallback*

Note: Callbacks execute synchronously during the coredump process and will block coredump progress while running.

Parameters

- **callback** – - The callback function to register
- **userData** – - User data pointer to pass to the callback

- **callbackOut** – - Location to store the callback handle (optional, may be NULL)

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuCoredumpSetAttribute**(*CUcoredumpSettings* attrib, void *value, size_t *size)

Allows caller to set a coredump attribute value for the current context.

This function should be considered an alternate interface to the CUDA-GDB environment variables defined in this document: https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-gdb/index.html#gpu-coredump

An important design decision to note is that any coredump environment variable values set before CUDA initializes will take permanent precedence over any values set with this function. This decision was made to ensure no change in behavior for any users that may be currently using these variables to get coredumps.

`*value` shall contain the requested value specified by `set`. It is up to the caller to ensure that the data type and size of `*value` matches the request.

If the caller calls this function with `*value` equal to NULL, the size of the memory region (in bytes) expected for `set` will be placed in `size`.

/note This function will return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* if the caller attempts to set CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_ON_EXCEPTION on a GPU of with Compute Capability < 6.0. *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* works on those platforms as an alternative.

/note CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER and CU_COREDUMP_PIPE cannot be set on a per-context basis.

The supported attributes are:

- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_ON_EXCEPTION: Bool where ::true means that GPU exceptions from this context will create a coredump at the location specified by CU_COREDUMP_FILE. The default value is ::false.
- CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST: Bool where ::true means that the host CPU will also create a coredump. The default value is ::true unless set to ::false globally or or locally. This value is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5 - raise the CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT flag to disable host device abort() if needed.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT: Bool where ::true means that any resulting coredumps will not have a dump of GPU memory or non-reloc ELF images. The default value is ::false. This attribute is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5, please use CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS instead.
- CU_COREDUMP_FILE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the location where any coredumps generated by this context will be written. The default value is ::core.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA applications and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS: An integer with values to allow granular control the data contained in a coredump specified as a bitwise OR combination of the following values:
  - CU_COREDUMP_DEFAULT_FLAGS - if set by itself, coredump generation returns to its default settings of including all memory regions that it is able to access
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_NONRELOCATED_ELF_IMAGES - Coredump will not include the data from CUDA source modules that are not relocated at runtime.

- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_GLOBAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include device-side global data that does not belong to any context.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_SHARED_MEMORY - Coredump will not include grid-scale shared memory for the warp that the dumped kernel belonged to.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_LOCAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include local memory from the kernel.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT_FLAGS - Enables all of the above options. Equiavlent to setting the CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT attribute to ::true.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT - If set, GPU exceptions will not raise an abort() in the host CPU process. Same functional goal as CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST but better reflects the default behavior.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_CONSTBANK_MEMORY - Coredump will not include constbank memory.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_TENSOR_MEMORY - Coredump will not include tensor memory data. Tensor memory metadata may still be included.
- CU_COREDUMP_GZIP_COMPRESS - The generated coredump will be compressed with gzip, and .gz suffix will be appended to the filename, if it's not a part of it already.
- CU_COREDUMP_FAULTED_CONTEXTS_ONLY - The coredump will only include contexts that have encountered an exception or a trap.
- CU_COREDUMP_NO_ERRBAR_AT_EXIT - By default, when coredumps are requested, the GPU will ensure memory faults and other errors prevent warps from exiting, if possible. This can potentially affect the performance of the application. Setting this flag will disable this functionality, making it possible for faulted warps to exit, but also avoiding the potential performance hit.
- CU_COREDUMP_LOG_ONLY - Setting this flag will disable actual generation of the coredump file, but exception details will still be logged.

See also:

cuCoredumpGetAttributeGlobal, *cuCoredumpGetAttribute*, *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal*

Note: CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS replaces all previously set coredump flags. Mixing CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS with the deprecated boolean attributes (CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST, CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT) can result in undefined behavior. To avoid issues, either use only CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS or combine all desired flag bits (including CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT) in a single call.

Parameters

- **`attrib`** – - The enum defining which value to set.
- **`value`** – - void* containing the requested data.
- **`size`** – - The size of the memory region `value` points to.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*,

CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal**(*CUcoredumpSettings* attrib, void *value, size_t *size)

Allows caller to set a coredump attribute value globally.

This function should be considered an alternate interface to the CUDA-GDB environment variables defined in this document: https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-gdb/index.html#gpu-coredump

An important design decision to note is that any coredump environment variable values set before CUDA initializes will take permanent precedence over any values set with this function. This decision was made to ensure no change in behavior for any users that may be currently using these variables to get coredumps.

`*value` shall contain the requested value specified by `set`. It is up to the caller to ensure that the data type and size of `*value` matches the request.

If the caller calls this function with `*value` equal to NULL, the size of the memory region (in bytes) expected for `set` will be placed in `size`.

The supported attributes are:

- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_ON_EXCEPTION: Bool where ::true means that GPU exceptions from this context will create a coredump at the location specified by CU_COREDUMP_FILE. The default value is ::false.
- CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST: Bool where ::true means that the host CPU will also create a coredump. The default value is ::true unless set to ::false globally or or locally. This value is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5 - raise the CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT flag to disable host device abort() if needed.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT: Bool where ::true means that any resulting coredumps will not have a dump of GPU memory or non-reloc ELF images. The default value is ::false. This attribute is deprecated as of CUDA 12.5, please use CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS instead.
- CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER: Bool where ::true means that a coredump can be created by writing to the system pipe specified by CU_COREDUMP_PIPE. The default value is ::false.
- CU_COREDUMP_FILE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the location where any coredumps generated by this context will be written. The default value is ::core.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA applications and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_PIPE: String of up to 1023 characters that defines the name of the pipe that will be monitored if user-triggered coredumps are enabled. This value may not be changed after CU_COREDUMP_ENABLE_USER_TRIGGER is set to ::true. The default value is ::corepipe.cuda.HOSTNAME.PID where ::HOSTNAME is the host name of the machine running the CUDA application and ::PID is the process ID of the CUDA application.
- CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS: An integer with values to allow granular control the data contained in a coredump specified as a bitwise OR combination of the following values:
  - CU_COREDUMP_DEFAULT_FLAGS - if set by itself, coredump generation returns to its default settings of including all memory regions that it is able to access
  - CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_NONRELOCATED_ELF_IMAGES - Coredump will not include the data from CUDA source modules that are not relocated at runtime.

- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_GLOBAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include device-side global data that does not belong to any context.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_SHARED_MEMORY - Coredump will not include grid-scale shared memory for the warp that the dumped kernel belonged to.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_LOCAL_MEMORY - Coredump will not include local memory from the kernel.
- CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT_FLAGS - Enables all of the above options. Equiavlent to setting the CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT attribute to ::true.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT - If set, GPU exceptions will not raise an abort() in the host CPU process. Same functional goal as CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST but better reflects the default behavior.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_CONSTBANK_MEMORY - Coredump will not include constbank memory.
- CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_TENSOR_MEMORY - Coredump will not include tensor memory data. Tensor memory metadata may still be included.
- CU_COREDUMP_GZIP_COMPRESS - The generated coredump will be compressed with gzip, and .gz suffix will be appended to the filename, if it's not a part of it already.
- CU_COREDUMP_FAULTED_CONTEXTS_ONLY - The coredump will only include contexts that have encountered an exception or a trap.
- CU_COREDUMP_NO_ERRBAR_AT_EXIT - By default, when coredumps are requested, the GPU will ensure memory faults and other errors prevent warps from exiting, if possible. This can potentially affect the performance of the application. Setting this flag will disable this functionality, making it possible for faulted warps to exit, but also avoiding the potential performance hit.
- CU_COREDUMP_LOG_ONLY - Setting this flag will disable actual generation of the coredump file, but exception details will still be logged.

See also:

cuCoredumpGetAttribute, *cuCoredumpGetAttributeGlobal*, *cuCoredumpSetAttribute*

Note: CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS replaces all previously set coredump flags. Mixing CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS with the deprecated boolean attributes (CU_COREDUMP_TRIGGER_HOST, CU_COREDUMP_LIGHTWEIGHT) can result in undefined behavior. To avoid issues, either use only CU_COREDUMP_GENERATION_FLAGS or combine all desired flag bits (including CU_COREDUMP_SKIP_ABORT) in a single call.

Parameters

- **`attrib`** – - The enum defining which value to set.
- **`value`** – - void* containing the requested data.
- **`size`** – - The size of the memory region `value` points to.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*

6.4.3. Typedefs

typedef struct CUcoredumpCallbackEntry_st ***CUcoredumpCallbackHandle***

Opaque handle representing a registered coredump status callback.

This handle is returned when registering a callback and must be provided when deregistering the callback.

typedef void (***CUcoredumpStatusCallback***)(void *userData, int pid, *CUdevice* dev)

Callback function prototype for GPU coredump status notifications.

This callback will be invoked when a GPU coredump begins or completes, depending on which registration function was used. The callback executes synchronously during the coredump process.

Note: Callbacks must not directly or indirectly call any *cuCoredumpRegisterStartCallback*, *cuCoredumpRegisterCompleteCallback*, *cuCoredumpDeregisterStartCallback*, or *cuCoredumpDeregisterCompleteCallback* API. Such calls return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*.

Param userData
- User-provided data pointer that was passed during registration

Param pid
- Process ID of the faulted process

Param dev
- Device ordinal where the coredump occurred

6.5. Data types used by CUDA driver

Macros

CUDA_ARRAY3D_2DARRAY
Deprecated, use CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_COLOR_ATTACHMENT
This flag indicates that the CUDA array may be bound as a color target in an external graphics API.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP
If set, the CUDA array is a collection of six 2D arrays, representing faces of a cube.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING
This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array will allow deferred memory mapping.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEPTH_TEXTURE
This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array is a DEPTH_TEXTURE.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED
If set, the CUDA array is a collection of layers, where each layer is either a 1D or a 2D array and the

Depth member of CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR specifies the number of layers, not the depth of a 3D array.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_SPARSE
This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array is a sparse CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array respectively.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST
This flag must be set in order to bind a surface reference to the CUDA array.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER
This flag must be set in order to perform texture gather operations on a CUDA array.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_VIDEO_ENCODE_DECODE
This flag indicates that the CUDA array will be used for hardware accelerated video encode/decode operations.

CUDA_CB

CUDA_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_MULTI_DEVICE_NO_POST_LAUNCH_SYNC
If set, any subsequent work pushed in a stream that participated in a call to *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* will only wait for the kernel launched on the GPU corresponding to that stream to complete before it begins execution.

CUDA_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_MULTI_DEVICE_NO_PRE_LAUNCH_SYNC
If set, each kernel launched as part of *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* only waits for prior work in the stream corresponding to that GPU to complete before the kernel begins execution.

CUDA_EGL_INFINITE_TIMEOUT
Indicates that timeout for *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame* is infinite.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_DEDICATED
Indicates that the external memory object is a dedicated resource.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC
When the `flags` parameter of CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS contains this flag, it indicates that signaling an external semaphore object should skip performing appropriate memory synchronization operations over all the external memory objects that are imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF* , which otherwise are performed by default to ensure data coherency with other importers of the same NvSciBuf memory objects.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC
When the `flags` parameter of CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS contains this flag, it indicates that waiting on an external semaphore object should skip performing appropriate memory synchronization operations over all the external memory objects that are imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF* , which otherwise are performed by default to ensure data coherency with other importers of the same NvSciBuf memory objects.

CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_SIGNAL
When `flags` of *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* is set to this, it indicates that application needs signaler specific NvSciSyncAttr to be filled by *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* .

CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_WAIT
When `flags` of *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* is set to this, it indicates that application needs waiter specific NvSciSyncAttr to be filled by *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* .

CUDA_VERSION
CUDA API version number.

CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL
Indicates that the layered sparse CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array has a single mip tail region for all layers.

CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE

CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE

CU_DEVICE_CPU
Device that represents the CPU.

CU_DEVICE_INVALID
Device that represents an invalid device.

CU_GRAPH_COND_ASSIGN_DEFAULT
Conditional node handle flags.

CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_DEFAULT
This port activates when the kernel has finished executing.

CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_LAUNCH_ORDER
This port activates when all blocks of the kernel have begun execution.

CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_PROGRAMMATIC
This port activates when all blocks of the kernel have performed cudaTriggerProgrammaticLaunchCompletion() or have terminated.

CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE
CUDA IPC handle size.

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_UPDATABLE_KERNEL_NODE

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_CLUSTER_DIMENSION

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY

CU_LAUNCH_KERNEL_REQUIRED_BLOCK_DIM
Launch with the required block dimension.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER
Indicator that the next value in the `extra` parameter to *cuLaunchKernel* will be a pointer to a buffer containing all kernel parameters used for launching kernel `f` .

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER_AS_INT
C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE
Indicator that the next value in the `extra` parameter to *cuLaunchKernel* will be a pointer to a size_t which contains the size of the buffer specified with *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER* .

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE_AS_INT
C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END
End of array terminator for the `extra` parameter to *cuLaunchKernel* .

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END_AS_INT
C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END.

CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_DEVICEMAP
If set, host memory is mapped into CUDA address space and cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() may be called on the host pointer.

CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_PORTABLE
If set, host memory is portable between CUDA contexts.

CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED
If set, host memory is allocated as write-combined - fast to write, faster to DMA, slow to read except via SSE4 streaming load instruction (MOVNTDQA).

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_DEVICEMAP
If set, host memory is mapped into CUDA address space and cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() may be called on the host pointer.

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_IOMEMORY
If set, the passed memory pointer is treated as pointing to some memory-mapped I/O space, e.g.

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_PORTABLE
If set, host memory is portable between CUDA contexts.

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_READ_ONLY
If set, the passed memory pointer is treated as pointing to memory that is considered read-only by the device.

CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_OVER_PCIE
Setting this flag forces GPUDirect RDMA on a locality-domain-localized allocation to use the PCIe (BAR1) path, allowing the allocation to remain locality-domain localized on platforms where the platform-coherent RDMA path does not support localized allocations.

CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_HW_DECOMPRESS
This flag, if set, indicates that the memory will be used as a buffer for hardware accelerated decompression.

CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_TILE_POOL
This flag if set indicates that the memory will be used as a tile pool.

CU_MEM_POOL_CREATE_USAGE_HW_DECOMPRESS
This flag, if set, indicates that the memory will be used as a buffer for hardware accelerated decompression.

CU_PARAM_TR_DEFAULT
For texture references loaded into the module, use default texunit from texture reference.

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY

CU_STREAM_LEGACY
Legacy stream handle.

CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD
Per-thread stream handle.

CU_TENSOR_MAP_NUM_QWORDS
Size of tensor map descriptor.

CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT
Override the texref format with a format inferred from the array.

CU_TRSF_DISABLE_TRILINEAR_OPTIMIZATION
Disable any trilinear filtering optimizations.

CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES
Use normalized texture coordinates in the range [0,1) instead of [0,dim).

CU_TRSF_READ_AS_INTEGER
Read the texture as integers rather than promoting the values to floats in the range [0,1].

CU_TRSF_SEAMLESS_CUBEMAP
Enable seamless cube map filtering.

CU_TRSF_SRGB
Perform sRGB->linear conversion during texture read.

CU_UUID_HAS_BEEN_DEFINED

MAX_PLANES
Maximum number of planes per frame.

Enumerations

CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAGS
Access flags that specify the level of access the current context's device has on the memory referenced.

CUGPUDirectRDMAWritesOrdering
Platform native ordering for GPUDirect RDMA writes.

CUaccessProperty
Specifies performance hint with *CUaccessPolicyWindow* for hitProp and missProp members.

CUaddress_mode
Texture reference addressing modes.

CUarraySparseSubresourceType
Sparse subresource types.

CUarray_cubemap_face
Array indices for cube faces.

CUarray_format
Array formats.

CUasyncNotificationType
Types of async notification that can be sent.

CUatomicOperation
CUDA-valid Atomic Operations.

CUatomicOperationCapability
CUDA-valid Atomic Operation capabilities.

CUcigDataType

CUclusterSchedulingPolicy
Cluster scheduling policies.

CUcomputemode
Compute Modes.

CUctx_flags
Context creation flags.

CUdeviceNumaConfig
CUDA device NUMA configuration.

CUdevice_P2PAttribute
P2P Attributes.

CUdevice_attribute
Device properties.

CUdriverProcAddressQueryResult
Flags to indicate search status.

CUdriverProcAddress_flags
Flags to specify search options.

CUeglColorFormat
CUDA EGL Color Format - The different planar and multiplanar formats currently supported for CUDA_EGL interops.

CUeglFrameType
CUDA EglFrame type - array or pointer.

CUeglResourceLocationFlags
Resource location flags- sysmem or vidmem.

CUevent_flags
Event creation flags.

CUevent_record_flags
Event record flags.

CUevent_sched_flags
Event sched flags.

CUevent_wait_flags
Event wait flags.

CUexecAffinityType
Execution Affinity Types.

CUexternalMemoryHandleType
External memory handle types.

CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType
External semaphore handle types.

CUfilter_mode
Texture reference filtering modes.

CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesOptions
Bitmasks for *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_FLUSH_WRITES_OPTIONS* .

CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesScope
The scopes for *cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites* .

CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesTarget
The targets for *cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites* .

CUfunc_cache
Function cache configurations.

CUfunction_attribute
Function properties.

CUgraphChildGraphNodeOwnership
Child graph node ownership.

CUgraphConditionalNodeType
Conditional node types.

CUgraphDebugDot_flags
The additional write options for *cuGraphDebugDotPrint* .

CUgraphDependencyType
Type annotations that can be applied to graph edges as part of *CUgraphEdgeData* .

CUgraphExecUpdateResult
CUDA Graph Update error types.

CUgraphInstantiateResult
Graph instantiation results.

CUgraphInstantiate_flags
Flags for instantiating a graph.

CUgraphMem_attribute

CUgraphNodeType
Graph node types.

CUgraphicsMapResourceFlags
Flags for mapping and unmapping interop resources.

CUgraphicsRegisterFlags
Flags to register a graphics resource.

CUhostTaskSyncMode

CUipcMem_flags
CUDA Ipc Mem Flags.

CUjitInputType
Device code formats.

CUjit_cacheMode
Caching modes for dlcm.

CUjit_fallback
Cubin matching fallback strategies.

CUjit_option
Online compiler and linker options.

CUjit_target
Online compilation targets.

CUlaunchAttributeID
Launch attributes enum; used as id field of *CUlaunchAttribute* .

CUlaunchAttributePortableClusterMode
Enum for defining applicability of portable cluster size, used with *cuLaunchKernelEx* .

CUlaunchMemSyncDomain
Memory Synchronization Domain.

CUlibraryOption
Library options to be specified with *cuLibraryLoadData()* or *cuLibraryLoadFromFile()*

CUlimit
Limits.

CUmemAccess_flags
Specifies the memory protection flags for mapping.

CUmemAllocationCompType
Specifies compression attribute for an allocation.

CUmemAllocationGranularity_flags
Flag for requesting different optimal and required granularities for an allocation.

CUmemAllocationHandleType
Flags for specifying particular handle types.

CUmemAllocationType
Defines the allocation types available.

CUmemAttach_flags
CUDA Mem Attach Flags.

CUmemHandleType
Memory handle types.

CUmemLocationType
Specifies the type of location.

CUmemOperationType
Memory operation types.

CUmemPool_attribute
CUDA memory pool attributes.

CUmemRangeFlags
Flag for requesting handle type for address range.

CUmemRangeHandleType
Specifies the handle type for address range.

CUmem_advise
Memory advise values.

CUmem_range_attribute

CUmemcpy3DOperandType
These flags allow applications to convey the operand type for individual copies specified in cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync.

CUmemcpyFlags
Flags to specify for copies within a batch.

CUmemcpySrcAccessOrder
These flags allow applications to convey the source access ordering CUDA must maintain.

CUmemorytype
Memory types.

CUmulticastGranularity_flags
Flags for querying different granularities for a multicast object.

CUoccupancy_flags
Occupancy calculator flag.

CUpointer_attribute
Pointer information.

CUprocessState
CUDA Process States.

CUresourceViewFormat
Resource view format.

CUresourcetype
Resource types.

CUresult
Error codes.

CUsharedMemoryMode
Shared memory related attributes for use with *cuLaunchKernelEx* .

CUshared_carveout
Shared memory carveout configurations.

CUsharedconfig

CUstreamAtomicReductionDataType
Atomic reduction data types for ::CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::atomicReduction::dataType.

CUstreamAtomicReductionOpType
Atomic reduction operation types for ::CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::atomicReduction::reductionOp.

CUstreamBatchMemOpType
Operations for cuStreamBatchMemOp.

CUstreamCaptureMode
Possible modes for stream capture thread interactions.

CUstreamCaptureStatus
Possible stream capture statuses returned by *cuStreamIsCapturing* .

CUstreamCigDataType

CUstreamMemoryBarrier_flags
Flags for CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::memoryBarrier .

CUstreamUpdateCaptureDependencies_flags
Flags for cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies.

CUstreamWaitValue_flags
Flags for cuStreamWaitValue32 and cuStreamWaitValue64.

CUstreamWriteValue_flags
Flags for cuStreamWriteValue32.

CUstream_flags
Stream creation flags.

CUsynchronizationPolicy

CUtensorMapAllocClass
Tensor-map allocation class.

CUtensorMapDataType
Tensor map data type.

CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill
Tensor map out-of-bounds fill type.

CUtensorMapIm2ColWideMode
Tensor map Im2Col wide mode.

CUtensorMapInterleave
Tensor map interleave layout type.

CUtensorMapL2promotion
Tensor map L2 promotion type.

CUtensorMapSwizzle
Tensor map swizzling mode of shared memory banks.

CUuserObjectRetain_flags
Flags for retaining user object references for graphs.

CUuserObject_flags
Flags for user objects for graphs.

cl_context_flags
NVCL context scheduling flags.

cl_event_flags
NVCL event scheduling flags.

Structs

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2
3D array descriptor

CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2
Array descriptor.

CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1
CUDA array memory requirements.

CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1
CUDA array sparse properties.

CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Batch memory operation node parameters.

CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Batch memory operation node parameters.

CUDA_CHILD_GRAPH_NODE_PARAMS
Child graph node parameters.

CUDA_CONDITIONAL_NODE_PARAMS
Conditional node parameters.

CUDA_EVENT_RECORD_NODE_PARAMS
Event record node parameters.

CUDA_EVENT_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS
Event wait node parameters.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1
External memory buffer descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1
External memory handle descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1
External memory mipmap descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1
External semaphore handle descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1
External semaphore signal parameters.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1
External semaphore wait parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Semaphore signal node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Semaphore signal node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Semaphore wait node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Semaphore wait node parameters.

CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1
CUDA fabric copy batch node parameters.

CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS
Graph instantiation parameters.

CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Host node parameters.

CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Host node parameters.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
GPU kernel node parameters.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v2
GPU kernel node parameters.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v3
GPU kernel node parameters.

CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1
Kernel launch parameters.

CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
2D memory copy parameters

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP_v1

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
3D memory cross-context copy parameters

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2
3D memory copy parameters

CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1
CUDA Batch Memcpy Node Parameters.

CUDA_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS
Memcpy node parameters.

CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Memset node parameters.

CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Memset node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Memory allocation node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Memory allocation node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS
Memory free node parameters.

CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1
GPU Direct v3 tokens.

CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1
CUDA Resource descriptor.

CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1
Resource view descriptor.

CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1
Texture descriptor.

CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1
Specifies an access policy for a window, a contiguous extent of memory beginning at base_ptr and ending at base_ptr + num_bytes.

CUarrayMapInfo_v1
Specifies the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array memory mapping information.

CUasyncNotificationInfo
Information passed to the user via the async notification callback.

CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional checkpoint arguments.

CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo
Output from CUDA custom storage checkpoint/restore: per-GPU device pointers and a handle to complete the operation.

CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData
Per-GPU data for zero-copy mapped device memory used with CUDA checkpoint/restore on custom storage.

CUcheckpointGpuPair
CUDA checkpoint GPU UUID pairs for device remapping during restore.

CUcheckpointLockArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional lock arguments.

CUcheckpointRestoreArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional restore arguments.

CUcheckpointUnlockArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional unlock arguments.

CUctxCigParam
CIG Context Create Params.

CUctxCreateParams
Params for creating CUDA context.

CUdevprop_v1
Legacy device properties.

CUeglFrame_v1
CUDA EGLFrame structure Descriptor - structure defining one frame of EGL.

CUexecAffinityParam_v1
Execution Affinity Parameters.

CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1
Value for *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT* .

CUextent3D_v1
Struct representing width/height/depth of a CUarray in elements.

CUgraphEdgeData
Optional annotation for edges in a CUDA graph.

CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo_v1
Result information returned by cuGraphExecUpdate.

CUgraphNodeParams
Graph node parameters.

CUipcEventHandle_v1
CUDA IPC event handle.

CUipcMemHandle_v1
CUDA IPC mem handle.

CUlaunchAttribute
Launch attribute.

CUlaunchConfig
CUDA extensible launch configuration.

CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap
Memory Synchronization Domain map.

CUlibraryHostUniversalFunctionAndDataTable

CUmemAccessDesc_v1
Memory access descriptor.

CUmemAllocationProp_v1
Specifies the allocation properties for a allocation.

CUmemFabricHandle_v1
Fabric handle - An opaque handle representing a memory allocation that can be exported to processes in same or different nodes.

CUmemLocation_v1
Specifies a memory location.

CUmemPoolProps_v1
Specifies the properties of allocations made from the pool.

CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1
Opaque data for exporting a pool allocation.

CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1
Struct representing an operand for copy with cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync.

CUmemcpyAttributes_v1
Attributes specific to copies within a batch.

CUmulticastObjectProp_v1
Specifies the properties for a multicast object.

CUoffset3D_v1
Struct representing a 3D offset.

CUstreamCigCaptureParams
Params for capturing CUDA stream to CIG streamCigParams must be non-NULL.

CUstreamCigParam
CIG Stream Capture Params.

CUtensorMap
Tensor map descriptor.

CUuuid

Typedefs

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR

CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR

CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS

CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES

CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS

CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP

CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS

CUDA_MEMCPY2D

CUDA_MEMCPY3D

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER

CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS

CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS

CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC

CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC

CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC

CUaccessPolicyWindow
: Access policy window.

CUarray
: CUDA array.

CUarrayMapInfo

CUasyncCallback
: CUDA async notification callback.

CUasyncCallbackHandle
: CUDA async notification callback handle.

CUcheckpointOperationHandle
: Handle for a CUDA custom storage checkpoint or restore operation awaiting completion.

CUcontext
: A regular context handle.

CUdevice
: CUDA device.

CUdevice_v1
: CUDA device.

CUdeviceptr
: CUDA device pointer.

CUdeviceptr_v2
CUDA device pointer CUdeviceptr is defined as an unsigned integer type whose size matches the size of a pointer on the target platform.

CUdevprop

CUeglFrame

CUeglStreamConnection
CUDA EGLSream Connection.

CUevent
CUDA event.

CUexecAffinityParam
Execution Affinity Parameters.

CUexecAffinitySmCount

CUextent3D

CUexternalMemory
CUDA external memory.

CUexternalSemaphore
CUDA external semaphore.

CUfunction
CUDA function.

CUgraph
CUDA graph.

CUgraphConditionalHandle
CUDA graph conditional handle.

CUgraphDeviceNode
CUDA graph device node handle.

CUgraphExec
CUDA executable graph.

CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo

CUgraphNode
CUDA graph node.

CUgraphicsResource
CUDA graphics interop resource.

CUgreenCtx

CUhostFn
CUDA host function.

CUipcEventHandle

CUipcMemHandle

CUkernel
CUDA kernel.

CUkernelNodeAttrID

CUkernelNodeAttrValue

CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1

CUlibrary
CUDA library.

CUlinkState

CUmemAccessDesc

CUmemAllocationProp

CUmemFabricHandle

CUmemGenericAllocationHandle

CUmemGenericAllocationHandle_v1

CUmemLocation

CUmemPoolProps

CUmemPoolPtrExportData

CUmemcpy3DOperand

CUmemcpyAttributes

CUmemoryPool
CUDA memory pool.

CUmipmappedArray
CUDA mipmapped array.

CUmodule
CUDA module.

CUmulticastObjectProp

CUoccupancyB2DSize
Block size to per-block dynamic shared memory mapping for a certain kernel.

CUoffset3D

CUstream
CUDA stream.

CUstreamAttrID

CUstreamAttrValue

CUstreamAttrValue_v1

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams

CUstreamCallback
CUDA stream callback.

CUsurfObject
An opaque value that represents a CUDA surface object.

CUsurfObject_v1
An opaque value that represents a CUDA surface object.

CUsurfref
CUDA surface reference.

CUtexObject
An opaque value that represents a CUDA texture object.

CUtexObject_v1
An opaque value that represents a CUDA texture object.

CUtexref
CUDA texture reference.

CUuserObject
CUDA user object for graphs.

Unions

CUlaunchAttributeValue
Launch attributes union; used as value field of *CUlaunchAttribute* .

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1
Per-operation parameters for cuStreamBatchMemOp.

6.5.1. Macros

CUDA_ARRAY3D_2DARRAY 0x01

Deprecated, use CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_COLOR_ATTACHMENT 0x20

This flag indicates that the CUDA array may be bound as a color target in an external graphics API.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP 0x04

If set, the CUDA array is a collection of six 2D arrays, representing faces of a cube.

The width of such a CUDA array must be equal to its height, and Depth must be six. If *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is also set, then the CUDA array is a collection of cubemaps and Depth must be a multiple of six.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING 0x80

This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array will allow deferred memory mapping.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEPTH_TEXTURE 0x10

This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array is a DEPTH_TEXTURE.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED 0x01

If set, the CUDA array is a collection of layers, where each layer is either a 1D or a 2D array and the Depth member of CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR specifies the number of layers, not the depth of a 3D array.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_SPARSE 0x40

This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array is a sparse CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array respectively.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST 0x02

This flag must be set in order to bind a surface reference to the CUDA array.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER 0x08

This flag must be set in order to perform texture gather operations on a CUDA array.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_VIDEO_ENCODE_DECODE 0x100

This flag indicates that the CUDA array will be used for hardware accelerated video encode/decode operations.

CUDA_CB __stdcall

CUDA_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_MULTI_DEVICE_NO_POST_LAUNCH_SYNC 0x02

If set, any subsequent work pushed in a stream that participated in a call to *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* will only wait for the kernel launched on the GPU corresponding to that stream to complete before it begins execution.

CUDA_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_MULTI_DEVICE_NO_PRE_LAUNCH_SYNC 0x01

If set, each kernel launched as part of *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* only waits for prior work in the stream corresponding to that GPU to complete before the kernel begins execution.

CUDA_EGL_INFINITE_TIMEOUT 0xFFFFFFFF

Indicates that timeout for *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame* is infinite.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_DEDICATED 0x1

Indicates that the external memory object is a dedicated resource.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC 0x01

When the `flags` parameter of CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS contains this flag, it indicates that signaling an external semaphore object should skip performing appropriate memory synchronization operations over all the external memory objects that are imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*, which otherwise are performed by default to ensure data coherency with other importers of the same NvSciBuf memory objects.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC 0x02

When the `flags` parameter of CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS contains this flag, it indicates that waiting on an external semaphore object should skip performing appropriate memory synchronization operations over all the external memory objects that are imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*, which otherwise are performed by default to ensure data coherency with other importers of the same NvSciBuf memory objects.

CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_SIGNAL 0x1

When `flags` of *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* is set to this, it indicates that application needs signaler specific NvSciSyncAttr to be filled by *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes*.

CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_WAIT 0x2

When `flags` of *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* is set to this, it indicates that application needs waiter specific NvSciSyncAttr to be filled by *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes*.

CUDA_VERSION 13050

CUDA API version number.

CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL 0x1

Indicates that the layered sparse CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array has a single mip tail region for all layers.

CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE 0x10000

CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE 0x20000

CU_DEVICE_CPU ((*CUdevice*)-1)

Device that represents the CPU.

CU_DEVICE_INVALID ((*CUdevice*)-2)

Device that represents an invalid device.

CU_GRAPH_COND_ASSIGN_DEFAULT 0x1

Conditional node handle flags.

Default value is applied when graph is launched.

CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_DEFAULT 0

This port activates when the kernel has finished executing.

CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_LAUNCH_ORDER 2

This port activates when all blocks of the kernel have begun execution.

See also *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_LAUNCH_COMPLETION_EVENT*.

CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_PROGRAMMATIC 1

This port activates when all blocks of the kernel have performed cudaTriggerProgrammaticLaunchCompletion() or have terminated.

It must be used with edge type *CU_GRAPH_DEPENDENCY_TYPE_PROGRAMMATIC*. See also *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_EVENT*.

CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE 64

CUDA IPC handle size.

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE*

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_UPDATABLE_KERNEL_NODE
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_UPDATABLE_KERNEL_NODE

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN*

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_CLUSTER_DIMENSION
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_CLUSTER_DIMENSION

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT

CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY*

CU_LAUNCH_KERNEL_REQUIRED_BLOCK_DIM 1

Launch with the required block dimension.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER ((void*)*CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER_AS_INT*)

Indicator that the next value in the `extra` parameter to *cuLaunchKernel* will be a pointer to a buffer containing all kernel parameters used for launching kernel `f`.

This buffer needs to honor all alignment/padding requirements of the individual parameters. If *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE* is not also specified in the `extra` array, then *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER* will have no effect.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER_AS_INT 0x01

C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE ((void*)*CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE_AS_INT*)

Indicator that the next value in the `extra` parameter to *cuLaunchKernel* will be a pointer to a size_t which contains the size of the buffer specified with *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER*.

It is required that *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER* also be specified in the `extra` array if the value associated with *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE* is not zero.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE_AS_INT 0x02

C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END ((void*)*CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END_AS_INT*)

End of array terminator for the `extra` parameter to *cuLaunchKernel*.

CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END_AS_INT 0x00

C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END.

CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_DEVICEMAP 0x02

If set, host memory is mapped into CUDA address space and cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() may be called on the host pointer.

Flag for *cuMemHostAlloc()*

CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_PORTABLE 0x01

If set, host memory is portable between CUDA contexts.

Flag for *cuMemHostAlloc()*

CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED 0x04

If set, host memory is allocated as write-combined - fast to write, faster to DMA, slow to read except via SSE4 streaming load instruction (MOVNTDQA).

Flag for *cuMemHostAlloc()*

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_DEVICEMAP 0x02

If set, host memory is mapped into CUDA address space and cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() may be called on the host pointer.

Flag for cuMemHostRegister()

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_IOMEMORY 0x04

If set, the passed memory pointer is treated as pointing to some memory-mapped I/O space, e.g.

belonging to a third-party PCIe device. On Windows the flag is a no-op. On Linux that memory is marked as non cache-coherent for the GPU and is expected to be physically contiguous. It may return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED* if run as an unprivileged user, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* on older Linux kernel versions. On all other platforms, it is not supported and *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* is returned. Flag for cuMemHostRegister()

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_PORTABLE 0x01

If set, host memory is portable between CUDA contexts.

Flag for cuMemHostRegister()

CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_READ_ONLY 0x08

If set, the passed memory pointer is treated as pointing to memory that is considered read-only by the device.

On platforms without *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES*, this flag is required in order to register memory mapped to the CPU as read-only. Support for the use of this flag can be queried from the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_ONLY_HOST_REGISTER_SUPPORTED*. Using this flag with a current context associated with a device that does not have this attribute set will cause cuMemHostRegister to error with *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*.

CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_OVER_PCIE 0x4

Setting this flag forces GPUDirect RDMA on a locality-domain-localized allocation to use the PCIe (BAR1) path, allowing the allocation to remain locality-domain localized on platforms where the platform-coherent RDMA path does not support localized allocations.

Because on some platforms the PCIe bandwidth is limited, using this flag may result in lower RDMA bandwidth than the default RDMA mapping link. Note that this flag does not itself force PCIe to be used, and that this must be done when creating the RDMA export. *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WITH_LOCALIZED_MEMORY_SUPPORTED* indicates whether this flag is needed to create GPUDirect RDMA capable localized memory allocations. This flag is only valid if gpuDirectRDMACapable is set.

CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_HW_DECOMPRESS 0x2

This flag, if set, indicates that the memory will be used as a buffer for hardware accelerated decompression.

CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_TILE_POOL 0x1

This flag if set indicates that the memory will be used as a tile pool.

CU_MEM_POOL_CREATE_USAGE_HW_DECOMPRESS 0x2

This flag, if set, indicates that the memory will be used as a buffer for hardware accelerated decompression.

CU_PARAM_TR_DEFAULT -1

For texture references loaded into the module, use default texunit from texture reference.

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN*

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY*

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY
CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY

CU_STREAM_LEGACY ((*CUstream*)0x1)

Legacy stream handle.

Stream handle that can be passed as a CUstream to use an implicit stream with legacy synchronization behavior.

See details of the

Note: See ‘Stream sync behavior’

CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD ((*CUstream*)0x2)

Per-thread stream handle.

Stream handle that can be passed as a CUstream to use an implicit stream with per-thread synchronization behavior.

See details of the

Note: See ‘Stream sync behavior’

CU_TENSOR_MAP_NUM_QWORDS 16

Size of tensor map descriptor.

CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT 0x01

Override the texref format with a format inferred from the array.

Flag for *cuTexRefSetArray()*

CU_TRSF_DISABLE_TRILINEAR_OPTIMIZATION 0x20

Disable any trilinear filtering optimizations.

Flag for *cuTexRefSetFlags()* and *cuTexObjectCreate()*

CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES 0x02

Use normalized texture coordinates in the range [0,1) instead of [0,dim).

Flag for *cuTexRefSetFlags()* and *cuTexObjectCreate()*

CU_TRSF_READ_AS_INTEGER 0x01

Read the texture as integers rather than promoting the values to floats in the range [0,1].

Flag for *cuTexRefSetFlags()* and *cuTexObjectCreate()*

CU_TRSF_SEAMLESS_CUBEMAP 0x40

Enable seamless cube map filtering.

Flag for *cuTexObjectCreate()*

CU_TRSF_SRGB 0x10

Perform sRGB->linear conversion during texture read.

Flag for *cuTexRefSetFlags()* and *cuTexObjectCreate()*

CU_UUID_HAS_BEEN_DEFINED

MAX_PLANES 3

Maximum number of planes per frame.

6.5.2. Enumerations

enum **CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAGS**

Access flags that specify the level of access the current context's device has on the memory referenced.

Values:

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAG_NONE** = 0x0

No access, meaning the device cannot access this memory at all, thus must be staged through accessible memory in order to complete certain operations.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAG_READ** = 0x1

Read-only access, meaning writes to this memory are considered invalid accesses and thus return error in that case.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAG_READWRITE** = 0x3

Read-write access, the device has full read-write access to the memory.

enum **CUGPUDirectRDMAWritesOrdering**

Platform native ordering for GPUDirect RDMA writes.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING_NONE** = 0

The device does not natively support ordering of remote writes.

cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites() can be leveraged if supported.

enumerator **CU_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING_OWNER** = 100

Natively, the device can consistently consume remote writes, although other CUDA devices may not.

enumerator **CU_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING_ALL_DEVICES** = 200

Any CUDA device in the system can consistently consume remote writes to this device.

enum **CUaccessProperty**

Specifies performance hint with *CUaccessPolicyWindow* for hitProp and missProp members.

Values:

enumerator **CU_ACCESS_PROPERTY_NORMAL** = 0

Normal cache persistence.

enumerator **CU_ACCESS_PROPERTY_STREAMING** = 1

Streaming access is less likely to persit from cache.

enumerator **CU_ACCESS_PROPERTY_PERSISTING** = 2

Persisting access is more likely to persist in cache.

enum **CUaddress_mode**

Texture reference addressing modes.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_WRAP** = 0

Wrapping address mode.

enumerator **CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP** = 1

Clamp to edge address mode.

enumerator **CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR** = 2
Mirror address mode.

enumerator **CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_BORDER** = 3
Border address mode.

enum **CUarraySparseSubresourceType**
Sparse subresource types.
Values:

enumerator **CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_SPARSE_LEVEL** = 0

enumerator **CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_MIPTAIL** = 1

enum **CUarray_cubemap_face**
Array indices for cube faces.
Values:

enumerator **CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_POSITIVE_X** = 0x00
Positive X face of cubemap.

enumerator **CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_NEGATIVE_X** = 0x01
Negative X face of cubemap.

enumerator **CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_POSITIVE_Y** = 0x02
Positive Y face of cubemap.

enumerator **CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_NEGATIVE_Y** = 0x03
Negative Y face of cubemap.

enumerator **CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_POSITIVE_Z** = 0x04
Positive Z face of cubemap.

enumerator **CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_NEGATIVE_Z** = 0x05
Negative Z face of cubemap.

enum **CUarray_format**
Array formats.
Values:

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8** = 0x01
Unsigned 8-bit integers.

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT16** = 0x02
Unsigned 16-bit integers.

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32** = 0x03
Unsigned 32-bit integers.

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT8** = 0x08
Signed 8-bit integers.

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT16** = 0x09
Signed 16-bit integers.

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT32** = 0x0a
Signed 32-bit integers.

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF** = 0x10
16-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT** = 0x20
32-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12** = 0xb0
8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X1** = 0xc0
1 channel unsigned 8-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X2** = 0xc1
2 channel unsigned 8-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X4** = 0xc2
4 channel unsigned 8-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X1** = 0xc3
1 channel unsigned 16-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X2** = 0xc4
2 channel unsigned 16-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X4** = 0xc5
4 channel unsigned 16-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X1** = 0xc6
1 channel signed 8-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X2** = 0xc7

2 channel signed 8-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X4** = 0xc8

4 channel signed 8-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X1** = 0xc9

1 channel signed 16-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X2** = 0xca

2 channel signed 16-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X4** = 0xcb

4 channel signed 16-bit normalized integer

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM** = 0x91

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC1 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM_SRGB** = 0x92

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC1 compression) format with sRGB encoding

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM** = 0x93

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC2 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_SRGB** = 0x94

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC2 compression) format with sRGB encoding

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM** = 0x95

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC3 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_SRGB** = 0x96

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC3 compression) format with sRGB encoding

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM** = 0x97

1 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC4 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM** = 0x98

1 channel signed normalized block-compressed (BC4 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM** = 0x99

2 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC5 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM** = 0x9a

2 channel signed normalized block-compressed (BC5 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_UF16** = 0x9b

3 channel unsigned half-float block-compressed (BC6H compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_SF16** = 0x9c

3 channel signed half-float block-compressed (BC6H compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM** = 0x9d

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC7 compression) format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_SRGB** = 0x9e

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC7 compression) format with sRGB encoding

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_P010** = 0x9f

10-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_P016** = 0xa1

16-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_NV16** = 0xa2

8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_P210** = 0xa3

10-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_P216** = 0xa4

16-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_YUY2** = 0xa5

2 channel, 8-bit YUV packed planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_Y210** = 0xa6

2 channel, 10-bit YUV packed planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_Y216** = 0xa7

2 channel, 16-bit YUV packed planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_AYUV** = 0xa8

4 channel, 8-bit YUV packed planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_Y410** = 0xa9

10-bit YUV packed planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_Y416** = 0xb1
4 channel, 12-bit YUV packed planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR8** = 0xb2
3 channel 8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR10** = 0xb3
3 channel 10-bit YUV planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_8bit_SemiPlanar** = 0xb4
3 channel 8-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_16bit_SemiPlanar** = 0xb5
3 channel 16-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT_101010_2** = 0x50
4 channel unorm R10G10B10A2 RGB format

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PACKED_422** = 0x51
4 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV packed format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PACKED_444** = 0x52
4 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV packed format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_420** = 0x53
3 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_420** = 0x54
3 channel unsigned 16-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_422** = 0x55
3 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_422** = 0x56
3 channel unsigned 16-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_444** = 0x57
3 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_444** = 0x58
3 channel unsigned 16-bit YUV semi-planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_420** = 0x59
3 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_420** = 0x5a
3 channel unsigned 16-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_422** = 0x5b
3 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_422** = 0x5c
3 channel unsigned 16-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:2 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_444** = 0x5d
3 channel unsigned 8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_444** = 0x5e
3 channel unsigned 16-bit YUV planar format, with 4:4:4 sampling

enumerator **CU_AD_FORMAT_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUasyncNotificationType**
Types of async notification that can be sent.
Values:

enumerator **CU_ASYNC_NOTIFICATION_TYPE_OVER_BUDGET** = 0x1
Sent when the process has exceeded its device memory budget.

enum **CUatomicOperation**
CUDA-valid Atomic Operations.
Values:

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_INTEGER_ADD** = 0

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_INTEGER_MIN** = 1

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_INTEGER_MAX** = 2

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_INTEGER_INCREMENT** = 3

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_INTEGER_DECREMENT** = 4

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_AND** = 5

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_OR** = 6

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_XOR** = 7

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_EXCHANGE** = 8

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_CAS** = 9

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_FLOAT_ADD** = 10

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_FLOAT_MIN** = 11

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_FLOAT_MAX** = 12

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_MAX**

enum **CUatomicOperationCapability**

CUDA-valid Atomic Operation capabilities.

Values:

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_SIGNED** = 1u << 0

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_UNSIGNED** = 1u << 1

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_REDUCTION** = 1u << 2

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_SCALAR_32** = 1u << 3

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_SCALAR_64** = 1u << 4

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_SCALAR_128** = 1u << 5

enumerator **CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_VECTOR_32x4** = 1u << 6

enum **CUcigDataType**

Values:

enumerator **CIG_DATA_TYPE_D3D12_COMMAND_QUEUE** = 0x1

D3D12 Command Queue Handle.

enumerator **CIG_DATA_TYPE_NV_BLOB** = 0x2

Nvidia specific data blob used for Vulkan and other NV clients.

enum **CUclusterSchedulingPolicy**

Cluster scheduling policies.

These may be passed to *cuFuncSetAttribute* or *cuKernelSetAttribute*

Values:

enumerator **CU_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_DEFAULT** = 0
the default policy

enumerator **CU_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_SPREAD** = 1
spread the blocks within a cluster to the SMs

enumerator **CU_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_LOAD_BALANCING** = 2
allow the hardware to load-balance the blocks in a cluster to the SMs

enumerator **CU_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_RUBIN_DSMEM_LOCALITY** = 3

enum **CUcomputemode**
Compute Modes.
Values:

enumerator **CU_COMPUTEMODE_DEFAULT** = 0
Default compute mode (Multiple contexts allowed per device)

enumerator **CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED** = 2
Compute-prohibited mode (No contexts can be created on this device at this time)

enumerator **CU_COMPUTEMODE_EXCLUSIVE_PROCESS** = 3
Compute-exclusive-process mode (Only one context used by a single process can be present on this device at a time)

enum **CUctx_flags**
Context creation flags.
Values:

enumerator **CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO** = 0x00
Automatic scheduling.

enumerator **CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN** = 0x01
Set spin as default scheduling.

enumerator **CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD** = 0x02
Set yield as default scheduling.

enumerator **CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 0x04
Set blocking synchronization as default scheduling.

enumerator **CU_CTX_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 0x04
Set blocking synchronization as default scheduling.

Deprecated:

This flag was deprecated as of CUDA 4.0 and was replaced with *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC*.

enumerator **CU_CTX_SCHED_MASK** = 0x07

enumerator **CU_CTX_MAP_HOST** = 0x08

Deprecated:

This flag was deprecated as of CUDA 11.0 and it no longer has any effect. All contexts as of CUDA 3.2 behave as though the flag is enabled.

enumerator **CU_CTX_LMEM_RESIZE_TO_MAX** = 0x10

Keep local memory allocation after launch.

enumerator **CU_CTX_COREDUMP_ENABLE** = 0x20

Trigger coredumps from exceptions in this context.

enumerator **CU_CTX_USER_COREDUMP_ENABLE** = 0x40

Enable user pipe to trigger coredumps in this context.

enumerator **CU_CTX_SYNC_MEMOPS** = 0x80

Ensure synchronous memory operations on this context will synchronize.

enumerator **CU_CTX_FLAGS_MASK** = 0xFF

enum **CUdeviceNumaConfig**

CUDA device NUMA configuration.

Values:

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_NUMA_CONFIG_NONE** = 0

The GPU is not a NUMA node.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_NUMA_CONFIG_NUMA_NODE**

The GPU is a NUMA node, CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_NUMA_ID contains its NUMA ID.

enum **CUdevice_P2PAttribute**

P2P Attributes.

Values:

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_PERFORMANCE_RANK** = 0x01

A relative value indicating the performance of the link between two devices.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_SUPPORTED** = 0x02

P2P Access is enable.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED** = 0x03
All CUDA-valid atomic operation over the link are supported.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_ACCESS_SUPPORTED** = 0x04

Deprecated:
use CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED instead

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED** = 0x04
Accessing CUDA arrays over the link supported.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ONLY_PARTIAL_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED** = 0x05
Only some CUDA-valid atomic operations over the link are supported.

enum **CUdevice_attribute**
Device properties.

Values:

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK** = 1
Maximum number of threads per block.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCK_DIM_X** = 2
Maximum block dimension X.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCK_DIM_Y** = 3
Maximum block dimension Y.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCK_DIM_Z** = 4
Maximum block dimension Z.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_GRID_DIM_X** = 5
Maximum grid dimension X.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_GRID_DIM_Y** = 6
Maximum grid dimension Y.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_GRID_DIM_Z** = 7
Maximum grid dimension Z.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK** = 8
Maximum shared memory available per block in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK** = 8
Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TOTAL_CONSTANT_MEMORY** = 9
Memory available on device for **constant** variables in a CUDA C kernel in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_WARP_SIZE** = 10
Warp size in threads.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH** = 11
Maximum pitch in bytes allowed by memory copies.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_REGISTERS_PER_BLOCK** = 12
Maximum number of 32-bit registers available per block.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_REGISTERS_PER_BLOCK** = 12
Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_REGISTERS_PER_BLOCK.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CLOCK_RATE** = 13
Typical clock frequency in kilohertz.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_ALIGNMENT** = 14
Alignment requirement for textures.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_OVERLAP** = 15
Device can possibly copy memory and execute a kernel concurrently.
Deprecated. Use instead CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ASYNC_ENGINE_COUNT.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT** = 16
Number of multiprocessors on device.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_KERNEL_EXEC_TIMEOUT** = 17
Specifies whether there is a run time limit on kernels.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_INTEGRATED** = 18
Device is integrated with host memory.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_MAP_HOST_MEMORY** = 19
Device can map host memory into CUDA address space.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_MODE** = 20
Compute mode (See *CUcomputemode* for details)

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_WIDTH** = 21
Maximum 1D texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_WIDTH** = 22
Maximum 2D texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_HEIGHT** = 23
Maximum 2D texture height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_WIDTH** = 24
Maximum 3D texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT** = 25
Maximum 3D texture height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_DEPTH** = 26
Maximum 3D texture depth.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH** = 27
Maximum 2D layered texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT** = 28
Maximum 2D layered texture height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS** = 29
Maximum layers in a 2D layered texture.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_ARRAY_WIDTH** = 27
Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_ARRAY_HEIGHT** = 28
Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_ARRAY_NUMSLICES** = 29
Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SURFACE_ALIGNMENT** = 30
Alignment requirement for surfaces.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_KERNELS** = 31
Device can possibly execute multiple kernels concurrently.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ECC_ENABLED** = 32
Device has ECC support enabled.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_BUS_ID** = 33
PCI bus ID of the device.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_DEVICE_ID** = 34
PCI device ID of the device.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TCC_DRIVER** = 35
Device is using TCC driver model.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_CLOCK_RATE** = 36
Peak memory clock frequency in kilohertz.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GLOBAL_MEMORY_BUS_WIDTH** = 37
Global memory bus width in bits.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_L2_CACHE_SIZE** = 38
Size of L2 cache in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR** = 39
Maximum resident threads per multiprocessor.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ASYNC_ENGINE_COUNT** = 40
Number of asynchronous engines.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_ADDRESSING** = 41
Device shares a unified address space with the host.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH** = 42
Maximum 1D layered texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS** = 43
Maximum layers in a 1D layered texture.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_TEX2D_GATHER** = 44
Deprecated, do not use.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_GATHER_WIDTH** = 45
Maximum 2D texture width if CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER is set.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_GATHER_HEIGHT** = 46
Maximum 2D texture height if CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER is set.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE** = 47
Alternate maximum 3D texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE** = 48
Alternate maximum 3D texture height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE** = 49
Alternate maximum 3D texture depth.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_DOMAIN_ID** = 50
PCI domain ID of the device.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_PITCH_ALIGNMENT** = 51
Pitch alignment requirement for textures.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH** = 52
Maximum cubemap texture width/height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH** = 53
Maximum cubemap layered texture width/height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS** = 54
Maximum layers in a cubemap layered texture.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_WIDTH** = 55
Maximum 1D surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_WIDTH** = 56
Maximum 2D surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_HEIGHT** = 57
Maximum 2D surface height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE3D_WIDTH** = 58
Maximum 3D surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE3D_HEIGHT** = 59
Maximum 3D surface height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE3D_DEPTH** = 60
Maximum 3D surface depth.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH** = 61
Maximum 1D layered surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS** = 62
Maximum layers in a 1D layered surface.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH** = 63
Maximum 2D layered surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT** = 64
Maximum 2D layered surface height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS** = 65
Maximum layers in a 2D layered surface.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH** = 66
Maximum cubemap surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH** = 67
Maximum cubemap layered surface width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS** = 68
Maximum layers in a cubemap layered surface.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LINEAR_WIDTH** = 69
Deprecated, do not use.

Use cudaDeviceGetTexture1DLinearMaxWidth() or *cuDeviceGetTexture1DLinearMaxWidth()* instead.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_WIDTH** = 70
Maximum 2D linear texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_HEIGHT** = 71
Maximum 2D linear texture height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_PITCH** = 72
Maximum 2D linear texture pitch in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH** = 73
Maximum mipmapped 2D texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_HEIGHT** = 74
Maximum mipmapped 2D texture height.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_CAPABILITY_MAJOR** = 75
Major compute capability version number.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_CAPABILITY_MINOR** = 76
Minor compute capability version number.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH** = 77
Maximum mipmapped 1D texture width.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_STREAM_PRIORITIES_SUPPORTED** = 78
Device supports stream priorities.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GLOBAL_L1_CACHE_SUPPORTED** = 79

Device supports caching globals in L1.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_L1_CACHE_SUPPORTED** = 80

Device supports caching locals in L1.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR** = 81

Maximum shared memory available per multiprocessor in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_REGISTERS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR** = 82

Maximum number of 32-bit registers available per multiprocessor.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MANAGED_MEMORY** = 83

Device can allocate managed memory on this system.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTI_GPU_BOARD** = 84

Device is on a multi-GPU board.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTI_GPU_BOARD_GROUP_ID** = 85

Unique id for a group of devices on the same multi-GPU board.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED** = 86

Link between the device and the host supports all native atomic operations.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SINGLE_TO_DOUBLE_PRECISION_PERF_RATIO** = 87

Ratio of single precision performance (in floating-point operations per second) to double precision performance.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS** = 88

Device supports coherently accessing pageable memory without calling cudaHostRegister on it.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS** = 89

Device can coherently access managed memory concurrently with the CPU.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_PREEMPTION_SUPPORTED** = 90

Device supports compute preemption.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_HOST_POINTER_FOR_REGISTERED_MEM** = 91

Device can access host registered memory at the same virtual address as the CPU.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_MEM_OPS_V1** = 92

Deprecated, along with v1 MemOps API, cuStreamBatchMemOp and related APIs are supported.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS_V1** = 93

Deprecated, along with v1 MemOps API, 64-bit operations are supported in cuStreamBatchMemOp and related APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR_V1** = 94

Deprecated, along with v1 MemOps API, *CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR* is supported.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH** = 95

Device supports launching cooperative kernels via *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel*.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE_MULTI_DEVICE_LAUNCH** = 96

Deprecated, *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* is deprecated.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK_OPTIN** = 97

Maximum optin shared memory per block.

That is shared memory that is available for dynamic allocation or static allocation (including architecture specific static shared memory) on this device but is not guaranteed to be portable.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES** = 98

The *CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_FLUSH* flag and the *CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES* MemOp are supported on the device.

See *Stream Memory Operations* for additional details.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_REGISTER_SUPPORTED** = 99

Device supports host memory registration via ::cudaHostRegister.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES** = 100

Device accesses pageable memory via the host's page tables.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DIRECT_MANAGED_MEM_ACCESS_FROM_HOST** = 101

The host can directly access managed memory on the device without migration.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VIRTUAL_ADDRESS_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED** = 102

Deprecated, Use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VIRTUAL_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VIRTUAL_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED** = 102

Device supports virtual memory management APIs like *cuMemAddressReserve*, *cuMemCreate*, *cuMemMap* and related APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_POSIX_FILE_DESCRIPTOR_SUPPORTED** = 103

Device supports exporting memory to a posix file descriptor with *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*, if requested via *cuMemCreate*.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_HANDLE_SUPPORTED** = 104

Device supports exporting memory to a Win32 NT handle with *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*, if requested via *cuMemCreate*.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_KMT_HANDLE_SUPPORTED** = 105

Device supports exporting memory to a Win32 KMT handle with *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*, if requested via *cuMemCreate*.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCKS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR** = 106

Maximum number of blocks per multiprocessor.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GENERIC_COMPRESSION_SUPPORTED** = 107

Device supports compression of memory.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE** = 108

Maximum L2 persisting lines capacity setting in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW_SIZE** = 109

Maximum value of *CUaccessPolicyWindow::num_bytes*.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WITH_CUDA_VMM_SUPPORTED** = 110

Device supports specifying the GPUDirect RDMA flag with *cuMemCreate*.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_RESERVED_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK** = 111

Shared memory reserved by CUDA driver per block in bytes.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SPARSE_CUDA_ARRAY_SUPPORTED** = 112

Device supports sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_ONLY_HOST_REGISTER_SUPPORTED** = 113

Device supports using the cuMemHostRegister flag ::CU_MEMHOSTERGISTER_READ_ONLY to register memory that must be mapped as read-only to the GPU.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_INTEROP_SUPPORTED** = 114

External timeline semaphore interop is supported on the device.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_POOLS_SUPPORTED** = 115

Device supports using the *cuMemAllocAsync* and ::cuMemPool family of APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_SUPPORTED** = 116

Device supports GPUDirect RDMA APIs, like nvidia_p2p_get_pages (see https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/gpudirect-rdma for more information)

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_FLUSH_WRITES_OPTIONS** = 117

The returned attribute shall be interpreted as a bitmask, where the individual bits are described by the *CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesOptions* enum.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING** = 118

GPUDirect RDMA writes to the device do not need to be flushed for consumers within the scope indicated by the returned attribute.

See *CUGPUDirectRDMAWritesOrdering* for the numerical values returned here.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_SUPPORTED_HANDLE_TYPES** = 119

Handle types supported with mempool based IPC.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_LAUNCH** = 120

Indicates device supports cluster launch.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DEFERRED_MAPPING_CUDA_ARRAY_SUPPORTED** = 121

Device supports deferred mapping CUDA arrays and CUDA mipmapped arrays.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS** = 122

64-bit operations are supported in cuStreamBatchMemOp and related MemOp APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR** = 123

CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR is supported by MemOp APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DMA_BUF_SUPPORTED** = 124

Device supports buffer sharing with dma_buf mechanism.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_IPC_EVENT_SUPPORTED** = 125

Device supports IPC Events.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_COUNT** = 126

Number of memory domains the device supports.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TENSOR_MAP_ACCESS_SUPPORTED** = 127

Device supports accessing memory using Tensor Map.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC_SUPPORTED** = 128

Device supports exporting memory to a fabric handle with *cuMemExportToShareableHandle()* or requested with *cuMemCreate()*

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_FUNCTION_POINTERS** = 129

Device supports unified function pointers.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_NUMA_CONFIG** = 130

NUMA configuration of a device: value is of type *CUdeviceNumaConfig* enum.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_NUMA_ID** = 131

NUMA node ID of the GPU memory.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTICAST_SUPPORTED** = 132

Device supports switch multicast and reduction operations.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MPS_ENABLED** = 133

Indicates if contexts created on this device will be shared via MPS.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_ID** = 134

NUMA ID of the host node closest to the device.

Returns -1 when system does not support NUMA.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_D3D12_CIG_SUPPORTED** = 135

Device supports CIG with D3D12.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_DECOMPRESS_ALGORITHM_MASK** = 136

The returned valued shall be interpreted as a bitmask, where the individual bits are described by the *CUmemDecompressAlgorithm* enum.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_DECOMPRESS_MAXIMUM_LENGTH** = 137

The returned valued is the maximum length in bytes of a single decompress operation that is allowed.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VULKAN_CIG_SUPPORTED** = 138

Device supports CIG with Vulkan.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_PCI_DEVICE_ID** = 139

The combined 16-bit PCI device ID and 16-bit PCI vendor ID.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_PCI_SUBSYSTEM_ID** = 140

The combined 16-bit PCI subsystem ID and 16-bit PCI subsystem vendor ID.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_VIRTUAL_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED** = 141

Device supports HOST_NUMA location with the virtual memory management APIs like *cuMemCreate*, *cuMemMap* and related APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_MEMORY_POOLS_SUPPORTED** = 142

Device supports HOST_NUMA location with the *cuMemAllocAsync* and ::cuMemPool family of APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_MULTINODE_IPC_SUPPORTED** = 143

Device supports HOST_NUMA location IPC between nodes in a multi-node system.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_MEMORY_POOLS_SUPPORTED** = 144

Device suports HOST location with the *cuMemAllocAsync* and ::cuMemPool family of APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_VIRTUAL_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED** = 145

Device supports HOST location with the virtual memory management APIs like *cuMemCreate*, *cuMemMap* and related APIs.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_ALLOC_DMA_BUF_SUPPORTED** = 146

Device supports page-locked host memory buffer sharing with dma_buf mechanism.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ONLY_PARTIAL_HOST_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED** = 147

Link between the device and the host supports only some native atomic operations.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ATOMIC_REDUCTION_SUPPORTED** = 148

Device supports atomic reduction operations in stream batch memory operations.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_COUNT** = 149

Number of locality domains.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_OVERSIZED_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK** = 150

Maximum oversized shared memory per block.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_D3D12_CIG_STREAMS_SUPPORTED** = 151

Device supports CIG streams with D3D12.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DMA_BUF_MMAP_SUPPORTED** = 152

Device supports mmap() of dmabuf file descriptors for CUDA device memory allocations.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_UNICAST_SUPPORTED** = 153

Device supports unicast logical endpoints.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_MULTICAST_SUPPORTED** = 154

Device supports multicast logical endpoints.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_COUNTED_OPS_SUPPORTED** = 155

Device supports counted operations via logical endpoints.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_UNICAST_ACCESS_ON_OWNER_DEVICE_SUPPORTED** = 156

Device supports unicast logical endpoint access on the owner device.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT** = 157

Number of multiprocessors on each locality domain.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_SUPPORTED_HANDLE_TYPES** = 158

Handle types supported with logical endpoint IPC.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VULKAN_CIG_STREAMS_SUPPORTED** = 159

Device supports CIG streams with Vulkan.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TENSOR_MAP_LARGE_TENSOR_MIN_SIZE** = 160

Minimum contiguous, accessible size in bytes required when the large tensor-map allocation class is effective.

Devices with a 128 KiB backing precondition report 131072; devices where allocation-class selection is a no-op report INT_MAX.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WITH_LOCALIZED_MEMORY_SUPPORTED** = 161

Device supports GPUDirect RDMA with localized memory using the default RDMA mapping link.

enumerator **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX**

enum **CUdriverProcAddressQueryResult**

Flags to indicate search status.

For more details see cuGetProcAddress

Values:

enumerator **CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_SUCCESS** = 0

Symbol was succesfully found.

enumerator **CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND** = 1

Symbol was not found in search.

enumerator **CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_VERSION_NOT_SUFFICIENT** = 2

Symbol was found but version supplied was not sufficient.

enum **CUdriverProcAddress_flags**

Flags to specify search options.

For more details see cuGetProcAddress

Values:

enumerator **CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_DEFAULT** = 0

Default search mode for driver symbols.

enumerator **CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_LEGACY_STREAM** = 1 << 0

Search for legacy versions of driver symbols.

enumerator **CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_PER_THREAD_DEFAULT_STREAM** = 1 << 1

Search for per-thread versions of driver symbols.

enum **CUeglColorFormat**

CUDA EGL Color Format - The different planar and multiplanar formats currently supported for CUDA_EGL interops.

Three channel formats are currently not supported for *CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_ARRAY*

Values:

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR** = 0x00

Y, U, V in three surfaces, each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x01

Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) with VU byte ordering, width, height ratio same as YUV420Planar.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV422_PLANAR** = 0x02

Y, U, V each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV422_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x03

Y, UV in two surfaces with VU byte ordering, width, height ratio same as YUV422Planar.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_RGB** = 0x04

R/G/B three channels in one surface with BGR byte ordering.

Only pitch linear format supported.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BGR** = 0x05

R/G/B three channels in one surface with RGB byte ordering.

Only pitch linear format supported.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_ARGB** = 0x06

R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with BGRA byte ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_RGBA** = 0x07

R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with ABGR byte ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_L** = 0x08

single luminance channel in one surface.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_R** = 0x09

single color channel in one surface.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV444_PLANAR** = 0x0A

Y, U, V in three surfaces, each in a separate surface, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV444_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x0B

Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) with VU byte ordering, width, height ratio same as YUV444Planar.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUYV_422** = 0x0C

Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UYVY_422** = 0x0D

Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YUYV in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_ABGR** = 0x0E

R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with RGBA byte ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BGRA** = 0x0F

R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with ARGB byte ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_A** = 0x10

Alpha color format - one channel in one surface.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_RG** = 0x11

R/G color format - two channels in one surface with GR byte ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_AYUV** = 0x12

Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as VUYA.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU444_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x13

Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU422_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x14

Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x15

Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_444_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x16

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x17

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12V12U12_444_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x18

Y12, V12U12 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12V12U12_420_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x19

Y12, V12U12 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_VYUY_ER** = 0x1A

Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YVYU in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UYVY_ER** = 0x1B

Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YUYV in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUYV_ER** = 0x1C

Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVYU_ER** = 0x1D

Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as VYUY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV_ER** = 0x1E

Extended Range Y, U, V three channels in one surface, interleaved as VUY.

Only pitch linear format supported.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUVA_ER** = 0x1F

Extended Range Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as AVUY.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_AYUV_ER** = 0x20

Extended Range Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as VUYA.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV444_PLANAR_ER** = 0x21

Extended Range Y, U, V in three surfaces, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV422_PLANAR_ER** = 0x22

Extended Range Y, U, V in three surfaces, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_ER** = 0x23

Extended Range Y, U, V in three surfaces, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV444_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x24

Extended Range Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) with VU byte ordering, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV422_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x25

Extended Range Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) with VU byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x26

Extended Range Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) with VU byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU444_PLANAR_ER** = 0x27

Extended Range Y, V, U in three surfaces, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU422_PLANAR_ER** = 0x28

Extended Range Y, V, U in three surfaces, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_PLANAR_ER** = 0x29

Extended Range Y, V, U in three surfaces, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU444_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x2A

Extended Range Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU422_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x2B

Extended Range Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x2C

Extended Range Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) with UV byte ordering, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_RGGB** = 0x2D

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_BGGR** = 0x2E

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_GRBG** = 0x2F

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_GBRG** = 0x30

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_RGGB** = 0x31

Bayer10 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering.

Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_BGGR** = 0x32

Bayer10 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering.

Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_GRBG** = 0x33
Bayer10 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_GBRG** = 0x34
Bayer10 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_RGGB** = 0x35
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_BGGR** = 0x36
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_GRBG** = 0x37
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_GBRG** = 0x38
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_RGGB** = 0x39
Bayer14 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_BGGR** = 0x3A
Bayer14 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_GRBG** = 0x3B
Bayer14 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_GBRG** = 0x3C
Bayer14 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER20_RGGB** = 0x3D
Bayer20 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering.
Out of 32 bits, 20 bits used 12 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER20_BGGR** = 0x3E

Bayer20 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering.

Out of 32 bits, 20 bits used 12 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER20_GRBG** = 0x3F

Bayer20 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering.

Out of 32 bits, 20 bits used 12 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER20_GBRG** = 0x40

Bayer20 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering.

Out of 32 bits, 20 bits used 12 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU444_PLANAR** = 0x41

Y, V, U in three surfaces, each in a separate surface, U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU422_PLANAR** = 0x42

Y, V, U in three surfaces, each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_PLANAR** = 0x43

Y, V, U in three surfaces, each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_ISP_RGGB** = 0x44

Nvidia proprietary Bayer ISP format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering and mapped to opaque integer datatype.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_ISP_BGGR** = 0x45

Nvidia proprietary Bayer ISP format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering and mapped to opaque integer datatype.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_ISP_GRBG** = 0x46

Nvidia proprietary Bayer ISP format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering and mapped to opaque integer datatype.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_ISP_GBRG** = 0x47

Nvidia proprietary Bayer ISP format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering and mapped to opaque integer datatype.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_BCCR** = 0x48

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BCCR ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_RCCB** = 0x49

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RCCB ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_CRBC** = 0x4A
Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved CRBC ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_CBRC** = 0x4B
Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved CBRC ordering.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_CCCC** = 0x4C
Bayer10 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved CCCC ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_BCCR** = 0x4D
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BCCR ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_RCCB** = 0x4E
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RCCB ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_CRBC** = 0x4F
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved CRBC ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_CBRC** = 0x50
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved CBRC ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_CCCC** = 0x51
Bayer12 format - one channel in one surface with interleaved CCCC ordering.
Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y** = 0x52
Color format for single Y plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR_2020** = 0x53
Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_SEMIPLANAR_2020** = 0x54
Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_2020** = 0x55
Y, U, V each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height= 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_PLANAR_2020** = 0x56
Y, V, U each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_SEMIPLANAR_709** = 0x57

Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_SEMIPLANAR_709** = 0x58

Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_709** = 0x59

Y, U, V each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVU420_PLANAR_709** = 0x5A

Y, V, U each in a separate surface, U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR_709** = 0x5B

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface), U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR_2020** = 0x5C

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface), U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_422_SEMIPLANAR_2020** = 0x5D

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces(VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_422_SEMIPLANAR** = 0x5E

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces(VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_422_SEMIPLANAR_709** = 0x5F

Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces(VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y_ER** = 0x60

Extended Range Color format for single Y plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y_709_ER** = 0x61

Extended Range Color format for single Y plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10_ER** = 0x62

Extended Range Color format for single Y10 plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10_709_ER** = 0x63

Extended Range Color format for single Y10 plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12_ER** = 0x64

Extended Range Color format for single Y12 plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12_709_ER** = 0x65

Extended Range Color format for single Y12 plane.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUVA** = 0x66

Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as AVUY.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV** = 0x67

Y, U, V three channels in one surface, interleaved as VUY.

Only pitch linear format supported.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVYU** = 0x68

Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YVYU in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_VYUY** = 0x69

Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as VYUY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x6A

Extended Range Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces(VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR_709_ER** = 0x6B

Extended Range Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces(VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_444_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x6C

Extended Range Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_444_SEMIPLANAR_709_ER** = 0x6D

Extended Range Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12V12U12_420_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x6E

Extended Range Y12, V12U12 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12V12U12_420_SEMIPLANAR_709_ER** = 0x6F

Extended Range Y12, V12U12 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12V12U12_444_SEMIPLANAR_ER** = 0x70

Extended Range Y12, V12U12 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12V12U12_444_SEMIPLANAR_709_ER** = 0x71

Extended Range Y12, V12U12 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = Y width, U/V height = Y height.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UYVY_709** = 0x72

Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UYVY_709_ER** = 0x73

Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UYVY_2020** = 0x74

Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

enumerator **CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_MAX**

enum **CUeglFrameType**

CUDA EglFrame type - array or pointer.

Values:

enumerator **CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_ARRAY** = 0

Frame type CUDA array.

enumerator **CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_PITCH** = 1

Frame type pointer.

enum **CUeglResourceLocationFlags**

Resource location flags- sysmem or vidmem.

For CUDA context on iGPU, since video and system memory are equivalent - these flags will not have an effect on the execution.

For CUDA context on dGPU, applications can use the flag *CUeglResourceLocationFlags* to give a hint about the desired location.

CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_SYSMEM - the frame data is made resident on the system memory to be accessed by CUDA.

CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_VIDMEM - the frame data is made resident on the dedicated video memory to be accessed by CUDA.

There may be an additional latency due to new allocation and data migration, if the frame is produced on a different memory.

Values:

enumerator **CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_SYSMEM** = 0x00

Resource location sysmem.

enumerator **CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_VIDMEM** = 0x01

Resource location vidmem.

enum **CUevent_flags**

Event creation flags.

Values:

enumerator **CU_EVENT_DEFAULT** = 0x0
Default event flag.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 0x1
Event uses blocking synchronization.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING** = 0x2
Event will not record timing data.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_INTERPROCESS** = 0x4
Event is suitable for interprocess use.
CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING must be set

enum **CUevent_record_flags**
Event record flags.
Values:

enumerator **CU_EVENT_RECORD_DEFAULT** = 0x0
Default event record flag.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_RECORD_EXTERNAL** = 0x1
When using stream capture, create an event record node instead of the default behavior.
This flag is invalid when used outside of capture.

enum **CUevent_sched_flags**
Event sched flags.
Values:

enumerator **CU_EVENT_SCHED_AUTO** = 0x00
Automatic scheduling.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_SCHED_SPIN** = 0x01
Set spin as default scheduling.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_SCHED_YIELD** = 0x02
Set yield as default scheduling.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 0x04
Set blocking synchronization as default scheduling.

enum **CUevent_wait_flags**
Event wait flags.
Values:

enumerator **CU_EVENT_WAIT_DEFAULT** = 0x0
Default event wait flag.

enumerator **CU_EVENT_WAIT_EXTERNAL** = 0x1
When using stream capture, create an event wait node instead of the default behavior.
This flag is invalid when used outside of capture.

enum **CUexecAffinityType**
Execution Affinity Types.
Values:

enumerator **CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT** = 0
Create a context with limited SMs.

enumerator **CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_MAX**

enum **CUexternalMemoryHandleType**
External memory handle types.
Values:

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD** = 1
Handle is an opaque file descriptor.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32** = 2
Handle is an opaque shared NT handle.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT** = 3
Handle is an opaque, globally shared handle.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP** = 4
Handle is a D3D12 heap object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE** = 5
Handle is a D3D12 committed resource.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE** = 6
Handle is a shared NT handle to a D3D11 resource.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE_KMT** = 7
Handle is a globally shared handle to a D3D11 resource.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF** = 8
Handle is an NvSciBuf object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_DMABUF_FD** = 9
Handle is a dma_buf file descriptor.

enum **CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType**
External semaphore handle types.
Values:

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD** = 1
Handle is an opaque file descriptor.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32** = 2
Handle is an opaque shared NT handle.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT** = 3
Handle is an opaque, globally shared handle.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE** = 4
Handle is a shared NT handle referencing a D3D12 fence object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE** = 5
Handle is a shared NT handle referencing a D3D11 fence object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC** = 6
Opaque handle to NvSciSync Object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX** = 7
Handle is a shared NT handle referencing a D3D11 keyed mutex object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT** = 8
Handle is a globally shared handle referencing a D3D11 keyed mutex object.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FD** = 9
Handle is an opaque file descriptor referencing a timeline semaphore.

enumerator **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_WIN32** = 10
Handle is an opaque shared NT handle referencing a timeline semaphore.

enum **CUfilter_mode**
Texture reference filtering modes.
Values:

enumerator **CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_POINT** = 0
Point filter mode.

enumerator **CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_LINEAR** = 1

Linear filter mode.

enum **CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesOptions**

Bitmasks for *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_FLUSH_WRITES_OPTIONS*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_OPTION_HOST** = 1 << 0

cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites() and its CUDA Runtime API counterpart are supported on the device.

enumerator **CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_OPTION_MEMOPS** = 1 << 1

The *CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_FLUSH* flag and the *CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES* MemOp are supported on the device.

enum **CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesScope**

The scopes for *cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_TO_OWNER** = 100

Blocks until remote writes are visible to the CUDA device context owning the data.

enumerator **CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_TO_ALL_DEVICES** = 200

Blocks until remote writes are visible to all CUDA device contexts.

enum **CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesTarget**

The targets for *cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_TARGET_CURRENT_CTX** = 0

Sets the target for *cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites()* to the currently active CUDA device context.

enum **CUfunc_cache**

Function cache configurations.

Values:

enumerator **CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE** = 0x00

no preference for shared memory or L1 (default)

enumerator **CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_SHARED** = 0x01

prefer larger shared memory and smaller L1 cache

enumerator **CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_L1** = 0x02

prefer larger L1 cache and smaller shared memory

enumerator **CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_EQUAL** = 0x03

prefer equal sized L1 cache and shared memory

enum **CUfunction_attribute**

Function properties.

Values:

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK** = 0

The maximum number of threads per block, beyond which a launch of the function would fail.

This number depends on both the function and the device on which the function is currently loaded.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES** = 1

The size in bytes of statically-allocated shared memory required by this function.

This does not include dynamically-allocated shared memory requested by the user at run-time.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CONST_SIZE_BYTES** = 2

The size in bytes of user-allocated constant memory required by this function.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_SIZE_BYTES** = 3

The size in bytes of local memory used by each thread of this function.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NUM_REGS** = 4

The number of registers used by each thread of this function.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PTX_VERSION** = 5

The PTX virtual architecture version for which the function was compiled.

This value is the major PTX version * 10 + the minor PTX version, so a PTX version 1.3 function would return the value 13. Note that this may return the undefined value of 0 for cubins compiled prior to CUDA 3.0.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_BINARY_VERSION** = 6

The binary architecture version for which the function was compiled.

This value is the major binary version * 10 + the minor binary version, so a binary version 1.3 function would return the value 13. Note that this will return a value of 10 for legacy cubins that do not have a properly-encoded binary architecture version.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CACHE_MODE_CA** = 7

The attribute to indicate whether the function has been compiled with user specified option “-Xptxas –dlcm=ca” set .

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES** = 8

The maximum size in bytes of dynamically-allocated shared memory that can be used by this function.

If the user-specified dynamic shared memory size is larger than this value, the launch will fail.

The default value of this attribute is *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK* - *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*, except when *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES* is greater than *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK*, then the default value of this attribute is 0. The value can be increased to *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK_OPTIN* - *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*.

This attribute is ignored if *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE* or *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE* is set.

This attribute cannot be used to access oversized shared memory. Oversized shared memory can only be accessed by setting *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE* or *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE*.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT** = 9

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this sets the shared memory carveout preference, in percent of the total shared memory.

Refer to *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR*. This is only a hint, and the driver can choose a different ratio if required to execute the function.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SIZE_MUST_BE_SET** = 10

If this attribute is set, the kernel must launch with a valid cluster size specified.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_WIDTH** = 11

The required cluster width in blocks.

The values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is otherwise checked at launch time.

If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_HEIGHT** = 12

The required cluster height in blocks.

The values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is otherwise checked at launch time.

If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime should return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_DEPTH** = 13

The required cluster depth in blocks.

The values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is otherwise checked at launch time.

If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime should return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NON_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_ALLOWED** = 14

Whether the function can be launched with non-portable cluster size.

1 is allowed, 0 is disallowed. A non-portable cluster size may only function on the specific SKUs the program is tested on. The launch might fail if the program is run on a different hardware platform.

CUDA API provides cudaOccupancyMaxActiveClusters to assist with checking whether the desired size can be launched on the current device.

Portable Cluster Size

A portable cluster size is guaranteed to be functional on all compute capabilities higher than the target compute capability. The portable cluster size for sm_90 is 8 blocks per cluster. This value may increase for future compute capabilities.

The specific hardware unit may support higher cluster sizes that's not guaranteed to be portable.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE** = 15

The block scheduling policy of a function.

The value type is CUclusterSchedulingPolicy / cudaClusterSchedulingPolicy.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_NODE_UPDATE_SUPPORTED** = 16

Whether the function can be updated on device.

1 means device node update is supported, 0 is unsupported.

See *cuFuncGetAttribute*.

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE** = 17

The shared memory mode of a function.

The value type is CUsharedMemoryMode / cudaSharedMemoryMode.

See *cuFuncSetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

enumerator **CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX**

enum **CUgraphChildGraphNodeOwnership**

Child graph node ownership.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_CHILD_GRAPH_OWNERSHIP_CLONE** = 0

Default behavior for a child graph node.

Child graph is cloned into the parent and memory allocation/free nodes can't be present in the child graph.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_CHILD_GRAPH_OWNERSHIP_MOVE** = 1

The child graph is moved to the parent.

The handle to the child graph is owned by the parent and will be destroyed when the parent is destroyed.

The following restrictions apply to child graphs after they have been moved: Cannot be independently instantiated or destroyed; Cannot be added as a child graph of a separate parent graph; Cannot be used as an argument to cuGraphExecUpdate; Cannot have additional memory allocation or free nodes added.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_CHILD_GRAPH_OWNERSHIP_INVALID** = -1

Invalid ownership flag.

Set when params are queried to prevent accidentally reusing the driver-owned graph object

enum **CUgraphConditionalNodeType**

Conditional node types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_IF** = 0

Conditional 'if/else' Node.

Body[0] executed if condition is non-zero. If `size` == 2, an optional ELSE graph is created and this is executed if the condition is zero.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_WHILE** = 1

Conditional 'while' Node.

Body executed repeatedly while condition value is non-zero.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_SWITCH** = 2

Conditional 'switch' Node.

Body[n] is executed once, where 'n' is the value of the condition. If the condition does not match a body index, no body is launched.

enum **CUgraphDebugDot_flags**

The additional write options for *cuGraphDebugDotPrint*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_VERBOSE** = 1 << 0
Output all debug data as if every debug flag is enabled.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_RUNTIME_TYPES** = 1 << 1
Use CUDA Runtime structures for output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 2
Adds CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 3
Adds CUDA_MEMCPY3D values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 4
Adds CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_HOST_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 5
Adds CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EVENT_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 6
Adds CUevent handle from record and wait nodes to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EXT_SEMAS_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 7
Adds CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EXT_SEMAS_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 8
Adds CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTES** = 1 << 9
Adds CUkernelNodeAttrValue values to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_HANDLES** = 1 << 10
Adds node handles and every kernel function handle to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 11
Adds memory alloc node parameters to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 12
Adds memory free node parameters to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 13
Adds batch mem op node parameters to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EXTRA_TOPO_INFO** = 1 << 14
Adds edge numbering information.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_CONDITIONAL_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 15

Adds conditional node parameters to output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 16

Adds batch memcpy node parameters to the output.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS** = 1 << 17

Adds fabric copy batch node parameters.

enum **CUgraphDependencyType**

Type annotations that can be applied to graph edges as part of *CUgraphEdgeData*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEPENDENCY_TYPE_DEFAULT** = 0

This is an ordinary dependency.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_DEPENDENCY_TYPE_PROGRAMMATIC** = 1

This dependency type allows the downstream node to use cudaGridDependencySynchronize().

It may only be used between kernel nodes, and must be used with either the *CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_PROGRAMMATIC* or *CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_LAUNCH_ORDER* outgoing port.

enum **CUgraphExecUpdateResult**

CUDA Graph Update error types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_SUCCESS** = 0x0

The update succeeded.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR** = 0x1

The update failed for an unexpected reason which is described in the return value of the function.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_TOPOLOGY_CHANGED** = 0x2

The update failed because the topology changed.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_NODE_TYPE_CHANGED** = 0x3

The update failed because a node type changed.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_FUNCTION_CHANGED** = 0x4

The update failed because the function of a kernel node changed (CUDA driver < 11.2)

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_PARAMETERS_CHANGED** = 0x5

The update failed because the parameters changed in a way that is not supported.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED** = 0x6

The update failed because something about the node is not supported.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_FUNCTION_CHANGE** = 0x7

The update failed because the function of a kernel node changed in an unsupported way.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_ATTRIBUTES_CHANGED** = 0x8

The update failed because the node attributes changed in a way that is not supported.

enum **CUgraphInstantiateResult**

Graph instantiation results.

Values:

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_SUCCESS** = 0

Instantiation succeeded.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_ERROR** = 1

Instantiation failed for an unexpected reason which is described in the return value of the function.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_INVALID_STRUCTURE** = 2

Instantiation failed due to invalid structure, such as cycles.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_NODE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED** = 3

Instantiation for device launch failed because the graph contained an unsupported operation.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_MULTIPLE_CTXS_NOT_SUPPORTED** = 4

Instantiation for device launch failed due to the nodes belonging to different contexts.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_CONDITIONAL_HANDLE_UNUSED** = 5

One or more conditional handles are not associated with conditional nodes.

enum **CUgraphInstantiate_flags**

Flags for instantiating a graph.

Values:

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH** = 1

Automatically free memory allocated in a graph before relaunching.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_UPLOAD** = 2

Automatically upload the graph after instantiation.

Only supported by *cuGraphInstantiateWithParams*. The upload will be performed using the stream provided in `instantiateParams`.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_DEVICE_LAUNCH** = 4

Instantiate the graph to be launchable from the device.

This flag can only be used on platforms which support unified addressing. This flag cannot be used in conjunction with CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH.

enumerator **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_USE_NODE_PRIORITY** = 8

Run the graph using the per-node priority attributes rather than the priority of the stream it is launched into.

enum **CUgraphMem_attribute**

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_USED_MEM_CURRENT**

(value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of memory, in bytes, currently associated with graphs

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_USED_MEM_HIGH**

(value type = cuuint64_t) High watermark of memory, in bytes, associated with graphs since the last time it was reset.

High watermark can only be reset to zero.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_CURRENT**

(value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of memory, in bytes, currently allocated for use by the CUDA graphs asynchronous allocator.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_HIGH**

(value type = cuuint64_t) High watermark of memory, in bytes, currently allocated for use by the CUDA graphs asynchronous allocator.

enum **CUgraphNodeType**

Graph node types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_KERNEL** = 0

GPU kernel node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEMCPY** = 1

Memcpy node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEMSET** = 2

Memset node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_HOST** = 3

Host (executable) node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_GRAPH** = 4
Node which executes an embedded graph.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EMPTY** = 5
Empty (no-op) node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_WAIT_EVENT** = 6
External event wait node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EVENT_RECORD** = 7
External event record node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EXT_SEMAS_SIGNAL** = 8
External semaphore signal node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EXT_SEMAS_WAIT** = 9
External semaphore wait node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_ALLOC** = 10
Memory Allocation Node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_FREE** = 11
Memory Free Node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_BATCH_MEM_OP** = 12
Batch MemOp Node See cuStreamBatchMemOp and *CUstreamBatchMemOpType* for what these nodes can do.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_CONDITIONAL** = 13
Conditional Node.

```
                                        May be used to implement a
↪conditional execution path or loop
                                        inside of a graph. The graph(s)
↪contained within the body of the conditional node
                                        can be selectively executed or
↪iterated upon based on the value of a conditional
                                        variable.

                                        Handles must be created in advance of
↪creating the node
                                        using
↪::cuGraphConditionalHandleCreate.

                                        The following restrictions apply to
↪graphs which contain conditional nodes:
                                         The graph cannot be used in a child
↪node.
```

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```
                                                Only one instantiation of the graph
↪may exist at any point in time.
                                                The graph cannot be cloned.

                                               To set the control value, supply a
↪default value when creating the handle and/or
                                               call ::cudaGraphSetConditional from
↪device code.
```

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEMCPY_BATCH** = 14

Batch Memcpy Node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_RESERVED_16** = 16

Reserved.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_ENGINE** = 17

Reserved for External Engine node.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH** = 18

Fabric copy batch node.

enum **CUgraphicsMapResourceFlags**

Flags for mapping and unmapping interop resources.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY** = 0x01

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD** = 0x02

enum **CUgraphicsRegisterFlags**

Flags to register a graphics resource.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_READ_ONLY** = 0x01

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD** = 0x02

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_SURFACE_LDST** = 0x04

enumerator **CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_TEXTURE_GATHER** = 0x08

enum **CUhostTaskSyncMode**

Values:

enumerator **CU_HOST_TASK_BLOCKING** = 0x0

The execution thread will block until new host tasks are ready to run.

enumerator **CU_HOST_TASK_SPINWAIT** = 0x1

The execution thread will spin wait until new host tasks are ready to run.

enum **CUipcMem_flags**

CUDA Ipc Mem Flags.

Values:

enumerator **CU_IPC_MEM_LAZY_ENABLE_PEER_ACCESS** = 0x1

Automatically enable peer access between remote devices as needed.

enum **CUjitInputType**

Device code formats.

Values:

enumerator **CU_JIT_INPUT_CUBIN** = 0

Compiled device-class-specific device code

Applicable options: none.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INPUT_PTX** = 1

PTX source code

Applicable options: PTX compiler options.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INPUT_FATBINARY** = 2

Bundle of multiple cubins and/or PTX of some device code

Applicable options: PTX compiler options, *CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY*.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INPUT_OBJECT** = 3

Host object with embedded device code

Applicable options: PTX compiler options, *CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY*.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INPUT_LIBRARY** = 4

Archive of host objects with embedded device code

Applicable options: PTX compiler options, *CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY*.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INPUT_NVVM** = 5

Deprecated:

High-level intermediate code for link-time optimization

Applicable options: NVVM compiler options, PTX compiler options

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_NUM_INPUT_TYPES** = 6

enum **CUjit_cacheMode**

Caching modes for dlcm.

Values:

enumerator **CU_JIT_CACHE_OPTION_NONE** = 0

Compile with no -dlcm flag specified.

enumerator **CU_JIT_CACHE_OPTION_CG**

Compile with L1 cache disabled.

enumerator **CU_JIT_CACHE_OPTION_CA**

Compile with L1 cache enabled.

enum **CUjit_fallback**

Cubin matching fallback strategies.

Values:

enumerator **CU_PREFER_PTX** = 0

Prefer to compile ptx if exact binary match not found.

enumerator **CU_PREFER_BINARY**

Prefer to fall back to compatible binary code if exact match not found.

enum **CUjit_option**

Online compiler and linker options.

Values:

enumerator **CU_JIT_MAX_REGISTERS** = 0

Max number of registers that a thread may use.

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_THREADS_PER_BLOCK** = 1

IN: Specifies minimum number of threads per block to target compilation for

OUT: Returns the number of threads the compiler actually targeted.

This restricts the resource utilization of the compiler (e.g. max registers) such that a block with the given number of threads should be able to launch based on register limitations. Note, this option does not currently take into account any other resource limitations, such as shared memory utilization.

Cannot be combined with *CU_JIT_TARGET* .

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_WALL_TIME** = 2

Overwrites the option value with the total wall clock time, in milliseconds, spent in the compiler and linker

Option type: float

Applies to: compiler and linker.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER** = 3

Pointer to a buffer in which to print any log messages that are informational in nature (the buffer size is specified via option *CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES*)

Option type: char *

Applies to: compiler and linker.

enumerator **CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES** = 4

IN: Log buffer size in bytes.

Log messages will be capped at this size (including null terminator)

OUT: Amount of log buffer filled with messages

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler and linker

enumerator **CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER** = 5

Pointer to a buffer in which to print any log messages that reflect errors (the buffer size is specified via option *CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES*)

Option type: char *

Applies to: compiler and linker.

enumerator **CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES** = 6

IN: Log buffer size in bytes.

Log messages will be capped at this size (including null terminator)

OUT: Amount of log buffer filled with messages

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler and linker

enumerator **CU_JIT_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL** = 7

Level of optimizations to apply to generated code (0 - 4), with 4 being the default and highest level of optimizations.

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_TARGET_FROM_CUCONTEXT** = 8

No option value required.

Determines the target based on the current attached context (default)

Option type: No option value needed

Applies to: compiler and linker

enumerator **CU_JIT_TARGET** = 9

Target is chosen based on supplied *CUjit_target*.

Cannot be combined with *CU_JIT_THREADS_PER_BLOCK* .

Option type: unsigned int for enumerated type *CUjit_target* Applies to: compiler and linker

enumerator **CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY** = 10

Specifies choice of fallback strategy if matching cubin is not found.

Choice is based on supplied *CUjit_fallback* . This option cannot be used with cuLink* APIs as the linker requires exact matches.

Option type: unsigned int for enumerated type *CUjit_fallback* Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_GENERATE_DEBUG_INFO** = 11

Specifies whether to create debug information in output (-g) (0: false, default)

Option type: int

Applies to: compiler and linker.

enumerator **CU_JIT_LOG_VERBOSE** = 12

Generate verbose log messages (0: false, default)

Option type: int

Applies to: compiler and linker.

enumerator **CU_JIT_GENERATE_LINE_INFO** = 13

Generate line number information (-lineinfo) (0: false, default)

Option type: int

Applies to: compiler only.

enumerator **CU_JIT_CACHE_MODE** = 14

Specifies whether to enable caching explicitly (-dlcm)

Choice is based on supplied ::CUjit_cacheMode_enum.

Option type: unsigned int for enumerated type ::CUjit_cacheMode_enum

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_NEW_SM3X_OPT** = 15

Deprecated:

This jit option is deprecated and should not be used.

enumerator **CU_JIT_FAST_COMPILE** = 16

This jit option is used for internal purpose only.

enumerator **CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_NAMES** = 17

Array of device symbol names that will be relocated to the corresponding host addresses stored in *CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_ADDRESSES*.

Must contain *CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_COUNT* entries.

When loading a device module, driver will relocate all encountered unresolved symbols to the host addresses.

It is only allowed to register symbols that correspond to unresolved global variables.

It is illegal to register the same device symbol at multiple addresses.

Option type: const char **

Applies to: dynamic linker only

enumerator **CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_ADDRESSES** = 18

Array of host addresses that will be used to relocate corresponding device symbols stored in *CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_NAMES*.

Must contain *CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_COUNT* entries.

Option type: void **

Applies to: dynamic linker only

enumerator **CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_COUNT** = 19

Number of entries in *CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_NAMES* and *CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_ADDRESSES* arrays.

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: dynamic linker only

enumerator **CU_JIT_LTO** = 20

Deprecated:

Enable link-time optimization (-dlto) for device code (Disabled by default).

This option is not supported on 32-bit platforms.

Option type: int

Applies to: compiler and linker

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_FTZ** = 21

Deprecated:

Control single-precision denormals (-ftz) support (0: false, default). 1 : flushes denormal values to zero 0 : preserves denormal values Option type: int

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_PREC_DIV** = 22

Deprecated:

Control single-precision floating-point division and reciprocals (-prec-div) support (1: true, default). 1 : Enables the IEEE round-to-nearest mode 0 : Enables the fast approximation mode Option type: int

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_PREC_SQRT** = 23

Deprecated:

Control single-precision floating-point square root (-prec-sqrt) support (1: true, default). 1 : Enables the IEEE round-to-nearest mode 0 : Enables the fast approximation mode Option type: int

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_FMA** = 24

Deprecated:

Enable/Disable the contraction of floating-point multiplies and adds/subtracts into floating-point multiply-add (-fma) operations (1: Enable, default; 0: Disable). Option type: int

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_NAMES** = 25

Deprecated:

Array of kernel names that should be preserved at link time while others can be removed.

Must contain *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_COUNT* entries.

Note that kernel names can be mangled by the compiler in which case the mangled name needs to be specified.

Wildcard “*” can be used to represent zero or more characters instead of specifying the full or mangled name.

It is important to note that the wildcard “*” is also added implicitly. For example, specifying “foo” will match “foobaz”, “barfoo”, “barfoobaz” and thus preserve all kernels with those names. This can be avoided by providing a more specific name like “barfoobaz”.

Option type: const char **

Applies to: dynamic linker only

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_COUNT** = 26

Deprecated:

Number of entries in *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_NAMES* array.

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: dynamic linker only

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_NAMES** = 27

Deprecated:

Array of variable names (**device** and/or **constant**) that should be preserved at link time while others can be removed.

Must contain *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_COUNT* entries.

Note that variable names can be mangled by the compiler in which case the mangled name needs to be specified.

Wildcard “*” can be used to represent zero or more characters instead of specifying the full or mangled name.

It is important to note that the wildcard “*” is also added implicitly. For example, specifying “foo” will match “foobaz”, “barfoo”, “barfoobaz” and thus preserve all variables with those names. This can be avoided by providing a more specific name like “barfoobaz”.

Option type: const char **

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_COUNT** = 28

Deprecated:

Number of entries in *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_NAMES* array.

Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_OPTIMIZE_UNUSED_DEVICE_VARIABLES** = 29

Deprecated:

This option serves as a hint to enable the JIT compiler/linker to remove constant (**constant**) and device (**device**) variables unreferenced in device code (Disabled by default).

Note that host references to constant and device variables using APIs like cuModuleGetGlobal() with this option specified may result in undefined behavior unless the variables are explicitly specified using *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_NAMES* .

Option type: int

Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Only valid with LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0

enumerator **CU_JIT_POSITION_INDEPENDENT_CODE** = 30

Deprecated:

Generate position independent code (0: false). This option is no longer functional and specifying this option doesn't take any effect and is ignored.

Option type: int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_MIN_CTA_PER_SM** = 31

This option hints to the JIT compiler the minimum number of CTAs from the kernel's grid to be mapped to a SM.

This option is ignored when used together with *CU_JIT_MAX_REGISTERS* or *CU_JIT_THREADS_PER_BLOCK*. Optimizations based on this option need *CU_JIT_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK* to be specified as well. For kernels already using PTX directive .minnctapersm, this option will be ignored by default. Use *CU_JIT_OVERRIDE_DIRECTIVE_VALUES* to let this option take precedence over the PTX directive. Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK** = 32

Maximum number threads in a thread block, computed as the product of the maximum extent specifed for each dimension of the block.

This limit is guaranteed not to be exeeded in any invocation of the kernel. Exceeding the the maximum number of threads results in runtime error or kernel launch failure. For kernels already using PTX directive .maxntid, this option will be ignored by default. Use *CU_JIT_OVERRIDE_DIRECTIVE_VALUES* to let this option take precedence over the PTX directive. Option type: int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_OVERRIDE_DIRECTIVE_VALUES** = 33

This option lets the values specified using *CU_JIT_MAX_REGISTERS*, *CU_JIT_THREADS_PER_BLOCK*, *CU_JIT_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK* and *CU_JIT_MIN_CTA_PER_SM* take precedence over any PTX directives.

(0: Disable, default; 1: Enable) Option type: int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_SPLIT_COMPILE** = 34

This option specifies the maximum number of concurrent threads to use when running compiler optimizations.

If the specified value is 1, the option will be ignored. If the specified value is 0, the number of threads will match the number of CPUs on the underlying machine. Otherwise, if the option is N, then up to N threads will be used. Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler only

enumerator **CU_JIT_BINARY_LOADER_THREAD_COUNT** = 35

This option specifies the maximum number of concurrent threads to use when compiling device code.

If the specified value is 1, the option will be ignored. If the specified value is 0, the number of threads will match the number of CPUs on the underlying machine. Otherwise, if the option is N, then up to N threads will be used. This option is ignored if the env var CUDA_BINARY_LOADER_THREAD_COUNT is set. Option type: unsigned int

Applies to: compiler and linker

enumerator **CU_JIT_NUM_OPTIONS**

enum **CUjit_target**

Online compilation targets.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_30** = 30

Compute device class 3.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_32** = 32

Compute device class 3.2.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_35** = 35

Compute device class 3.5.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_37** = 37
Compute device class 3.7.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_50** = 50
Compute device class 5.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_52** = 52
Compute device class 5.2.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_53** = 53
Compute device class 5.3.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_60** = 60
Compute device class 6.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_61** = 61
Compute device class 6.1.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_62** = 62
Compute device class 6.2.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_70** = 70
Compute device class 7.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_72** = 72
Compute device class 7.2.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_75** = 75
Compute device class 7.5.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_80** = 80
Compute device class 8.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_86** = 86
Compute device class 8.6.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_87** = 87
Compute device class 8.7.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_89** = 89
Compute device class 8.9.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_90** = 90
Compute device class 9.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_100** = 100

Compute device class 10.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_110** = 110

Compute device class 11.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_103** = 103

Compute device class 10.3.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_107** = 107

Compute device class 10.7.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_120** = 120

Compute device class 12.0.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_121** = 121

Compute device class 12.1.

Compute device class 9.0. with accelerated features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_90A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_90*

Compute device class 10.0.

with accelerated features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_100A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_100*

Compute device class 11.0 with accelerated features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_110A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_110*

Compute device class 10.3.

with accelerated features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_103A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_103*

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_107A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_107*

Compute device class 12.0.

with accelerated features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_120A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_120*

Compute device class 12.1.

with accelerated features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_121A** = CU_COMPUTE_ACCELERATED_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_121*

Compute device class 10.x with family features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_100F** = CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_100*

Compute device class 11.0 with family features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_110F** = CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_110*

Compute device class 10.3.

with family features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_103F** = CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_103*

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_107F** = CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_107*

Compute device class 12.0.

with family features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_120F** = CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_120*

Compute device class 12.1.

with family features.

enumerator **CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_121F** = CU_COMPUTE_FAMILY_TARGET_BASE + *CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_121*

enum **CUlaunchAttributeID**

Launch attributes enum; used as id field of *CUlaunchAttribute*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_IGNORE** = 0

Ignored entry, for convenient composition.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW** = 1

Valid for streams, graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::accessPolicyWindow.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE** = 2

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::cooperative.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY** = 3

Valid for streams.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::syncPolicy.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION** = 4

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::clusterDim.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE** = 5

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::clusterSchedulingPolicyPreference.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_STREAM_SERIALIZATION** = 6

Valid for launches.

Setting CUlaunchAttributeValue::programmaticStreamSerializationAllowed to non-0 signals that the kernel will use programmatic means to resolve its stream dependency, so that the CUDA runtime should opportunistically allow the grid's execution to overlap with the previous kernel in the stream, if that kernel requests the overlap. The dependent launches can choose to wait on the dependency using the programmatic sync (cudaGridDependencySynchronize() or equivalent PTX instructions).

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_EVENT** = 7

Valid for launches.

Set CUlaunchAttributeValue::programmaticEvent to record the event. Event recorded through this launch attribute is guaranteed to only trigger after all block in the associated kernel trigger the event. A block can trigger the event through PTX launchdep.release or CUDA builtin function cudaTriggerProgrammaticLaunchCompletion(). A trigger can also be inserted at the beginning of each block's execution if triggerAtBlockStart is set to non-0. The dependent launches can choose to wait on the dependency using the programmatic sync (cudaGridDependencySynchronize() or equivalent PTX instructions). Note that dependents (including the CPU thread calling *cuEventSynchronize()*) are not guaranteed to observe the release precisely when it is released. For example, *cuEventSynchronize()* may only observe the event trigger long after the associated kernel has completed. This recording type is primarily meant for establishing programmatic dependency between device tasks. Note also this type of dependency allows, but does not guarantee, concurrent execution of tasks.

The event supplied must not be an interprocess or interop event. The event must disable timing (i.e. must be created with the *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flag set).

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY** = 8

Valid for streams, graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::priority.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP** = 9

Valid for streams, graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::memSyncDomainMap.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN** = 10

Valid for streams, graph nodes, launches.

See CUlaunchAttributeValue::memSyncDomain.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_CLUSTER_DIMENSION** = 11

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

Set CUlaunchAttributeValue::preferredClusterDim to allow the kernel launch to specify a preferred substitute cluster dimension. Blocks may be grouped according to either the dimensions specified with this attribute (grouped into a "preferred substitute cluster"), or the one specified with *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION* attribute (grouped into a "regular cluster"). The cluster dimensions of a "preferred substitute cluster" shall be an integer multiple greater than zero of the regular cluster dimensions. The device will attempt - on a best-effort basis - to group thread blocks into preferred clusters over grouping them into regular clusters. When it deems necessary (primarily when the device temporarily runs out of physical resources to launch the larger preferred clusters), the device may switch to launch the regular clusters instead to attempt to utilize as much of the physical device resources as possible.

Each type of cluster will have its enumeration / coordinate setup as if the grid consists solely of its type of cluster. For example, if the preferred substitute cluster dimensions double the regular cluster dimensions, there might be simultaneously a regular cluster indexed at (1,0,0), and a preferred cluster indexed at (1,0,0). In this example, the preferred substitute cluster (1,0,0) replaces regular clusters (2,0,0) and (3,0,0) and groups their blocks.

This attribute will only take effect when a regular cluster dimension has been specified. The preferred substitute cluster dimension must be an integer multiple greater than zero of the regular cluster dimension and must divide the grid. It must also be no more than `maxBlocksPerCluster`, if it is set in the kernel's `__launch_bounds__`. Otherwise it must be less than the maximum value the driver can support. Otherwise, setting this attribute to a value physically unable to fit on any particular device is permitted.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_LAUNCH_COMPLETION_EVENT** = 12

Valid for launches.

Set CUlaunchAttributeValue::launchCompletionEvent to record the event.

Nominally, the event is triggered once all blocks of the kernel have begun execution. Currently this is a best effort. If a kernel B has a launch completion dependency on a kernel A, B may wait until A is complete. Alternatively, blocks of B may begin before all blocks of A have begun, for example if B can claim execution resources unavailable to A (e.g. they run on different GPUs) or if B is a higher priority than A. Exercise caution if such an ordering inversion could lead to deadlock.

A launch completion event is nominally similar to a programmatic event with `triggerAtBlockStart` set except that it is not visible to cudaGridDependencySynchronize() and can be used with compute capability less than 9.0.

The event supplied must not be an interprocess or interop event. The event must disable timing (i.e. must be created with the *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flag set).

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_UPDATABLE_KERNEL_NODE** = 13

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

This attribute is graphs-only, and passing it to a launch in a non-capturing stream will result in an error.

::CUlaunchAttributeValue::deviceUpdatableKernelNode::deviceUpdatable can only be set to 0 or 1. Setting the field to 1 indicates that the corresponding kernel node should be device-updatable. On success, a handle will be returned via ::CUlaunchAttributeValue::deviceUpdatableKernelNode::devNode which can be passed to the various device-side update functions to update the node's kernel parameters from within another kernel. For more information on the types of device updates that can be made, as well as the relevant limitations thereof, see ::cudaGraphKernelNodeUpdatesApply.

Nodes which are device-updatable have additional restrictions compared to regular kernel nodes. Firstly, device-updatable nodes cannot be removed from their graph via *cuGraphDestroyNode*. Additionally, once opted-in to this functionality, a node cannot opt out, and any attempt to set the deviceUpdatable attribute to 0 will result in an error. Device-updatable kernel nodes also cannot have their attributes copied to/from another kernel node via *cuGraphKernelNodeCopyAttributes* . Graphs containing one or more device-updatable nodes also do not allow multiple instantiation, and neither the graph nor its instantiated version can be passed to cuGraphExecUpdate.

If a graph contains device-updatable nodes and updates those nodes from the device from within the graph, the graph must be uploaded with *cuGraphUpload* before it is launched. For such a graph, if host-side executable graph updates are made to the device-updatable nodes, the graph must be uploaded before it is launched again.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT** = 14

Valid for launches.

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, setting CUlaunchAttributeValue::sharedMemCarveout to a percentage between 0-100 signals the CUDA driver to set the shared memory carveout preference, in percent of the total shared memory for that kernel launch. This attribute takes precedence over *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT*. This is only a hint, and the CUDA driver can choose a different configuration if required for the launch.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_NVLINK_UTIL_CENTRIC_SCHEDULING** = 16

Valid for streams, graph nodes, launches.

This attribute is a hint to the CUDA runtime that the launch should attempt to make the kernel maximize its NVLINK utilization.

When possible to honor this hint, CUDA will assume each block in the grid launch will carry out an even amount of NVLINK traffic, and make a best-effort attempt to adjust the kernel launch based on that assumption.

This attribute is a hint only. CUDA makes no functional or performance guarantee. Its applicability can be affected by many different factors, including driver version (i.e. CUDA doesn't guarantee the performance characteristics will be maintained between driver versions or a driver update could alter or regress previously observed perf characteristics.) It also doesn't guarantee a successful result, i.e. applying the attribute may not improve the performance of either the targeted kernel or the encapsulating application.

Valid values for CUlaunchAttributeValue::nvlinkUtilCentricScheduling are 0 (disabled) and 1 (enabled).

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_MODE** = 17

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

This controls whether the kernel launch is allowed to use a non-portable cluster size. Valid values for CUlaunchAttributeValue::portableClusterSizeMode are described in *CUlaunchAttributePortableClusterMode*. Any other value will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE** = 18

Valid for graph nodes, launches.

This controls a kernel's use of non-portable or oversized shared memory configurations.

enum **CUlaunchAttributePortableClusterMode**

Enum for defining applicability of portable cluster size, used with *cuLaunchKernelEx*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_MODE_DEFAULT** = 0

The default to use for allowing non-portable cluster size on launch - uses current function attribute for *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NON_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_ALLOWED*.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_MODE_REQUIRE_PORTABLE** = 1

Specifies that the cluster size requested must be a portable size.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_MODE_ALLOW_NON_PORTABLE** = 2

Specifies that the cluster size requested may be a non-portable size.

enum **CUlaunchMemSyncDomain**

Memory Synchronization Domain.

A kernel can be launched in a specified memory synchronization domain that affects all memory operations issued by that kernel. A memory barrier issued in one domain will only order memory operations in that domain, thus eliminating latency increase from memory barriers ordering unrelated traffic.

By default, kernels are launched in domain 0. Kernel launched with *CU_LAUNCH_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_REMOTE* will have a different domain ID. User may also alter the domain ID with *CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap* for a specific stream / graph node / kernel launch. See *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN*, *cuStreamSetAttribute*, *cuLaunchKernelEx*, *cuGraphKernelNodeSetAttribute*.

Memory operations done in kernels launched in different domains are considered system-scope distanced. In other words, a GPU scoped memory synchronization is not sufficient for memory order to be observed by kernels in another memory synchronization domain even if they are on the same GPU.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_DEFAULT** = 0

Launch kernels in the default domain.

enumerator **CU_LAUNCH_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_REMOTE** = 1

Launch kernels in the remote domain.

enum **CUlibraryOption**

Library options to be specified with *cuLibraryLoadData()* or *cuLibraryLoadFromFile()*

Values:

enumerator **CU_LIBRARY_HOST_UNIVERSAL_FUNCTION_AND_DATA_TABLE** = 0

enumerator **CU_LIBRARY_BINARY_IS_PRESERVED** = 1

Specifes that the argument `code` passed to *cuLibraryLoadData()* will be preserved.

Specifying this option will let the driver know that `code` can be accessed at any point until *cuLibraryUnload()*. The default behavior is for the driver to allocate and maintain its own copy of `code`. Note that this is only a memory usage optimization hint and the driver can choose to ignore it if required. Specifying this option with *cuLibraryLoadFromFile()* is invalid and will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

enumerator **CU_LIBRARY_NUM_OPTIONS**

enum **CUlimit**

Limits.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_STACK_SIZE** = 0x00

GPU thread stack size.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_PRINTF_FIFO_SIZE** = 0x01

GPU printf FIFO size.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_MALLOC_HEAP_SIZE** = 0x02

GPU malloc heap size.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_SYNC_DEPTH** = 0x03

GPU device runtime launch synchronize depth.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_PENDING_LAUNCH_COUNT** = 0x04

GPU device runtime pending launch count.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_MAX_L2_FETCH_GRANULARITY** = 0x05

A value between 0 and 128 that indicates the maximum fetch granularity of L2 (in Bytes).

This is a hint

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE** = 0x06

A size in bytes for L2 persisting lines cache size.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_SHMEM_SIZE** = 0x07

A maximum size in bytes of shared memory available to CUDA kernels on a CIG context.

Can only be queried, cannot be set

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_CIG_ENABLED** = 0x08

A non-zero value indicates this CUDA context is a CIG-enabled context.

Can only be queried, cannot be set

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_CIG_SHMEM_FALLBACK_ENABLED** = 0x09

When set to zero, CUDA will fail to launch a kernel on a CIG context, instead of using the fallback path, if the kernel uses more shared memory than available.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_PER_BLOCK_MEMORY_SIZE** = 0x0A

Per-block memory size.

enumerator **CU_LIMIT_MAX**

enum **CUmemAccess_flags**

Specifies the memory protection flags for mapping.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_NONE** = 0x0

Default, make the address range not accessible.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_READ** = 0x1

Make the address range read accessible.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_READWRITE** = 0x3

Make the address range read-write accessible.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmemAllocationCompType**

Specifies compression attribute for an allocation.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_COMP_NONE** = 0x0

Allocating non-compressible memory.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_COMP_GENERIC** = 0x1

Allocating compressible memory.

enum **CUmemAllocationGranularity_flags**

Flag for requesting different optimal and required granularities for an allocation.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOC_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM** = 0x0

Minimum required granularity for allocation.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOC_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED** = 0x1

Recommended granularity for allocation for best performance.

enum **CUmemAllocationHandleType**

Flags for specifying particular handle types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE** = 0x0

Does not allow any export mechanism.

>

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_POSIX_FILE_DESCRIPTOR** = 0x1

Allows a file descriptor to be used for exporting.

Permitted only on POSIX systems. (int)

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32** = 0x2

Allows a Win32 NT handle to be used for exporting.

(HANDLE)

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_KMT** = 0x4

Allows a Win32 KMT handle to be used for exporting.

(D3DKMT_HANDLE)

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC** = 0x8

Allows a fabric handle to be used for exporting.

(CUmemFabricHandle)

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmemAllocationType**

Defines the allocation types available.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_INVALID** = 0x0

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED** = 0x1

This allocation type is 'pinned', i.e.

cannot migrate from its current location while the application is actively using it

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED** = 0x2

This allocation type is managed memory.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmemAttach_flags**

CUDA Mem Attach Flags.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL** = 0x1

Memory can be accessed by any stream on any device.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ATTACH_HOST** = 0x2

Memory cannot be accessed by any stream on any device.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ATTACH_SINGLE** = 0x4

Memory can only be accessed by a single stream on the associated device.

enum **CUmemHandleType**

Memory handle types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_GENERIC** = 0

enum **CUmemLocationType**

Specifies the type of location.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVALID** = 0x0

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_NONE** = 0x0

Location is unspecified.

This is used when creating a managed memory pool to indicate no preferred location for the pool

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE** = 0x1

Location is a device location, thus id is a device ordinal.

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST** = 0x2

Location is host, id is ignored.

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA** = 0x3

Location is a host NUMA node, thus id is a host NUMA node id.

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA_CURRENT** = 0x4

Location is a host NUMA node of the current thread, id is ignored.

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVISIBLE** = 0x5

Location is not visible but device is accessible, id is always CU_DEVICE_INVALID.

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN** = 0x6

Location is a portion of device memory, specified by the locality domain ID.

enumerator **CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmemOperationType**

Memory operation types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_MAP** = 1

enumerator **CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_UNMAP** = 2

enum **CUmemPool_attribute**

CUDA memory pool attributes.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_FOLLOW_EVENT_DEPENDENCIES** = 1

(value type = int) Allow cuMemAllocAsync to use memory asynchronously freed in another streams as long as a stream ordering dependency of the allocating stream on the free action exists.

Cuda events and null stream interactions can create the required stream ordered dependencies. (default enabled)

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_ALLOW_OPPORTUNISTIC**

(value type = int) Allow reuse of already completed frees when there is no dependency between the free and allocation.

(default enabled)

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_ALLOW_INTERNAL_DEPENDENCIES**

(value type = int) Allow cuMemAllocAsync to insert new stream dependencies in order to establish the stream ordering required to reuse a piece of memory released by cuMemFreeAsync (default enabled).

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RELEASE_THRESHOLD**

(value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of reserved memory in bytes to hold onto before trying to release memory back to the OS.

When more than the release threshold bytes of memory are held by the memory pool, the allocator will try to release memory back to the OS on the next call to stream, event or context synchronize. (default 0)

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_CURRENT**

(value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of backing memory currently allocated for the mempool.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_HIGH**

(value type = cuuint64_t) High watermark of backing memory allocated for the mempool since the last time it was reset.

High watermark can only be reset to zero.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_USED_MEM_CURRENT**

(value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of memory from the pool that is currently in use by the application.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_USED_MEM_HIGH**

(value type = cuuint64_t) High watermark of the amount of memory from the pool that was in use by the application since the last time it was reset.

High watermark can only be reset to zero.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_ALLOCATION_TYPE**

(value type = CUmemAllocationType) The allocation type of the mempool

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_EXPORT_HANDLE_TYPES**

(value type = CUmemAllocationHandleType) Available export handle types for the mempool.

For imported pools this value is always CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE as an imported pool cannot be re-exported

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCATION_ID**

(value type = int) The location id for the mempool.

If the location type for this pool is CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVISIBLE then ID will be CU_DEVICE_INVALID.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCATION_TYPE**

(value type = CUmemLocationType) The location type for the mempool.

For imported memory pools where the device is not directly visible to the importing process or pools imported via fabric handles across nodes this will be CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVISIBLE.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_MAX_POOL_SIZE**

(value type = cuuint64_t) Maximum size of the pool in bytes, this value may be higher than what was initially passed to cuMemPoolCreate due to alignment requirements.

A value of 0 indicates no maximum size. For CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED and IPC imported pools this value will be system dependent.

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_HW_DECOMPRESS_ENABLED**

(value type = int) Indicates whether the pool has hardware compresssion enabled

enumerator **CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID**

(value type = int) The locality domain ID for the mempool, if the mempool is localized to a locality domain.

A value of -1 indicates that the mempool is not localized.

Note: On devices with a single locality domain, mempools created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* and localityDomainId 0 are equivalent to full-device mempools created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*. The value of this attribute will be -1 for such mempools.

enum **CUmemRangeFlags**

Flag for requesting handle type for address range.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_FLAG_DMA_BUF_MAPPING_TYPE_PCIE** = 0x1

Indicates that DMA_BUF handle should be mapped via PCIe BAR1.

enum **CUmemRangeHandleType**

Specifies the handle type for address range.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_FD** = 0x1

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmem_advise**

Memory advise values.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY** = 1

Data will mostly be read and only occasionally be written to.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_READ_MOSTLY** = 2

Undo the effect of *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY*.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION** = 3

Set the preferred location for the data as the specified device.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_PREFERRED_LOCATION** = 4

Clear the preferred location for the data.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY** = 5

Data will be accessed by the specified device, so prevent page faults as much as possible.

enumerator **CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_ACCESSED_BY** = 6

Let the Unified Memory subsystem decide on the page faulting policy for the specified device.

enum **CUmem_range_attribute**

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_MOSTLY** = 1

Whether the range will mostly be read and only occasionally be written to.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION** = 2

The preferred location of the range.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESSED_BY** = 3

Memory range has *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY* set for specified device.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION** = 4

The last location to which the range was prefetched.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_TYPE** = 5

The preferred location type of the range.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_ID** = 6

The preferred location id of the range.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_TYPE** = 7

The last location type to which the range was prefetched.

enumerator **CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_ID** = 8

The last location id to which the range was prefetched.

enum **CUmemcpy3DOperandType**

These flags allow applications to convey the operand type for individual copies specified in cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER** = 0x1

Memcpy operand is a valid pointer.

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_ARRAY** = 0x2

Memcpy operand is a CUarray.

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmemcpyFlags**

Flags to specify for copies within a batch.

For more details see cuMemcpyBatchAsync.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_FLAG_DEFAULT** = 0x0

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_FLAG_PREFER_OVERLAP_WITH_COMPUTE** = 0x1

Hint to the driver to try and overlap the copy with compute work on the SMs.

enum **CUmemcpySrcAccessOrder**

These flags allow applications to convey the source access ordering CUDA must maintain.

The destination will always be accessed in stream order.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_INVALID** = 0x0

Default invalid.

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_STREAM** = 0x1

Indicates that access to the source pointer must be in stream order.

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_DURING_API_CALL** = 0x2

Indicates that access to the source pointer can be out of stream order and all accesses must be complete before the API call returns.

This flag is suited for ephemeral sources (ex., stack variables) when it's known that no prior operations in the stream can be accessing the memory and also that the lifetime of the memory is limited to the scope that the source variable was declared in. Specifying this flag allows the driver to optimize the copy and removes the need for the user to synchronize the stream after the API call.

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_ANY** = 0x3

Indicates that access to the source pointer can be out of stream order and the accesses can happen even after the API call returns.

This flag is suited for host pointers allocated outside CUDA (ex., via malloc) when it's known that no prior operations in the stream can be accessing the memory. Specifying this flag allows the driver to optimize the copy on certain platforms.

enumerator **CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum **CUmemorytype**

Memory types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST** = 0x01

Host memory.

enumerator **CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE** = 0x02

Device memory.

enumerator **CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY** = 0x03

Array memory.

enumerator **CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED** = 0x04

Unified device or host memory.

enum **CUmulticastGranularity_flags**

Flags for querying different granularities for a multicast object.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM** = 0x0

Minimum required granularity.

enumerator **CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED** = 0x1

Recommended granularity for best performance.

enum **CUoccupancy_flags**

Occupancy calculator flag.

Values:

enumerator **CU_OCCUPANCY_DEFAULT** = 0x0

Default behavior.

enumerator **CU_OCCUPANCY_DISABLE_CACHING_OVERRIDE** = 0x1

Assume global caching is enabled and cannot be automatically turned off.

enum **CUpointer_attribute**

Pointer information.

Values:

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_CONTEXT** = 1

The *CUcontext* on which a pointer was allocated or registered.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_TYPE** = 2

The *CUmemorytype* describing the physical location of a pointer.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_POINTER** = 3

The address at which a pointer's memory may be accessed on the device.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_POINTER** = 4

The address at which a pointer's memory may be accessed on the host.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS** = 5

A pair of tokens for use with the nv-p2p.h Linux kernel interface.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS** = 6

Synchronize every synchronous memory operation initiated on this region.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_BUFFER_ID** = 7

A process-wide unique ID for an allocated memory region.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_MANAGED** = 8

Indicates if the pointer points to managed memory.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_ORDINAL** = 9

A device ordinal of a device on which a pointer was allocated or registered.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_LEGACY_CUDA_IPC_CAPABLE** = 10

1 if this pointer maps to an allocation that is suitable for ::cudaIpcGetMemHandle, 0 otherwise

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_START_ADDR** = 11

Starting address for this requested pointer.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_SIZE** = 12

Size of the address range for this requested pointer.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPED** = 13

1 if this pointer is in a valid address range that is mapped to a backing allocation, 0 otherwise

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ALLOWED_HANDLE_TYPES** = 14

Bitmask of allowed *CUmemAllocationHandleType* for this allocation.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_CAPABLE** = 15

1 if the memory this pointer is referencing can be used with the GPUDirect RDMA API

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAGS** = 16

Returns the access flags the device associated with the current context has on the corresponding memory referenced by the pointer given.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_HANDLE** = 17

Returns the mempool handle for the allocation if it was allocated from a mempool.

Otherwise returns NULL.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPING_SIZE** = 18

Size of the actual underlying mapping that the pointer belongs to.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPING_BASE_ADDR** = 19

The start address of the mapping that the pointer belongs to.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_BLOCK_ID** = 20

A process-wide unique id corresponding to the physical allocation the pointer belongs to.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_HW_DECOMPRESS_CAPABLE** = 21

Returns in `*data` a boolean that indicates whether the pointer points to memory that is capable to be used for hardware accelerated decompression.

enumerator **CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ORDINAL** = 22

Returns in `*data` an integer representing the locality domain ordinal of the memory allocation, or -1 if the allocation is not localized to a locality domain.

enum **CUprocessState**

CUDA Process States.

Values:

enumerator **CU_PROCESS_STATE_RUNNING** = 0

Default process state.

enumerator **CU_PROCESS_STATE_LOCKED**

CUDA API locks are taken so further CUDA API calls will block.

enumerator **CU_PROCESS_STATE_CHECKPOINTED**

Application memory contents have been checkpointed and underlying allocations and device handles have been released.

enumerator **CU_PROCESS_STATE_FAILED**

Application entered an uncorrectable error during the checkpoint/restore process.

enumerator **CU_PROCESS_STATE_CHECKPOINTING**

Application memory contents are being checkpointed.

enumerator **CU_PROCESS_STATE_RESTORING**

Application memory contents are being restored.

enum **CUresourceViewFormat**

Resource view format.

Values:

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_NONE** = 0x00
No resource view format (use underlying resource format)

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_1X8** = 0x01
1 channel unsigned 8-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_2X8** = 0x02
2 channel unsigned 8-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_4X8** = 0x03
4 channel unsigned 8-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X8** = 0x04
1 channel signed 8-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_2X8** = 0x05
2 channel signed 8-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_4X8** = 0x06
4 channel signed 8-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_1X16** = 0x07
1 channel unsigned 16-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_2X16** = 0x08
2 channel unsigned 16-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_4X16** = 0x09
4 channel unsigned 16-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X16** = 0x0a
1 channel signed 16-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_2X16** = 0x0b
2 channel signed 16-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_4X16** = 0x0c
4 channel signed 16-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_1X32** = 0x0d
1 channel unsigned 32-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_2X32** = 0x0e
2 channel unsigned 32-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_4X32** = 0x0f
4 channel unsigned 32-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X32** = 0x10
1 channel signed 32-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_2X32** = 0x11
2 channel signed 32-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_4X32** = 0x12
4 channel signed 32-bit integers

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_1X16** = 0x13
1 channel 16-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_2X16** = 0x14
2 channel 16-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_4X16** = 0x15
4 channel 16-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_1X32** = 0x16
1 channel 32-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_2X32** = 0x17
2 channel 32-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_4X32** = 0x18
4 channel 32-bit floating point

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC1** = 0x19
Block compressed 1.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC2** = 0x1a
Block compressed 2.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC3** = 0x1b
Block compressed 3.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC4** = 0x1c
Block compressed 4 unsigned.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SIGNED_BC4** = 0x1d
Block compressed 4 signed.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC5** = 0x1e
Block compressed 5 unsigned.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SIGNED_BC5** = 0x1f
Block compressed 5 signed.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC6H** = 0x20
Block compressed 6 unsigned half-float.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SIGNED_BC6H** = 0x21
Block compressed 6 signed half-float.

enumerator **CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC7** = 0x22
Block compressed 7.

enum **CUresourcetype**
Resource types.
Values:

enumerator **CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_ARRAY** = 0x00
Array resource.

enumerator **CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY** = 0x01
Mipmapped array resource.

enumerator **CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_LINEAR** = 0x02
Linear resource.

enumerator **CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_PITCH2D** = 0x03
Pitch 2D resource.

enum **CUresult**
Error codes.
Values:

enumerator **CUDA_SUCCESS** = 0
The API call returned with no errors.
In the case of query calls, this also means that the operation being queried is complete (see *cuEventQuery()* and *cuStreamQuery()*).

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE** = 1

This indicates that one or more of the parameters passed to the API call is not within an acceptable range of values.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY** = 2

The API call failed because it was unable to allocate enough memory or other resources to perform the requested operation.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED** = 3

This indicates that the CUDA driver has not been initialized with *cuInit()* or that initialization has failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED** = 4

This indicates that the CUDA driver is in the process of shutting down.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_DISABLED** = 5

This indicates profiler is not initialized for this run.

This can happen when the application is running with external profiling tools like visual profiler.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_NOT_INITIALIZED** = 6

Deprecated:

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0. It is no longer an error to attempt to enable/disable the profiling via *cuProfilerStart* or *cuProfilerStop* without initialization.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_ALREADY_STARTED** = 7

Deprecated:

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0. It is no longer an error to call *cuProfilerStart()* when profiling is already enabled.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_ALREADY_STOPPED** = 8

Deprecated:

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0. It is no longer an error to call *cuProfilerStop()* when profiling is already disabled.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STUB_LIBRARY** = 34

This indicates that the CUDA driver that the application has loaded is a stub library.

Applications that run with the stub rather than a real driver loaded will result in CUDA API returning this error.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CALL_REQUIRES_NEWER_DRIVER** = 36

This indicates that the API call requires a newer CUDA driver than the one currently installed.

Users should install an updated NVIDIA CUDA driver to allow the API call to succeed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_DEVICE_UNAVAILABLE** = 46

This indicates that requested CUDA device is unavailable at the current time.

Devices are often unavailable due to use of *CU_COMPUTEMODE_EXCLUSIVE_PROCESS* or *CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED*.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL** = 47

The API call failed because of a hardware resource required to bind memory to a multicast object is unavailable.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE** = 100

This indicates that no CUDA-capable devices were detected by the installed CUDA driver.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE** = 101

This indicates that the device ordinal supplied by the user does not correspond to a valid CUDA device or that the action requested is invalid for the specified device.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_DEVICE_NOT_LICENSED** = 102

This error indicates that the Grid license is not applied.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE** = 200

This indicates that the device kernel image is invalid.

This can also indicate an invalid CUDA module.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT** = 201

This most frequently indicates that there is no context bound to the current thread.

This can also be returned if the context passed to an API call is not a valid handle (such as a context that has had cuCtxDestroy() invoked on it). This can also be returned if a user mixes different API versions (i.e. 3010 context with 3020 API calls). See *cuCtxGetApiVersion()* for more details. This can also be returned if the green context passed to an API call was not converted to a *CUcontext* using *cuCtxFromGreenCtx* API.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_ALREADY_CURRENT** = 202

This indicated that the context being supplied as a parameter to the API call was already the active context.

Deprecated:

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 3.2. It is no longer an error to attempt to push the active context via cuCtxPushCurrent().

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED** = 205

This indicates that a map or register operation has failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_UNMAP_FAILED** = 206

This indicates that an unmap or unregister operation has failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ARRAY_IS_MAPPED** = 207

This indicates that the specified array is currently mapped and thus cannot be destroyed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED** = 208

This indicates that the resource is already mapped.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU** = 209

This indicates that there is no kernel image available that is suitable for the device.

This can occur when a user specifies code generation options for a particular CUDA source file that do not include the corresponding device configuration.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_ACQUIRED** = 210

This indicates that a resource has already been acquired.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED** = 211

This indicates that a resource is not mapped.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_ARRAY** = 212

This indicates that a mapped resource is not available for access as an array.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_POINTER** = 213

This indicates that a mapped resource is not available for access as a pointer.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ECC_UNCORRECTABLE** = 214

This indicates that an uncorrectable ECC error was detected during execution.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT** = 215

This indicates that the *CUlimit* passed to the API call is not supported by the active device.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_ALREADY_IN_USE** = 216

This indicates that the *CUcontext* passed to the API call can only be bound to a single CPU thread at a time but is already bound to a CPU thread.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_UNSUPPORTED** = 217

This indicates that peer access is not supported across the given devices.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX** = 218

This indicates that a PTX JIT compilation failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_GRAPHICS_CONTEXT** = 219

This indicates an error with OpenGL or DirectX context.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NVLINK_UNCORRECTABLE** = 220

This indicates that an uncorrectable NVLink error was detected during the execution.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND** = 221

This indicates that the PTX JIT compiler library was not found.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION** = 222

This indicates that the provided PTX was compiled with an unsupported toolchain.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILATION_DISABLED** = 223

This indicates that the PTX JIT compilation was disabled.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_EXEC_AFFINITY** = 224

This indicates that the *CUexecAffinityType* passed to the API call is not supported by the active device.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_DEVSIDE_SYNC** = 225

This indicates that the code to be compiled by the PTX JIT contains unsupported call to cudaDeviceSynchronize.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CONTAINED** = 226

This indicates that an exception occurred on the device that is now contained by the GPU's error containment capability.

Common causes are - a. Certain types of invalid accesses of peer GPU memory over nvlink b. Certain classes of hardware errors This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INSUFFICIENT_LOADER_VERSION** = 227

This indicates that the Loader version is insufficient for fatbin.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_SOURCE** = 300

This indicates that the device kernel source is invalid.

This includes compilation/linker errors encountered in device code or user error.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_FILE_NOT_FOUND** = 301

This indicates that the file specified was not found.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND** = 302

This indicates that a link to a shared object failed to resolve.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED** = 303

This indicates that initialization of a shared object failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM** = 304

This indicates that an OS call failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE** = 400

This indicates that a resource handle passed to the API call was not valid.

Resource handles are opaque types like *CUstream* and *CUevent*.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE** = 401

This indicates that a resource required by the API call is not in a valid state to perform the requested operation.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY** = 402

This indicates an attempt was made to introspect an object in a way that would discard semantically important information.

This is either due to the object using funtionality newer than the API version used to introspect it or omission of optional return arguments.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND** = 500

This indicates that a named symbol was not found.

Examples of symbols are global/constant variable names, driver function names, texture names, and surface names.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY** = 600

This indicates that asynchronous operations issued previously have not completed yet.

This result is not actually an error, but must be indicated differently than *CUDA_SUCCESS* (which indicates completion). Calls that may return this value include *cuEventQuery()* and *cuStreamQuery()*.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_ADDRESS** = 700

While executing a kernel, the device encountered a load or store instruction on an invalid memory address.

This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES** = 701

This indicates that a launch did not occur because it did not have appropriate resources.

This error usually indicates that the user has attempted to pass too many arguments to the device kernel, or the kernel launch specifies too many threads for the kernel's register count. Passing arguments of the wrong size (i.e. a 64-bit pointer when a 32-bit int is expected) is equivalent to passing too many arguments and can also result in this error.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT** = 702

This indicates that the device kernel took too long to execute.

This can only occur if timeouts are enabled - see the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_KERNEL_EXEC_TIMEOUT* for more information. This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING** = 703

This error indicates a kernel launch that uses an incompatible texturing mode.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_ALREADY_ENABLED** = 704

This error indicates that a call to *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess()* is trying to re-enable peer access to a context which has already had peer access to it enabled.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_NOT_ENABLED** = 705

This error indicates that *cuCtxDisablePeerAccess()* is trying to disable peer access which has not been enabled yet via *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess()*.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_PRIMARY_CONTEXT_ACTIVE** = 708

This error indicates that the primary context for the specified device has already been initialized.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED** = 709

This error indicates that the context current to the calling thread has been destroyed using cuCtxDestroy, or is a primary context which has not yet been initialized.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ASSERT** = 710

A device-side assert triggered during kernel execution.

The context cannot be used anymore, and must be destroyed. All existing device memory allocations from this context are invalid and must be reconstructed if the program is to continue using CUDA.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_TOO_MANY_PEERS** = 711

This error indicates that the hardware resources required to enable peer access have been exhausted for one or more of the devices passed to *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess()*.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_HOST_MEMORY_ALREADY_REGISTERED** = 712

This error indicates that the memory range passed to cuMemHostRegister() has already been registered.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_HOST_MEMORY_NOT_REGISTERED** = 713

This error indicates that the pointer passed to *cuMemHostUnregister()* does not correspond to any currently registered memory region.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_HARDWARE_STACK_ERROR** = 714

While executing a kernel, the device encountered a stack error.

This can be due to stack corruption or exceeding the stack size limit. This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION** = 715

While executing a kernel, the device encountered an illegal instruction.

This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MISALIGNED_ADDRESS** = 716

While executing a kernel, the device encountered a load or store instruction on a memory address which is not aligned.

This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE** = 717

While executing a kernel, the device encountered an instruction which can only operate on memory locations in certain address spaces (global, shared, or local), but was supplied a memory address not belonging to an allowed address space.

This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PC** = 718

While executing a kernel, the device program counter wrapped its address space.

This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED** = 719

An exception occurred on the device while executing a kernel.

Common causes include dereferencing an invalid device pointer and accessing out of bounds shared memory. Less common cases can be system specific - more information about these cases can be found in the system specific user guide. This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_TOO_LARGE** = 720

This error indicates that the number of blocks launched per grid for a kernel that was launched via either *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel* or *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* exceeds the maximum number of blocks as allowed by *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor* or *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags* times the number of multiprocessors as specified by the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT*.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_TENSOR_MEMORY_LEAK** = 721

An exception occurred on the device while exiting a kernel using tensor memory: the tensor memory was not completely deallocated.

This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED** = 800

This error indicates that the attempted operation is not permitted.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED** = 801

This error indicates that the attempted operation is not supported on the current system or device.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY** = 802

This error indicates that the system is not yet ready to start any CUDA work.

To continue using CUDA, verify the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are actively running. More information about this error can be found in the system specific user guide.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_DRIVER_MISMATCH** = 803

This error indicates that there is a mismatch between the versions of the display driver and the CUDA driver.

Refer to the compatibility documentation for supported versions.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_COMPAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_ON_DEVICE** = 804

This error indicates that the system was upgraded to run with forward compatibility but the visible hardware detected by CUDA does not support this configuration.

Refer to the compatibility documentation for the supported hardware matrix or ensure that only supported hardware is visible during initialization via the CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES environment variable.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MPS_CONNECTION_FAILED** = 805

This error indicates that the MPS client failed to connect to the MPS control daemon or the MPS server.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MPS_RPC_FAILURE** = 806

This error indicates that the remote procedural call between the MPS server and the MPS client failed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MPS_SERVER_NOT_READY** = 807

This error indicates that the MPS server is not ready to accept new MPS client requests.

This error can be returned when the MPS server is in the process of recovering from a fatal failure.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MPS_MAX_CLIENTS_REACHED** = 808

This error indicates that the hardware resources required to create MPS client have been exhausted.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MPS_MAX_CONNECTIONS_REACHED** = 809

This error indicates the the hardware resources required to support device connections have been exhausted.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_MPS_CLIENT_TERMINATED** = 810

This error indicates that the MPS client has been terminated by the server.

To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CDP_NOT_SUPPORTED** = 811

This error indicates that the module is using CUDA Dynamic Parallelism, but the current configuration, like MPS, does not support it.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CDP_VERSION_MISMATCH** = 812

This error indicates that a module contains an unsupported interaction between different versions of CUDA Dynamic Parallelism.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED** = 900

This error indicates that the operation is not permitted when the stream is capturing.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_INVALIDATED** = 901

This error indicates that the current capture sequence on the stream has been invalidated due to a previous error.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_MERGE** = 902

This error indicates that the operation would have resulted in a merge of two independent capture sequences.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNMATCHED** = 903

This error indicates that the capture was not initiated in this stream.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNJOINED** = 904

This error indicates that the capture sequence contains a fork that was not joined to the primary stream.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_ISOLATION** = 905

This error indicates that a dependency would have been created which crosses the capture sequence boundary.

Only implicit in-stream ordering dependencies are allowed to cross the boundary.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT** = 906

This error indicates a disallowed implicit dependency on a current capture sequence from cudaStreamLegacy.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_CAPTURED_EVENT** = 907

This error indicates that the operation is not permitted on an event which was last recorded in a capturing stream.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_WRONG_THREAD** = 908

A stream capture sequence not initiated with the CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED argument to cuStreamBeginCapture was passed to *cuStreamEndCapture* in a different thread.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_TIMEOUT** = 909

This error indicates that the timeout specified for the wait operation has lapsed.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_FAILURE** = 910

This error indicates that the graph update was not performed because it included changes which violated constraints specific to instantiated graph update.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE** = 911

This indicates that an error has occurred in a device outside of GPU.

It can be a synchronous error w.r.t. CUDA API or an asynchronous error from the external device. In case of asynchronous error, it means that if cuda was waiting for an external device's signal before consuming shared data, the external device signaled an error indicating that the data is not valid for consumption. This leaves the process in an inconsistent state and any further CUDA work will return the same error. To continue using CUDA, the process must be terminated and relaunched. In case of synchronous error, it means that one or more external devices have encountered an error and cannot complete the operation.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CLUSTER_SIZE** = 912

Indicates a kernel launch error due to cluster misconfiguration.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_FUNCTION_NOT_LOADED** = 913

Indiciates a function handle is not loaded when calling an API that requires a loaded function.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE** = 914

This error indicates one or more resources passed in are not valid resource types for the operation.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION** = 915

This error indicates one or more resources are insufficient or non-applicable for the operation.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_KEY_ROTATION** = 916

This error indicates that an error happened during the key rotation sequence.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_DETACHED** = 917

This error indicates that the requested operation is not permitted because the stream is in a detached state.

This can occur if the green context associated with the stream has been destroyed, limiting the stream's operational capabilities.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_GRAPH_RECAPTURE_FAILURE** = 918

This error indicates that a graph recapture failed and had to be terminated.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_FABRIC_NOT_READY** = 919

The GPU fabric is not ready within the bounded wait while the fabric manager probe is still in progress (or not converging in time).

Applications may retry after a delay; for the initialization wait budget, see environment variables such as CUDA_FABRIC_INIT_TIMEOUT_MS. The CUDA Runtime uses the same value as ::cudaErrorFabricNotReady.

enumerator **CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN** = 999

This indicates that an unknown internal error has occurred.

enum **CUsharedMemoryMode**

Shared memory related attributes for use with *cuLaunchKernelEx*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE_DEFAULT** = 0

The default to use for shared memory on launch - uses current function attribute for *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*.

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE_REQUIRE_PORTABLE** = 1

Specifies that the dynamic shared size bytes requested must be a portable size within the bounds of *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK*.

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE_ALLOW_NON_PORTABLE** = 2

Specifies that the dynamic shared size bytes requested may be a non-portable size but still within the bounds of *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK_OPTIN*.

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE_ALLOW_OVERSIZED_SHARED_MEMORY** = 3

Specifies that oversized shared memory configurations may be used (with the limitation of only 8kB L1 cache)

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE_PREFER_OVERSIZED_SHARED_MEMORY** = 4

Specifies that oversized shared memory configurations may be used (with the limitation of only 8kB L1 cache), and prefer an oversized shared memory configuration.

enum **CUshared_carveout**

Shared memory carveout configurations.

These may be passed to *cuFuncSetAttribute* or *cuKernelSetAttribute*

Values:

enumerator **CU_SHAREDMEM_CARVEOUT_DEFAULT** = -1

No preference for shared memory or L1 (default)

enumerator **CU_SHAREDMEM_CARVEOUT_MAX_SHARED** = 100

Prefer maximum available shared memory, minimum L1 cache.

enumerator **CU_SHAREDMEM_CARVEOUT_MAX_L1** = 0

Prefer maximum available L1 cache, minimum shared memory.

enum **CUsharedconfig**

Deprecated:

Shared memory configurations

Values:

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_DEFAULT_BANK_SIZE** = 0x00
set default shared memory bank size

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_FOUR_BYTE_BANK_SIZE** = 0x01
set shared memory bank width to four bytes

enumerator **CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_EIGHT_BYTE_BANK_SIZE** = 0x02
set shared memory bank width to eight bytes

enum **CUstreamAtomicReductionDataType**
Atomic reduction data types for ::CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::atomicReduction::dataType.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_ATOMIC_REDUCTION_UNSIGNED_32** = *CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_UNSIGNED* | *CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_SCALAR_32* | *CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_REDUCTION*

enumerator **CU_STREAM_ATOMIC_REDUCTION_UNSIGNED_64** = *CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_UNSIGNED* | *CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_SCALAR_64* | *CU_ATOMIC_CAPABILITY_REDUCTION*

enum **CUstreamAtomicReductionOpType**
Atomic reduction operation types for ::CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::atomicReduction::reductionOp.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_ATOMIC_REDUCTION_OP_OR** = *CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_OR*
Performs an atomic OR: *(address) = *(address) | value.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_ATOMIC_REDUCTION_OP_AND** = *CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_AND*
Performs an atomic AND: *(address) = *(address) & value.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_ATOMIC_REDUCTION_OP_ADD** = *CU_ATOMIC_OPERATION_INTEGER_ADD*
Performs an atomic ADD: *(address) = *(address) + value.

enum **CUstreamBatchMemOpType**
Operations for cuStreamBatchMemOp.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WAIT_VALUE_32** = 1
Represents a cuStreamWaitValue32 operation.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WRITE_VALUE_32** = 2
Represents a cuStreamWriteValue32 operation.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WAIT_VALUE_64** = 4
Represents a cuStreamWaitValue64 operation.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WRITE_VALUE_64** = 5
Represents a cuStreamWriteValue64 operation.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_BARRIER** = 6
Insert a memory barrier of the specified type.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_ATOMIC_REDUCTION** = 8
Perform a atomic reduction.
See CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::atomicReduction

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES** = 3
This has the same effect as *CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_FLUSH*, but as a standalone operation.

enum **CUstreamCaptureMode**
Possible modes for stream capture thread interactions.
For more details see cuStreamBeginCapture and *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*
Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_GLOBAL** = 0

enumerator **CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_THREAD_LOCAL** = 1

enumerator **CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED** = 2

enum **CUstreamCaptureStatus**
Possible stream capture statuses returned by *cuStreamIsCapturing*.
Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_NONE** = 0
Stream is not capturing.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_ACTIVE** = 1
Stream is actively capturing.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_INVALIDATED** = 2
Stream is part of a capture sequence that has been invalidated, but not terminated.

enum **CUstreamCigDataType**
Values:

enumerator **STREAM_CIG_DATA_TYPE_D3D12_COMMAND_LIST** = 0x1

D3D12 Command List Handle.

enumerator **STREAM_CIG_DATA_TYPE_VULKAN_COMMAND_BUFFER_HANDLE_NV** = 0x2

Vulkan Command Buffer Internal NVIDIA Handle.

enum **CUstreamMemoryBarrier_flags**

Flags for CUstreamBatchMemOpParams::memoryBarrier.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEMORY_BARRIER_TYPE_SYS** = 0x0

System-wide memory barrier.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_MEMORY_BARRIER_TYPE_GPU** = 0x1

Limit memory barrier scope to the GPU.

enum **CUstreamUpdateCaptureDependencies_flags**

Flags for cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_ADD_CAPTURE_DEPENDENCIES** = 0x0

Add new nodes to the dependency set.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_SET_CAPTURE_DEPENDENCIES** = 0x1

Replace the dependency set with the new nodes.

enum **CUstreamWaitValue_flags**

Flags for cuStreamWaitValue32 and cuStreamWaitValue64.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_GEQ** = 0x0

Wait until (int32_t)(*addr - value) >= 0 (or int64_t for 64 bit values).

Note this is a cyclic comparison which ignores wraparound. (Default behavior.)

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_EQ** = 0x1

Wait until *addr == value.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_AND** = 0x2

Wait until (*addr & value) != 0.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR** = 0x3

Wait until ~(*addr | value) != 0.

Support for this operation can be queried with *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR*.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_FLUSH** = 1 << 30

Follow the wait operation with a flush of outstanding remote writes.

This means that, if a remote write operation is guaranteed to have reached the device before the wait can be satisfied, that write is guaranteed to be visible to downstream device work. The device is permitted to reorder remote writes internally. For example, this flag would be required if two remote writes arrive in a defined order, the wait is satisfied by the second write, and downstream work needs to observe the first write. Support for this operation is restricted to selected platforms and can be queried with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES*.

enum **CUstreamWriteValue_flags**

Flags for cuStreamWriteValue32.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WRITE_VALUE_DEFAULT** = 0x0

Default behavior.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_WRITE_VALUE_NO_MEMORY_BARRIER** = 0x1

Permits the write to be reordered with writes which were issued before it, as a performance optimization.

Normally, cuStreamWriteValue32 will provide a memory fence before the write, which has similar semantics to __threadfence_system() but is scoped to the stream rather than a CUDA thread. This flag is not supported in the v2 API.

enum **CUstream_flags**

Stream creation flags.

Values:

enumerator **CU_STREAM_DEFAULT** = 0x0

Default stream flag.

enumerator **CU_STREAM_NON_BLOCKING** = 0x1

Stream does not synchronize with stream 0 (the NULL stream)

enum **CUsynchronizationPolicy**

Values:

enumerator **CU_SYNC_POLICY_AUTO** = 1

enumerator **CU_SYNC_POLICY_SPIN** = 2

enumerator **CU_SYNC_POLICY_YIELD** = 3

enumerator **CU_SYNC_POLICY_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 4

enum **CUtensorMapAllocClass**

Tensor-map allocation class.

On devices where allocation-class selection affects Tensor Memory Accelerator (TMA) out-of-bounds address generation, this controls the mode encoded in a *CUtensorMap*. The “large” class enables a wider (128 KiB) OOB address-generation window that improves performance but is only safe when the tensor’s base allocation is backed by a contiguous, accessible region of at least *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TENSOR_MAP_LARGE_TENSOR_MIN_SIZE* bytes. On devices where allocation-class selection has no effect, all requests have the same SMALL effective behavior.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_AUTO** = 0

Recompute the effective allocation class from the tensor-map layout.

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_SMALL** = 1

Request the “small” class (safe 4 KiB OOB window).

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_LARGE** = 2

Request the “large” class (128 KiB OOB window); when LARGE is effective, the caller guarantees the effective base allocation is accessible for at least *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TENSOR_MAP_LARGE_TENSOR_MIN_SIZE* bytes before use.

enum **CUtensorMapDataType**

Tensor map data type.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT8** = 0

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT16**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT32**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT32**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT64**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT64**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT16**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT64**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_BFLOAT16**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32_FTZ**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32_FTZ**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B**

enum **CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill**

Tensor map out-of-bounds fill type.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NONE** = 0

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA**

enum **CUtensorMapIm2ColWideMode**

Tensor map Im2Col wide mode.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W** = 0

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W128**

enum **CUtensorMapInterleave**

Tensor map interleave layout type.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE** = 0

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_16B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B**

enum **CUtensorMapL2promotion**

Tensor map L2 promotion type.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_NONE** = 0

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_64B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_128B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_256B**

enum **CUtensorMapSwizzle**

Tensor map swizzling mode of shared memory banks.

Values:

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE** = 0

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B_FLIP_8B**

enumerator **CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_64B**

enum **CUuserObjectRetain_flags**

Flags for retaining user object references for graphs.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_USER_OBJECT_MOVE** = 1

Transfer references from the caller rather than creating new references.

enum **CUuserObject_flags**

Flags for user objects for graphs.

Values:

enumerator **CU_USER_OBJECT_NO_DESTRUCTOR_SYNC** = 1

Indicates the destructor execution is not synchronized by any CUDA handle.

enum **cl_context_flags**

NVCL context scheduling flags.

Values:

enumerator **NVCL_CTX_SCHED_AUTO** = 0x00
Automatic scheduling.

enumerator **NVCL_CTX_SCHED_SPIN** = 0x01
Set spin as default scheduling.

enumerator **NVCL_CTX_SCHED_YIELD** = 0x02
Set yield as default scheduling.

enumerator **NVCL_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 0x04
Set blocking synchronization as default scheduling.

enum **cl_event_flags**
NVCL event scheduling flags.
Values:

enumerator **NVCL_EVENT_SCHED_AUTO** = 0x00
Automatic scheduling.

enumerator **NVCL_EVENT_SCHED_SPIN** = 0x01
Set spin as default scheduling.

enumerator **NVCL_EVENT_SCHED_YIELD** = 0x02
Set yield as default scheduling.

enumerator **NVCL_EVENT_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC** = 0x04
Set blocking synchronization as default scheduling.

6.5.3. Typedefs

typedef *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2* **CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR**

typedef *CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2* **CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR**

typedef *CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1* **CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS**

typedef *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1* **CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES**

typedef *CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1* **CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC**

typedef *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1* **CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC**

typedef *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1*
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC

typedef *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1*
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC

typedef *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1*
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS

typedef *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1*
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS

typedef *CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP_v1 **CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP**

typedef *CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1* **CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v2* **CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2* **CUDA_MEMCPY2D**

typedef *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2* **CUDA_MEMCPY3D**

typedef *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP_v1* **CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP**

typedef *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1* **CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER**

typedef *CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1* **CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v1* **CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS**

typedef *CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1* **CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS**

typedef *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1* **CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC**

typedef *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1* **CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC**

typedef *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1* **CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC**

typedef *CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1* **CUaccessPolicyWindow**

Access policy window.

typedef struct CUarray_st ***CUarray**

CUDA array.

typedef *CUarrayMapInfo_v1* **CUarrayMapInfo**

typedef void (***CUasyncCallback**)(*CUasyncNotificationInfo* *info, void *userData, *CUasyncCallbackHandle* callback)

CUDA async notification callback.

Param info
Information describing what actions to take as a result of this notification.

Param userData
Pointer to user defined data provided at callback registration.

Param callback
The callback handle associated with this specific callback.

typedef struct CUasyncCallbackEntry_st ***CUasyncCallbackHandle**

CUDA async notification callback handle.

typedef struct CUIcheckpointOperation_st ***CUcheckpointOperationHandle**

Handle for a CUDA custom storage checkpoint or restore operation awaiting completion.

typedef struct CUctx_st ***CUcontext**

A regular context handle.

typedef *CUdevice_v1* **CUdevice**

CUDA device.

typedef int **CUdevice_v1**

CUDA device.

typedef *CUdeviceptr_v2* **CUdeviceptr**

CUDA device pointer.

typedef unsigned int **CUdeviceptr_v2**

CUDA device pointer CUdeviceptr is defined as an unsigned integer type whose size matches the size of a pointer on the target platform.

typedef *CUdevprop_v1* **CUdevprop**

typedef *CUeglFrame_v1* **CUeglFrame**

typedef struct CUeglStreamConnection_st ***CUeglStreamConnection**
CUDA EGLSream Connection.

typedef struct CUevent_st ***CUevent**
CUDA event.

typedef *CUexecAffinityParam_v1* **CUexecAffinityParam**
Execution Affinity Parameters.

typedef *CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1* **CUexecAffinitySmCount**

typedef *CUextent3D_v1* **CUextent3D**

typedef struct CUextMemory_st ***CUexternalMemory**
CUDA external memory.

typedef struct CUextSemaphore_st ***CUexternalSemaphore**
CUDA external semaphore.

typedef struct CUfunc_st ***CUfunction**
CUDA function.

typedef struct CUgraph_st ***CUgraph**
CUDA graph.

typedef cuuint64_t **CUgraphConditionalHandle**
CUDA graph conditional handle.

typedef struct CUgraphDeviceUpdatableNode_st ***CUgraphDeviceNode**
CUDA graph device node handle.

typedef struct CUgraphExec_st ***CUgraphExec**
CUDA executable graph.

typedef *CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo_v1* **CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo**

typedef struct CUgraphNode_st ***CUgraphNode**
CUDA graph node.

typedef struct CUgraphicsResource_st ***CUgraphicsResource**
CUDA graphics interop resource.

typedef struct CUgreenCtx_st ***CUgreenCtx**

A green context handle. This handle can be used safely from only one CPU thread at a time. Created via *cuGreenCtxCreate*

typedef void (***CUhostFn**)(void *userData)

CUDA host function.

Param userData
Argument value passed to the function

typedef *CUipcEventHandle_v1* **CUipcEventHandle**

typedef *CUipcMemHandle_v1* **CUipcMemHandle**

typedef struct CUkern_st ***CUkernel**

CUDA kernel.

typedef *CUlaunchAttributeID* **CUkernelNodeAttrID**

typedef *CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1* **CUkernelNodeAttrValue**

typedef CUlaunchAttributeValue **CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1**

typedef struct CUlib_st ***CUlibrary**

CUDA library.

typedef struct CUlinkState_st ***CUlinkState**

typedef *CUmemAccessDesc_v1* **CUmemAccessDesc**

typedef *CUmemAllocationProp_v1* **CUmemAllocationProp**

typedef *CUmemFabricHandle_v1* **CUmemFabricHandle**

typedef *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle_v1* **CUmemGenericAllocationHandle**

typedef unsigned long long **CUmemGenericAllocationHandle_v1**

typedef *CUmemLocation_v1* **CUmemLocation**

typedef *CUmemPoolProps_v1* **CUmemPoolProps**

typedef *CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1* **CUmemPoolPtrExportData**

typedef *CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1* **CUmemcpy3DOperand**

typedef *CUmemcpyAttributes_v1* **CUmemcpyAttributes**

typedef struct CUmemPoolHandle_st ***CUmemoryPool**

CUDA memory pool.

typedef struct CUmipmappedArray_st ***CUmipmappedArray**

CUDA mipmapped array.

typedef struct CUmod_st ***CUmodule**

CUDA module.

typedef *CUmulticastObjectProp_v1* **CUmulticastObjectProp**

typedef size_t (***CUoccupancyB2DSize**)(int blockSize)

Block size to per-block dynamic shared memory mapping for a certain kernel.

Param blockSize
Block size of the kernel.

Return
The dynamic shared memory needed by a block.

typedef *CUoffset3D_v1* **CUoffset3D**

typedef struct CUstream_st ***CUstream**

CUDA stream.

typedef *CUlaunchAttributeID* **CUstreamAttrID**

typedef *CUstreamAttrValue_v1* **CUstreamAttrValue**

typedef CUlaunchAttributeValue **CUstreamAttrValue_v1**

typedef CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1 **CUstreamBatchMemOpParams**

typedef void (***CUstreamCallback**)(*CUstream* hStream, *CUresult* status, void *userData)

CUDA stream callback.

Param hStream
The stream the callback was added to, as passed to *cuStreamAddCallback*. May be NULL.

Param status
CUDA_SUCCESS or any persistent error on the stream.

Param userData
User parameter provided at registration.

typedef *CUsurfObject_v1* **CUsurfObject**
An opaque value that represents a CUDA surface object.

typedef unsigned long long **CUsurfObject_v1**
An opaque value that represents a CUDA surface object.

typedef struct CUsurfref_st ***CUsurfref**
CUDA surface reference.

typedef *CUtexObject_v1* **CUtexObject**
An opaque value that represents a CUDA texture object.

typedef unsigned long long **CUtexObject_v1**
An opaque value that represents a CUDA texture object.

typedef struct CUtexref_st ***CUtexref**
CUDA texture reference.

typedef struct CUuserObject_st ***CUuserObject**
CUDA user object for graphs.

6.6. Device Management

This section describes the device management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuDeviceGet*(CUdevice *device, int ordinal)
Returns a handle to a compute device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetAttribute*(int *pi, CUdevice_attribute attrib, CUdevice dev)
Returns information about the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetCount*(int *count)
Returns the number of compute-capable devices.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*(CUmemoryPool *pool_out, CUdevice dev)
Returns the default mempool of a device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*(int *pi, CUexecAffinityType type, CUdevice dev)
Returns information about the execution affinity support of the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetHostAtomicCapabilities*(unsigned int *capabilities, const CUatomicOperation *operations, unsigned int count, CUdevice dev)
Queries details about atomic operations supported between the device and host.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetLuid*(char *luid, unsigned int *deviceNodeMask, CUdevice dev)
Return an LUID and device node mask for the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetMemPool*(CUmemoryPool *pool, CUdevice dev)
Gets the current mempool for a device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetName*(char *name, int len, CUdevice dev)
Returns an identifier string for the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes*(void *nvSciSyncAttrList, CUdevice dev, int flags)
Return NvSciSync attributes that this device can support.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetTexture1DLinearMaxWidth*(size_t *maxWidthInElements, CUarray_format format, unsigned numChannels, CUdevice dev)
Returns the maximum number of elements allocatable in a 1D linear texture for a given texture element size.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetUuid*(CUuuid *uuid, CUdevice dev)
Return an UUID for the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceSetMemPool*(CUdevice dev, CUmemoryPool pool)
Sets the current memory pool of a device.

CUresult *cuDeviceTotalMem*(size_t *bytes, CUdevice dev)
Returns the total amount of memory on the device.

CUresult *cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites*(CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesTarget target, CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesScope scope)
Blocks until remote writes are visible to the specified scope.

6.6.1. Functions

CUresult **cuDeviceGet**(*CUdevice* *device, int ordinal)

Returns a handle to a compute device.

Returns in `*device` a device handle given an ordinal in the range **[0, *cuDeviceGetCount()*-1]**.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGetLuid*, cuDeviceTotalMem, *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`device`** – - Returned device handle
- **`ordinal`** – - Device number to get handle for

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetAttribute**(int *pi, *CUdevice_attribute* attrib, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns information about the device.

Returns in `*pi` the integer value of the attribute `attrib` on device `dev`.

See also:

cuDeviceGetCount, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem, *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*, ::cudaDeviceGetAttribute, ::cudaGetDeviceProperties

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pi** – - Returned device attribute value
- **attrib** – - Device attribute to query
- **dev** – - Device handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetCount**(int *count)

Returns the number of compute-capable devices.

Returns in `*count` the number of devices with compute capability greater than or equal to 2.0 that are available for execution. If there is no such device, *cuDeviceGetCount()* returns 0.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGetLuid*, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem, *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*, ::cudaGetDeviceCount

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

count – - Returned number of compute-capable devices

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool**(*CUmemoryPool* *pool_out, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns the default mempool of a device.

The default mempool of a device contains device memory from that device.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemPoolTrimTo*, *cuMemPoolGetAttribute*, *cuMemPoolSetAttribute*, *cuMemPoolSetAccess*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport**(int *pi, *CUexecAffinityType* type, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns information about the execution affinity support of the device.

Returns in `*pi` whether execution affinity type `type` is supported by device `dev`. The supported types are:

- *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT*: 1 if context with limited SMs is supported by the device, or 0 if not;

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pi** – - 1 if the execution affinity type `type` is supported by the device, or 0 if not
- **type** – - Execution affinity type to query
- **dev** – - Device handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetHostAtomicCapabilities**(unsigned int *capabilities, const *CUatomicOperation* *operations, unsigned int count, *CUdevice* dev)

Queries details about atomic operations supported between the device and host.

Returns in `*capabilities` the details about requested atomic `*operations` over the the link between `dev` and the host. The allocated size of `*operations` and `*capabilities` must be `count`.

For each *CUatomicOperation* in `*operations`, the corresponding result in `*capabilities` will be a bitmask indicating which of *CUatomicOperationCapability* the link supports natively.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE* if `dev` is not valid.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if `*capabilities` or `*operations` is NULL, if `count` is 0, or if any of `*operations` is not valid.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetP2PAtomicCapabilities*, ::cudaDeviceGeHostAtomicCapabilities

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **capabilities** – - Returned capability details of each requested operation
- **operations** – - Requested operations
- **count** – - Count of requested operations and size of capabilities
- **dev** – - Device handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetLuid**(char *luid, unsigned int *deviceNodeMask, *CUdevice* dev)

Return an LUID and device node mask for the device.

Return identifying information (`luid` and `deviceNodeMask`) to allow matching device with graphics APIs.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem, *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*, ::cudaGetDeviceProperties

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **luid** – - Returned LUID
- **deviceNodeMask** – - Returned device node mask
- **dev** – - Device to get identifier string for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetMemPool**(*CUmemoryPool* *pool, *CUdevice* dev)

Gets the current mempool for a device.

Returns the last pool provided to *cuDeviceSetMemPool* for this device or the device's default memory pool if *cuDeviceSetMemPool* has never been called. By default the current mempool is

the default mempool for a device. Otherwise the returned pool must have been set with *cuDeviceSetMemPool*.

See also:

cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuDeviceSetMemPool*

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetName**(char *name, int len, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns an identifier string for the device.

Returns an ASCII string identifying the device `dev` in the NULL-terminated string pointed to by `name`. `len` specifies the maximum length of the string that may be returned. `name` is shortened to the specified `len`, if `len` is less than the device name

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGetLuid*, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem, *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*, ::cudaGetDeviceProperties

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **name** – - Returned identifier string for the device
- **len** – - Maximum length of string to store in `name`
- **dev** – - Device to get identifier string for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes**(void *nvSciSyncAttrList, *CUdevice* dev, int flags)

Return NvSciSync attributes that this device can support.

Returns in `nvSciSyncAttrList`, the properties of NvSciSync that this CUDA device, `dev` can support. The returned `nvSciSyncAttrList` can be used to create an NvSciSync object that matches this device's capabilities.

If NvSciSyncAttrKey_RequiredPerm field in `nvSciSyncAttrList` is already set this API will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

The applications should set `nvSciSyncAttrList` to a valid NvSciSyncAttrList failing which this API will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*.

The `flags` controls how applications intends to use the NvSciSync created from the `nvSciSyncAttrList`. The valid flags are:

- *CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_SIGNAL*, specifies that the applications intends to signal an NvSciSync on this CUDA device.

- *CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_WAIT*, specifies that the applications intends to wait on an NvSciSync on this CUDA device.

At least one of these flags must be set, failing which the API returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*. Both the flags are orthogonal to one another: a developer may set both these flags that allows to set both wait and signal specific attributes in the same `nvSciSyncAttrList`.

Note that this API updates the input `nvSciSyncAttrList` with values equivalent to the following public attribute key-values: NvSciSyncAttrKey_RequiredPerm is set to

- NvSciSyncAccessPerm_SignalOnly if *CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_SIGNAL* is set in `flags`.
- NvSciSyncAccessPerm_WaitOnly if *CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_WAIT* is set in `flags`.
- NvSciSyncAccessPerm_WaitSignal if both *CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_WAIT* and *CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_SIGNAL* are set in `flags`. NvSciSyncAttrKey_PrimitiveInfo is set to
- NvSciSyncAttrValPrimitiveType_SysmemSemaphore on any valid `device`.
- NvSciSyncAttrValPrimitiveType_Syncpoint if `device` is a Tegra device.
- NvSciSyncAttrValPrimitiveType_SysmemSemaphorePayload64b if `device` is GA10X+. NvSciSyncAttrKey_GpuId is set to the same UUID that is returned for this `device` from cuDeviceGetUuid.

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

See also:

cuImportExternalSemaphore, *cuDestroyExternalSemaphore*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Parameters

- **nvSciSyncAttrList** – - Return NvSciSync attributes supported.
- **dev** – - Valid Cuda Device to get NvSciSync attributes for.
- **flags** – - flags describing NvSciSync usage.

Returns

CUresult **cuDeviceGetTexture1DLinearMaxWidth**(size_t *maxWidthInElements, *CUarray_format* format, unsigned numChannels, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns the maximum number of elements allocatable in a 1D linear texture for a given texture element size.

Returns in `maxWidthInElements` the maximum number of texture elements allocatable in a 1D linear texture for given `format` and `numChannels`.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGet*, ::cudaMemGetInfo, cuDeviceTotalMem

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **maxWidthInElements** – - Returned maximum number of texture elements allocatable for given `format` and `numChannels`.
- **format** – - Texture format.
- **numChannels** – - Number of channels per texture element.
- **dev** – - Device handle.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetUuid**(*CUuuid* *uuid, *CUdevice* dev)

Return an UUID for the device.

Returns 16-octets identifying the device `dev` in the structure pointed by the `uuid`. If the device is in MIG mode, returns its MIG UUID which uniquely identifies the subscribed MIG compute instance.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, *cuDeviceGetLuid*, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem, ::cudaGetDeviceProperties

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **uuid** – - Returned UUID
- **dev** – - Device to get identifier string for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceSetMemPool**(*CUdevice* dev, *CUmemoryPool* pool)

Sets the current memory pool of a device.

The memory pool must be local to the specified device. *cuMemAllocAsync* allocates from the current mempool of the provided stream's device. By default, a device's current memory pool is its default memory pool.

See also:

cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuMemPoolDestroy*, *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*

Note: Use *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync* to specify asynchronous allocations from a device different than the one the stream runs on.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuDeviceTotalMem**(size_t *bytes, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns the total amount of memory on the device.

Returns in `*bytes` the total amount of memory available on the device `dev` in bytes.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGet*, *cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport*, ::cudaMemGetInfo

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **bytes** – - Returned memory available on device in bytes
- **dev** – - Device handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites**(*CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesTarget* target, *CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesScope* scope)

Blocks until remote writes are visible to the specified scope.

Blocks until GPUDirect RDMA writes to the target context via mappings created through APIs like nvidia_p2p_get_pages (see https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/gpudirect-rdma for more information), are visible to the specified scope.

If the scope equals or lies within the scope indicated by *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORD* the call will be a no-op and can be safely omitted for performance. This can be determined by comparing the numerical values between the two enums, with smaller scopes having smaller values.

On platforms that support GPUDirect RDMA writes via more than one path in hardware (see *CU_MEM_RANGE_FLAG_DMA_BUF_MAPPING_TYPE_PCIE*), the user should consider those paths as belonging to separate ordering domains. Note that in such cases CUDA driver will report both RDMA writes ordering and RDMA write scope as ALL_DEVICES and a call to cuFlushGPUDirectRDMA will be a no-op, but when these multiple paths are used simultaneously, it is the user's responsibility to ensure ordering by using mechanisms outside the scope of CUDA.

Users may query support for this API via ::CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_FLUSH_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_OPTIONS

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **target** – - The target of the operation, see *CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesTarget*
- **scope** – - The scope of the operation, see *CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesScope*

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

6.7. Device Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the device management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuDeviceComputeCapability*(int *major, int *minor, CUdevice dev)
Returns the compute capability of the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetProperties*(CUdevprop *prop, CUdevice dev)
Returns properties for a selected device.

6.7.1. Functions

CUresult **cuDeviceComputeCapability**(int *major, int *minor, *CUdevice* dev)
Returns the compute capability of the device.

Deprecated:

This function was deprecated as of CUDA 5.0 and its functionality superseded by *cuDeviceGetAttribute()*.

Returns in `*major` and `*minor` the major and minor revision numbers that define the compute capability of the device `dev`.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **major** – - Major revision number
- **minor** – - Minor revision number
- **dev** – - Device handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetProperties**(*CUdevprop* *prop, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns properties for a selected device.

Deprecated:

This function was deprecated as of CUDA 5.0 and replaced by *cuDeviceGetAttribute()*.

Returns in `*prop` the properties of device `dev`. The CUdevprop structure is defined as:

```
   typedef struct CUdevprop_st {
   int maxThreadsPerBlock;
   int maxThreadsDim[3];
   int maxGridSize[3];
   int sharedMemPerBlock;
   int totalConstantMemory;
   int SIMDWidth;
   int memPitch;
   int regsPerBlock;
   int clockRate;
   int textureAlign
} CUdevprop;
```

where:

- ::maxThreadsPerBlock is the maximum number of threads per block;
- ::maxThreadsDim[3] is the maximum sizes of each dimension of a block;
- ::maxGridSize[3] is the maximum sizes of each dimension of a grid;
- ::sharedMemPerBlock is the total amount of shared memory available per block in bytes;
- ::totalConstantMemory is the total amount of constant memory available on the device in bytes;
- ::SIMDWidth is the warp size;
- ::memPitch is the maximum pitch allowed by the memory copy functions that involve memory regions allocated through cuMemAllocPitch();

- ::regsPerBlock is the total number of registers available per block;
- ::clockRate is the clock frequency in kilohertz;
- ::textureAlign is the alignment requirement; texture base addresses that are aligned to ::textureAlign bytes do not need an offset applied to texture fetches.

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, *cuDeviceGetCount*, *cuDeviceGetName*, cuDeviceGetUuid, *cuDeviceGet*, cuDeviceTotalMem

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **prop** – - Returned properties of device
- **dev** – - Device to get properties for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

6.8. Direct3D 10 Interoperability

This section describes the Direct3D 10 interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Note that mapping of Direct3D 10 resources is performed with the graphics API agnostic, resource mapping interface described in *Graphics Interoperability*.

6.8.1. Direct3D 10 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 10 interoperability functionality.

Enumerations

CUD3D10map_flags
Flags to map or unmap a resource.

CUD3D10register_flags
Flags to register a resource.

Functions

CUresult *cuD3D10CtxCreate*(CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 10.

CUresult *cuD3D10CtxCreateOnDevice*(CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 10.

CUresult *cuD3D10GetDirect3DDevice*(ID3D10Device **ppD3DDevice)
Get the Direct3D 10 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

CUresult *cuD3D10MapResources*(unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)
Map Direct3D resources for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D10RegisterResource*(ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D resource for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedArray*(CUarray *pArray, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)
Get an array through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPitch*(size_t *pPitch, size_t *pPitchSlice, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)
Get the pitch of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer*(CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)
Get a pointer through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedSize*(size_t *pSize, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)
Get the size of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D10ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions*(size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)
Get the dimensions of a registered surface.

CUresult *cuD3D10ResourceSetMapFlags*(ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Set usage flags for mapping a Direct3D resource.

CUresult *cuD3D10UnmapResources*(unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)
Unmap Direct3D resources.

CUresult *cuD3D10UnregisterResource*(ID3D10Resource *pResource)
Unregister a Direct3D resource.

6.8.1.1 Enumerations

enum **CUD3D10map_flags**

Flags to map or unmap a resource.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY** = 0x01

enumerator **CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD** = 0x02

enum **CUD3D10register_flags**

Flags to register a resource.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY** = 0x01

6.8.1.2 Functions

CUresult **cuD3D10CtxCreate**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 10.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with a D3D10 device in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuD3D10GetDevice, *cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned newly created CUDA context
- **pCudaDevice** – - Returned pointer to the device on which the context was created

- **Flags** – - Context creation flags (see cuCtxCreate() for details)
- **pD3DDevice** – - Direct3D device to create interoperability context with

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D10CtxCreateOnDevice**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice, *CUdevice* cudaDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 10.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with a D3D10 device in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuD3D10GetDevices, *cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned newly created CUDA context
- **flags** – - Context creation flags (see cuCtxCreate() for details)
- **pD3DDevice** – - Direct3D device to create interoperability context with
- **cudaDevice** – - The CUDA device on which to create the context. This device must be among the devices returned when querying ::CU_D3D10_DEVICES_ALL from *cuD3D10GetDevices*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D10GetDirect3DDevice**(ID3D10Device **ppD3DDevice)

Get the Direct3D 10 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with a D3D10 device in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuD3D10GetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ppD3DDevice – - Returned Direct3D device corresponding to CUDA context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuD3D10MapResources**(unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)

Map Direct3D resources for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Maps the `count` Direct3D resources in `ppResources` for access by CUDA.

The resources in `ppResources` may be accessed in CUDA kernels until they are unmapped. Direct3D should not access any resources while they are mapped by CUDA. If an application does so, the results are undefined.

This function provides the synchronization guarantee that any Direct3D calls issued before *cuD3D10MapResources()* will complete before any CUDA kernels issued after *cuD3D10MapResources()* begin.

If any of `ppResources` have not been registered for use with CUDA or if `ppResources` contains any duplicate entries, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If any of `ppResources` are presently mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of resources to map for CUDA
- **ppResources** – - Resources to map for CUDA

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D10RegisterResource**(ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

Register a Direct3D resource for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Registers the Direct3D resource `pResource` for access by CUDA.

If this call is successful, then the application will be able to map and unmap this resource until it is unregistered through *cuD3D10UnregisterResource()*. Also on success, this call will increase the internal reference count on `pResource`. This reference count will be decremented when this resource is unregistered through *cuD3D10UnregisterResource()*.

This call is potentially high-overhead and should not be called every frame in interactive applications.

The type of `pResource` must be one of the following.

- ::ID3D10Buffer: Cannot be used with `Flags` set to CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY.
- ::ID3D10Texture1D: No restrictions.
- ::ID3D10Texture2D: No restrictions.
- ::ID3D10Texture3D: No restrictions.

The `Flags` argument specifies the mechanism through which CUDA will access the Direct3D resource. The following values are allowed.

- CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies that CUDA will access this resource through a *CUdeviceptr*. The pointer, size, and (for textures), pitch for each subresource of this allocation may be queried through cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer(), cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedSize(), and cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPitch() respectively. This option is valid for all resource types.
- CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY: Specifies that CUDA will access this resource through a *CUarray* queried on a sub-resource basis through *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedArray()*. This option is only valid for resources of type ::ID3D10Texture1D, ::ID3D10Texture2D, and ::ID3D10Texture3D.

Not all Direct3D resources of the above types may be used for interoperability with CUDA. The following are some limitations.

- The primary rendertarget may not be registered with CUDA.
- Resources allocated as shared may not be registered with CUDA.
- Textures which are not of a format which is 1, 2, or 4 channels of 8, 16, or 32-bit integer or floating-point data cannot be shared.
- Surfaces of depth or stencil formats cannot be shared.

If Direct3D interoperability is not initialized on this context then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned. If `pResource` is of incorrect type or is already registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` cannot be registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pResource** – - Resource to register
- **Flags** – - Parameters for resource registration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedArray**(*CUarray* *pArray, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

Get an array through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pArray` an array through which the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `SubResource` may be accessed. The value set in `pArray` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

If `pResource` is not registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

For usage requirements of the `SubResource` parameter, see cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pArray** – - Returned array corresponding to subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access

- **SubResource** – - Subresource of pResource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPitch**(size_t *pPitch, size_t *pPitchSlice, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

Get the pitch of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pPitch` and `*pPitchSlice` the pitch and Z-slice pitch of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `SubResource`. The values set in `pPitch` and `pPitchSlice` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

The pitch and Z-slice pitch values may be used to compute the location of a sample on a surface as follows.

For a 2D surface, the byte offset of the sample at position **x**, **y** from the base pointer of the surface is:

y * **pitch** + (**bytes per pixel**) * **x**

For a 3D surface, the byte offset of the sample at position **x**, **y**, **z** from the base pointer of the surface is:

z* **slicePitch** + **y** * **pitch** + (**bytes per pixel**) * **x**

Both parameters `pPitch` and `pPitchSlice` are optional and may be set to NULL.

If `pResource` is not of type ::IDirect3DBaseTexture10 or one of its sub-types or if `pResource` has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

For usage requirements of the `SubResource` parameter, see cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pPitch** – - Returned pitch of subresource
- **pPitchSlice** – - Returned Z-slice pitch of subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access

- **SubResource** – - Subresource of pResource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer**(*CUdeviceptr* *pDevPtr, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

Get a pointer through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pDevPtr` the base pointer of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `SubResource`. The value set in `pDevPtr` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

If `pResource` is not registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

If `pResource` is of type ::ID3D10Buffer, then `SubResource` must be 0. If `pResource` is of any other type, then the value of `SubResource` must come from the subresource calculation in ::D3D10CalcSubResource().

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pDevPtr** – - Returned pointer corresponding to subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **SubResource** – - Subresource of pResource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedSize**(size_t *pSize, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

Get the size of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pSize` the size of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `SubResource`. The value set in `pSize` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

If `pResource` has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

For usage requirements of the `SubResource` parameter, see cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pSize** – - Returned size of subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **SubResource** – - Subresource of pResource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D10ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions**(size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

Get the dimensions of a registered surface.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pWidth`, `*pHeight`, and `*pDepth` the dimensions of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `SubResource`.

Because anti-aliased surfaces may have multiple samples per pixel, it is possible that the dimensions of a resource will be an integer factor larger than the dimensions reported by the Direct3D runtime.

The parameters `pWidth`, `pHeight`, and `pDepth` are optional. For 2D surfaces, the value returned in `*pDepth` will be 0.

If `pResource` is not of type ::IDirect3DBaseTexture10 or ::IDirect3DSurface10 or if `pResource` has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned.

For usage requirements of the SubResource parameter, see cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pWidth** – - Returned width of surface
- **pHeight** – - Returned height of surface
- **pDepth** – - Returned depth of surface
- **pResource** – - Registered resource to access
- **SubResource** – - Subresource of pResource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuD3D10ResourceSetMapFlags**(ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

Set usage flags for mapping a Direct3D resource.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Set flags for mapping the Direct3D resource pResource.

Changes to flags will take effect the next time pResource is mapped. The Flags argument may be any of the following.

- CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA kernels. This is the default value.
- CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not write to this resource.
- CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

If pResource has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If pResource is presently mapped for access by CUDA then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pResource** – - Registered resource to set flags for
- **Flags** – - Parameters for resource mapping

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D10UnmapResources**(unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)

Unmap Direct3D resources.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Unmaps the `count` Direct3D resources in `ppResources`.

This function provides the synchronization guarantee that any CUDA kernels issued before *cuD3D10UnmapResources()* will complete before any Direct3D calls issued after *cuD3D10UnmapResources()* begin.

If any of `ppResources` have not been registered for use with CUDA or if `ppResources` contains any duplicate entries, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If any of `ppResources` are not presently mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnmapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of resources to unmap for CUDA
- **ppResources** – - Resources to unmap for CUDA

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D10UnregisterResource**(ID3D10Resource *pResource)

Unregister a Direct3D resource.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Unregisters the Direct3D resource `pResource` so it is not accessible by CUDA unless registered again.

If `pResource` is not registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

pResource – - Resources to unregister

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

Enumerations

CUd3d10DeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D10 device.

Functions

CUresult *cuD3D10GetDevice*(CUdevice *pCudaDevice, IDXGIAdapter *pAdapter)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

CUresult *cuD3D10GetDevices*(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, ID3D10Device *pD3D10Device, CUd3d10DeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 10 device.

CUresult *cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, ID3D10Resource *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)

Register a Direct3D 10 resource for access by CUDA.

APIs

Direct3D 10 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 10 interoperability functionality.

6.8.2. Enumerations

enum **CUd3d10DeviceList**

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D10 device.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D10_DEVICE_LIST_ALL** = 0x01

The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by a D3D10 device.

enumerator **CU_D3D10_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME** = 0x02

The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by a D3D10 device in its currently rendering frame.

enumerator **CU_D3D10_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME** = 0x03

The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by a D3D10 device in the next frame.

6.8.3. Functions

CUresult **cuD3D10GetDevice**(*CUdevice* *pCudaDevice, IDXGIAdapter *pAdapter)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

Returns in `*pCudaDevice` the CUDA-compatible device corresponding to the adapter `pAdapter` obtained from ::IDXGIFactory::EnumAdapters.

If no device on `pAdapter` is CUDA-compatible then the call will fail.

See also:

cuD3D10GetDevices, ::cudaD3D10GetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDevice** – - Returned CUDA device corresponding to `pAdapter`
- **pAdapter** – - Adapter to query for CUDA device

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D10GetDevices**(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, ID3D10Device *pD3D10Device, *CUd3d10DeviceList* deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 10 device.

Returns in `*pCudaDeviceCount` the number of CUDA-compatible device corresponding to the Direct3D 10 device `pD3D10Device`. Also returns in `*pCudaDevices` at most `cudaDeviceCount` of the CUDA-compatible devices corresponding to the Direct3D 10 device `pD3D10Device`.

If any of the GPUs being used to render `pDevice` are not CUDA capable then the call will return *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*.

See also:

cuD3D10GetDevice, ::cudaD3D10GetDevices

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDeviceCount** – - Returned number of CUDA devices corresponding to pD3D10Device
- **pCudaDevices** – - Returned CUDA devices corresponding to pD3D10Device
- **cudaDeviceCount** – - The size of the output device array pCudaDevices
- **pD3D10Device** – - Direct3D 10 device to query for CUDA devices
- **deviceList** – - The set of devices to return. This set may be *CU_D3D10_DEVICE_LIST_ALL* for all devices, *CU_D3D10_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME* for the devices used to render the current frame (in SLI), or *CU_D3D10_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME* for the devices used to render the next frame (in SLI).

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, ID3D10Resource *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)

Register a Direct3D 10 resource for access by CUDA.

Registers the Direct3D 10 resource `pD3DResource` for access by CUDA and returns a CUDA handle to `pD3Dresource` in `pCudaResource`. The handle returned in `pCudaResource` may be used to map and unmap this resource until it is unregistered. On success this call will increase the internal reference count on `pD3DResource`. This reference count will be decremented when this resource is unregistered through *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource()*.

This call is potentially high-overhead and should not be called every frame in interactive applications.

The type of `pD3DResource` must be one of the following.

- ::ID3D10Buffer: may be accessed through a device pointer.
- ::ID3D10Texture1D: individual subresources of the texture may be accessed via arrays
- ::ID3D10Texture2D: individual subresources of the texture may be accessed via arrays
- ::ID3D10Texture3D: individual subresources of the texture may be accessed via arrays

The `Flags` argument may be used to specify additional parameters at register time. The valid values for this parameter are

- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_SURFACE_LDST: Specifies that CUDA will bind this resource to a surface reference.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_TEXTURE_GATHER: Specifies that CUDA will perform texture gather operations on this resource.

Not all Direct3D resources of the above types may be used for interoperability with CUDA. The following are some limitations.

- The primary rendertarget may not be registered with CUDA.
- Textures which are not of a format which is 1, 2, or 4 channels of 8, 16, or 32-bit integer or floating-point data cannot be shared.
- Surfaces of depth or stencil formats cannot be shared.

A complete list of supported DXGI formats is as follows. For compactness the notation A_{B,C,D} represents A_B, A_C, and A_D.

- DXGI_FORMAT_A8_UNORM
- DXGI_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM
- DXGI_FORMAT_B8G8R8X8_UNORM
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16_FLOAT
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_{FLOAT,SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16G16_{FLOAT,SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32_FLOAT
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_{FLOAT,SINT,UINT}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32G32_{FLOAT,SINT,UINT}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32_{SINT,UINT}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM,UNORM_SRGB}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R8G8_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R8_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}

If `pD3DResource` is of incorrect type or is already registered then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pD3DResource` cannot be registered then *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* is returned. If `Flags` is not one of the above specified value then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaResource** – - Returned graphics resource handle
- **pD3DResource** – - Direct3D resource to register
- **Flags** – - Parameters for resource registration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

6.9. Direct3D 11 Interoperability

This section describes the Direct3D 11 interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Note that mapping of Direct3D 11 resources is performed with the graphics API agnostic, resource mapping interface described in *Graphics Interoperability*.

6.9.1. Direct3D 11 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 11 interoperability functionality.

Functions

CUresult *cuD3D11CtxCreate*(CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 11.

CUresult *cuD3D11CtxCreateOnDevice*(CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 11.

CUresult *cuD3D11GetDirect3DDevice*(ID3D11Device **ppD3DDevice)
Get the Direct3D 11 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

6.9.1.1 Functions

CUresult **cuD3D11CtxCreate**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 11.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with a D3D11 device in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuD3D11GetDevice, *cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned newly created CUDA context
- **pCudaDevice** – - Returned pointer to the device on which the context was created
- **Flags** – - Context creation flags (see cuCtxCreate() for details)
- **pD3DDevice** – - Direct3D device to create interoperability context with

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D11CtxCreateOnDevice**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice, *CUdevice* cudaDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 11.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with a D3D11 device in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuD3D11GetDevices, *cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned newly created CUDA context
- **flags** – - Context creation flags (see cuCtxCreate() for details)
- **pD3DDevice** – - Direct3D device to create interoperability context with
- **cudaDevice** – - The CUDA device on which to create the context. This device must be among the devices returned when querying ::CU_D3D11_DEVICES_ALL from *cuD3D11GetDevices*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D11GetDirect3DDevice**(ID3D11Device **ppD3DDevice)

Get the Direct3D 11 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with a D3D11 device in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuD3D11GetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ppD3DDevice – - Returned Direct3D device corresponding to CUDA context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

Enumerations

CUd3d11DeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D11 device.

Functions

CUresult *cuD3D11GetDevice*(CUdevice *pCudaDevice, IDXGIAdapter *pAdapter)
Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

CUresult *cuD3D11GetDevices*(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, ID3D11Device *pD3D11Device, CUd3d11DeviceList deviceList)
Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 11 device.

CUresult *cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, ID3D11Resource *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D 11 resource for access by CUDA.

APIs

Direct3D 11 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
This section describes deprecated Direct3D 11 interoperability functionality.

6.9.2. Enumerations

enum **CUd3d11DeviceList**

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D11 device.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_ALL** = 0x01
The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by a D3D11 device.

enumerator **CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME** = 0x02
The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by a D3D11 device in its currently rendering frame.

enumerator **CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME** = 0x03
The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by a D3D11 device in the next frame.

6.9.3. Functions

CUresult **cuD3D11GetDevice**(*CUdevice* *pCudaDevice, IDXGIAdapter *pAdapter)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

Returns in `*pCudaDevice` the CUDA-compatible device corresponding to the adapter `pAdapter` obtained from ::IDXGIFactory::EnumAdapters.

If no device on `pAdapter` is CUDA-compatible the call will return *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*.

See also:

cuD3D11GetDevices, ::cudaD3D11GetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDevice** – - Returned CUDA device corresponding to pAdapter
- **pAdapter** – - Adapter to query for CUDA device

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D11GetDevices**(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, ID3D11Device *pD3D11Device, *CUd3d11DeviceList* deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 11 device.

Returns in *pCudaDeviceCount the number of CUDA-compatible device corresponding to the Direct3D 11 device pD3D11Device. Also returns in *pCudaDevices at most cudaDeviceCount of the CUDA-compatible devices corresponding to the Direct3D 11 device pD3D11Device.

If any of the GPUs being used to render pDevice are not CUDA capable then the call will return *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*.

See also:

cuD3D11GetDevice, ::cudaD3D11GetDevices

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDeviceCount** – - Returned number of CUDA devices corresponding to pD3D11Device
- **pCudaDevices** – - Returned CUDA devices corresponding to pD3D11Device
- **cudaDeviceCount** – - The size of the output device array pCudaDevices
- **pD3D11Device** – - Direct3D 11 device to query for CUDA devices
- **deviceList** – - The set of devices to return. This set may be *CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_ALL* for all devices, *CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME* for the devices used to render the current frame (in SLI), or *CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME* for the devices used to render the next frame (in SLI).

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, ID3D11Resource *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)

Register a Direct3D 11 resource for access by CUDA.

Registers the Direct3D 11 resource `pD3DResource` for access by CUDA and returns a CUDA handle to `pD3Dresource` in `pCudaResource`. The handle returned in `pCudaResource` may be used to map and unmap this resource until it is unregistered. On success this call will increase the internal reference count on `pD3DResource`. This reference count will be decremented when this resource is unregistered through *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource()*.

This call is potentially high-overhead and should not be called every frame in interactive applications.

The type of `pD3DResource` must be one of the following.

- ::ID3D11Buffer: may be accessed through a device pointer.
- ::ID3D11Texture1D: individual subresources of the texture may be accessed via arrays
- ::ID3D11Texture2D: individual subresources of the texture may be accessed via arrays
- ::ID3D11Texture3D: individual subresources of the texture may be accessed via arrays

The `Flags` argument may be used to specify additional parameters at register time. The valid values for this parameter are

- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_SURFACE_LDST: Specifies that CUDA will bind this resource to a surface reference.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_TEXTURE_GATHER: Specifies that CUDA will perform texture gather operations on this resource.

Not all Direct3D resources of the above types may be used for interoperability with CUDA. The following are some limitations.

- The primary rendertarget may not be registered with CUDA.
- Textures which are not of a format which is 1, 2, or 4 channels of 8, 16, or 32-bit integer or floating-point data cannot be shared.
- Surfaces of depth or stencil formats cannot be shared.

A complete list of supported DXGI formats is as follows. For compactness the notation A_{B,C,D} represents A_B, A_C, and A_D.

- DXGI_FORMAT_A8_UNORM
- DXGI_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM
- DXGI_FORMAT_B8G8R8X8_UNORM
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16_FLOAT
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_{FLOAT,SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16G16_{FLOAT,SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R16_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32_FLOAT
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_{FLOAT,SINT,UINT}

- DXGI_FORMAT_R32G32_{FLOAT,SINT,UINT}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R32_{SINT,UINT}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM,UNORM_SRGB}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R8G8_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}
- DXGI_FORMAT_R8_{SINT,SNORM,UINT,UNORM}

If `pD3DResource` is of incorrect type or is already registered then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pD3DResource` cannot be registered then *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* is returned. If `Flags` is not one of the above specified value then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`pCudaResource`** – - Returned graphics resource handle
- **`pD3DResource`** – - Direct3D resource to register
- **`Flags`** – - Parameters for resource registration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

6.10. Direct3D 9 Interoperability

This section describes the Direct3D 9 interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Note that mapping of Direct3D 9 resources is performed with the graphics API agnostic, resource mapping interface described in *Graphics Interoperability*.

6.10.1. Direct3D 9 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 9 interoperability functionality.

Enumerations

CUd3d9map_flags
Flags to map or unmap a resource.

CUd3d9register_flags
Flags to register a resource.

Functions

CUresult *cuD3D9Begin*(IDirect3DDevice9 *pDevice)

CUresult *cuD3D9End*(void)

CUresult *cuD3D9MapResources*(unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)
Map Direct3D resources for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D9MapVertexBuffer*(CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, size_t *pSize, IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

CUresult *cuD3D9RegisterResource*(IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D resource for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D9RegisterVertexBuffer*(IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

CUresult *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedArray*(CUarray *pArray, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)
Get an array through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPitch*(size_t *pPitch, size_t *pPitchSlice, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)
Get the pitch of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer*(CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)
Get the pointer through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedSize*(size_t *pSize, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)
Get the size of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuD3D9ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions*(size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)
Get the dimensions of a registered surface.

CUresult *cuD3D9ResourceSetMapFlags*(IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Set usage flags for mapping a Direct3D resource.

CUresult *cuD3D9UnmapResources*(unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)
Unmaps Direct3D resources.

CUresult *cuD3D9UnmapVertexBuffer*(IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

CUresult *cuD3D9UnregisterResource*(IDirect3DResource9 *pResource)
Unregister a Direct3D resource.

CUresult *cuD3D9UnregisterVertexBuffer*(IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

6.10.1.1 Enumerations

enum **CUd3d9map_flags**

Flags to map or unmap a resource.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY** = 0x01

enumerator **CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD** = 0x02

enum **CUd3d9register_flags**

Flags to register a resource.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY** = 0x01

6.10.1.2 Functions

CUresult **cuD3D9Begin**(IDirect3DDevice9 *pDevice)

CUresult **cuD3D9End**(void)

CUresult **cuD3D9MapResources**(unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)
Map Direct3D resources for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Maps the `count` Direct3D resources in `ppResource` for access by CUDA.

The resources in `ppResource` may be accessed in CUDA kernels until they are unmapped. Direct3D should not access any resources while they are mapped by CUDA. If an application does so the results are undefined.

This function provides the synchronization guarantee that any Direct3D calls issued before *cuD3D9MapResources()* will complete before any CUDA kernels issued after *cuD3D9MapResources()* begin.

If any of `ppResource` have not been registered for use with CUDA or if `ppResource` contains any duplicate entries, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If any of `ppResource` are presently mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of resources in ppResource
- **ppResource** – - Resources to map for CUDA usage

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9MapVertexBuffer**(*CUdeviceptr* *pDevPtr, size_t *pSize, IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

CUresult **cuD3D9RegisterResource**(IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

Register a Direct3D resource for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Registers the Direct3D resource `pResource` for access by CUDA.

If this call is successful, then the application will be able to map and unmap this resource until it is unregistered through *cuD3D9UnregisterResource()*. Also on success, this call will increase the internal reference count on `pResource`. This reference count will be decremented when this resource is unregistered through *cuD3D9UnregisterResource()*.

This call is potentially high-overhead and should not be called every frame in interactive applications.

The type of `pResource` must be one of the following.

- ::IDirect3DVertexBuffer9: Cannot be used with `Flags` set to CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY.

- ::IDirect3DIndexBuffer9: Cannot be used with `Flags` set to CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY.
- ::IDirect3DSurface9: Only stand-alone objects of type ::IDirect3DSurface9 may be explicitly shared. In particular, individual mipmap levels and faces of cube maps may not be registered directly. To access individual surfaces associated with a texture, one must register the base texture object. For restrictions on the `Flags` parameter, see type ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9.
- ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9: When a texture is registered, all surfaces associated with the all mipmap levels of all faces of the texture will be accessible to CUDA.

The `Flags` argument specifies the mechanism through which CUDA will access the Direct3D resource. The following values are allowed.

- CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies that CUDA will access this resource through a *CUdeviceptr*. The pointer, size, and (for textures), pitch for each subresource of this allocation may be queried through cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer(), cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedSize(), and cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPitch() respectively. This option is valid for all resource types.
- CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY: Specifies that CUDA will access this resource through a *CUarray* queried on a sub-resource basis through *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedArray()*. This option is only valid for resources of type ::IDirect3DSurface9 and subtypes of ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9.

Not all Direct3D resources of the above types may be used for interoperability with CUDA. The following are some limitations.

- The primary rendertarget may not be registered with CUDA.
- Resources allocated as shared may not be registered with CUDA.
- Any resources allocated in ::D3DPOOL_SYSTEMMEM or ::D3DPOOL_MANAGED may not be registered with CUDA.
- Textures which are not of a format which is 1, 2, or 4 channels of 8, 16, or 32-bit integer or floating-point data cannot be shared.
- Surfaces of depth or stencil formats cannot be shared.

If Direct3D interoperability is not initialized on this context, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned. If `pResource` is of incorrect type (e.g. is a non-stand-alone ::IDirect3DSurface9) or is already registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` cannot be registered then *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`pResource`** – - Resource to register for CUDA access

- **Flags** – - Flags for resource registration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9RegisterVertexBuffer**(IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

CUresult **cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedArray**(*CUarray* *pArray, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

Get an array through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pArray` an array through which the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource` which corresponds to `Face` and `Level` may be accessed. The value set in `pArray` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

If `pResource` is not registered then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

For usage requirements of `Face` and `Level` parameters, see cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pArray** – - Returned array corresponding to subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **Face** – - Face of resource to access
- **Level** – - Level of resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPitch**(size_t *pPitch, size_t *pPitchSlice, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

Get the pitch of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pPitch` and `*pPitchSlice` the pitch and Z-slice pitch of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `Face` and `Level`. The values set in `pPitch` and `pPitchSlice` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

The pitch and Z-slice pitch values may be used to compute the location of a sample on a surface as follows.

For a 2D surface, the byte offset of the sample at position **x**, **y** from the base pointer of the surface is:

y * **pitch** + (**bytes per pixel**) * **x**

For a 3D surface, the byte offset of the sample at position **x**, **y**, **z** from the base pointer of the surface is:

z* **slicePitch** + **y** * **pitch** + (**bytes per pixel**) * **x**

Both parameters `pPitch` and `pPitchSlice` are optional and may be set to NULL.

If `pResource` is not of type ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9 or one of its sub-types or if `pResource` has not been registered for use with CUDA, then ::cudaErrorInvalidResourceHandle is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped for access by CUDA then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

For usage requirements of `Face` and `Level` parameters, see cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pPitch** – - Returned pitch of subresource
- **pPitchSlice** – - Returned Z-slice pitch of subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **Face** – - Face of resource to access
- **Level** – - Level of resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*,

CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer**(*CUdeviceptr* *pDevPtr, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

Get the pointer through which to access a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pDevPtr` the base pointer of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `Face` and `Level`. The value set in `pDevPtr` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

If `pResource` is not registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

If `pResource` is of type ::IDirect3DCubeTexture9, then `Face` must one of the values enumerated by type ::D3DCUBEMAP_FACES. For all other types `Face` must be 0. If `Face` is invalid, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

If `pResource` is of type ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9, then `Level` must correspond to a valid mipmap level. At present only mipmap level 0 is supported. For all other types `Level` must be 0. If `Level` is invalid, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pDevPtr** – - Returned pointer corresponding to subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **Face** – - Face of resource to access
- **Level** – - Level of resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedSize**(size_t *pSize, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

Get the size of a subresource of a Direct3D resource which has been mapped for access by CUDA.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pSize` the size of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `Face` and `Level`. The value set in `pSize` may change every time that `pResource` is mapped.

If `pResource` has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` was not registered with usage flags CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pResource` is not mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

For usage requirements of `Face` and `Level` parameters, see cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pSize** – - Returned size of subresource
- **pResource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **Face** – - Face of resource to access
- **Level** – - Level of resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D9ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions**(size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

Get the dimensions of a registered surface.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Returns in `*pWidth`, `*pHeight`, and `*pDepth` the dimensions of the subresource of the mapped Direct3D resource `pResource`, which corresponds to `Face` and `Level`.

Because anti-aliased surfaces may have multiple samples per pixel, it is possible that the dimensions of a resource will be an integer factor larger than the dimensions reported by the Direct3D runtime.

The parameters `pWidth`, `pHeight`, and `pDepth` are optional. For 2D surfaces, the value returned in `*pDepth` will be 0.

If pResource is not of type ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9 or ::IDirect3DSurface9 or if pResource has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned.

For usage requirements of Face and Level parameters, see cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer().

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pWidth** – - Returned width of surface
- **pHeight** – - Returned height of surface
- **pDepth** – - Returned depth of surface
- **pResource** – - Registered resource to access
- **Face** – - Face of resource to access
- **Level** – - Level of resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuD3D9ResourceSetMapFlags**(IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

Set usage flags for mapping a Direct3D resource.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Set Flags for mapping the Direct3D resource pResource.

Changes to Flags will take effect the next time pResource is mapped. The Flags argument may be any of the following:

- CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA kernels. This is the default value.
- CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not write to this resource.
- CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

If pResource has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If pResource is presently mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pResource** – - Registered resource to set flags for
- **Flags** – - Parameters for resource mapping

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuD3D9UnmapResources**(unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)

Unmaps Direct3D resources.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Unmaps the `count` Direct3D resources in `ppResource`.

This function provides the synchronization guarantee that any CUDA kernels issued before *cuD3D9UnmapResources()* will complete before any Direct3D calls issued after *cuD3D9UnmapResources()* begin.

If any of `ppResource` have not been registered for use with CUDA or if `ppResource` contains any duplicate entries, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If any of `ppResource` are not presently mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnmapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of resources to unmap for CUDA
- **ppResource** – - Resources to unmap for CUDA

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9UnmapVertexBuffer**(IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

CUresult **cuD3D9UnregisterResource**(IDirect3DResource9 *pResource)

Unregister a Direct3D resource.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Unregisters the Direct3D resource `pResource` so it is not accessible by CUDA unless registered again.

If `pResource` is not registered, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

pResource – - Resource to unregister

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9UnregisterVertexBuffer**(IDirect3DVertexBuffer9 *pVB)

Enumerations

CUd3d9DeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D9 device.

Functions

CUresult *cuD3D9CtxCreate*(CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3DDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 9.

CUresult *cuD3D9CtxCreateOnDevice*(CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 9.

CUresult *cuD3D9GetDevice*(CUdevice *pCudaDevice, const char *pszAdapterName)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

CUresult *cuD3D9GetDevices*(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3D9Device, CUd3d9DeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 9 device.

CUresult *cuD3D9GetDirect3DDevice*(IDirect3DDevice9 **ppD3DDevice)
Get the Direct3D 9 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

CUresult *cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, IDirect3DResource9 *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D 9 resource for access by CUDA.

APIs

Direct3D 9 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
This section describes deprecated Direct3D 9 interoperability functionality.

6.10.2. Enumerations

enum **CUd3d9DeviceList**

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D9 device.

Values:

enumerator **CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_ALL** = 0x01

The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by a D3D9 device.

enumerator **CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME** = 0x02

The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by a D3D9 device in its currently rendering frame.

enumerator **CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME** = 0x03

The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by a D3D9 device in the next frame.

6.10.3. Functions

CUresult **cuD3D9CtxCreate**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3DDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 9.

Creates a new CUDA context, enables interoperability for that context with the Direct3D device `pD3DDevice`, and associates the created CUDA context with the calling thread. The created *CUcontext* will be returned in `*pCtx`. Direct3D resources from this device may be registered and mapped through the lifetime of this CUDA context. If `pCudaDevice` is non-NULL then the *CUdevice* on which this CUDA context was created will be returned in `*pCudaDevice`.

On success, this call will increase the internal reference count on `pD3DDevice`. This reference count will be decremented upon destruction of this context through cuCtxDestroy(). This context will cease to function if `pD3DDevice` is destroyed or encounters an error.

Note that this function is never required for correct functionality. Use of this function will result in accelerated interoperability only when the operating system is Windows Vista or Windows 7, and the device `pD3DDdevice` is not an IDirect3DDevice9Ex. In all other circumstances, this function is not necessary.

See also:

cuD3D9GetDevice, *cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned newly created CUDA context
- **pCudaDevice** – - Returned pointer to the device on which the context was created
- **Flags** – - Context creation flags (see cuCtxCreate() for details)
- **pD3DDevice** – - Direct3D device to create interoperability context with

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9CtxCreateOnDevice**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, unsigned int flags, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3DDevice, *CUdevice* cudaDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 9.

Creates a new CUDA context, enables interoperability for that context with the Direct3D device `pD3DDevice`, and associates the created CUDA context with the calling thread. The created *CUcontext* will be returned in `*pCtx`. Direct3D resources from this device may be registered and mapped through the lifetime of this CUDA context.

On success, this call will increase the internal reference count on `pD3DDevice`. This reference count will be decremented upon destruction of this context through cuCtxDestroy(). This context will cease to function if `pD3DDevice` is destroyed or encounters an error.

Note that this function is never required for correct functionality. Use of this function will result in accelerated interoperability only when the operating system is Windows Vista or Windows 7, and the device `pD3DDdevice` is not an IDirect3DDevice9Ex. In all other circumstances, this function is not necessary.

See also:

cuD3D9GetDevices, *cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned newly created CUDA context
- **flags** – - Context creation flags (see cuCtxCreate() for details)
- **pD3DDevice** – - Direct3D device to create interoperability context with

- **cudaDevice** – - The CUDA device on which to create the context. This device must be among the devices returned when querying ::CU_D3D9_DEVICES_ALL from *cuD3D9GetDevices*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9GetDevice**(*CUdevice* *pCudaDevice, const char *pszAdapterName)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

Returns in `*pCudaDevice` the CUDA-compatible device corresponding to the adapter name `pszAdapterName` obtained from ::EnumDisplayDevices() or ::IDirect3D9::GetAdapterIdentifier().

If no device on the adapter with name `pszAdapterName` is CUDA-compatible, then the call will fail.

See also:

cuD3D9CtxCreate, ::cudaD3D9GetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDevice** – - Returned CUDA device corresponding to pszAdapterName
- **pszAdapterName** – - Adapter name to query for device

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9GetDevices**(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3D9Device, *CUd3d9DeviceList* deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 9 device.

Returns in `*pCudaDeviceCount` the number of CUDA-compatible device corresponding to the Direct3D 9 device `pD3D9Device`. Also returns in `*pCudaDevices` at most `cudaDeviceCount` of the CUDA-compatible devices corresponding to the Direct3D 9 device `pD3D9Device`.

If any of the GPUs being used to render `pDevice` are not CUDA capable then the call will return *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*.

See also:

cuD3D9CtxCreate, ::cudaD3D9GetDevices

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDeviceCount** – - Returned number of CUDA devices corresponding to pD3D9Device
- **pCudaDevices** – - Returned CUDA devices corresponding to pD3D9Device
- **cudaDeviceCount** – - The size of the output device array pCudaDevices
- **pD3D9Device** – - Direct3D 9 device to query for CUDA devices
- **deviceList** – - The set of devices to return. This set may be *CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_ALL* for all devices, *CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME* for the devices used to render the current frame (in SLI), or *CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME* for the devices used to render the next frame (in SLI).

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuD3D9GetDirect3DDevice**(IDirect3DDevice9 **ppD3DDevice)

Get the Direct3D 9 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

Returns in *ppD3DDevice the Direct3D device against which this CUDA context was created in cuD3D9CtxCreate().

See also:

cuD3D9GetDevice, ::cudaD3D9GetDirect3DDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

ppD3DDevice – - Returned Direct3D device corresponding to CUDA context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_GRAPHICS_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, IDirect3DResource9 *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)

Register a Direct3D 9 resource for access by CUDA.

Registers the Direct3D 9 resource pD3DResource for access by CUDA and returns a CUDA handle to pD3Dresource in pCudaResource. The handle returned in pCudaResource may be used to map and unmap this resource until it is unregistered. On success this call will increase the internal reference count on pD3DResource. This reference count will be decremented when this resource is unregistered through *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource()*.

This call is potentially high-overhead and should not be called every frame in interactive applications.

The type of pD3DResource must be one of the following.

- ::IDirect3DVertexBuffer9: may be accessed through a device pointer
- ::IDirect3DIndexBuffer9: may be accessed through a device pointer
- ::IDirect3DSurface9: may be accessed through an array. Only stand-alone objects of type ::IDirect3DSurface9 may be explicitly shared. In particular, individual mipmap levels and faces of cube maps may not be registered directly. To access individual surfaces associated with a texture, one must register the base texture object.
- ::IDirect3DBaseTexture9: individual surfaces on this texture may be accessed through an array.

The `Flags` argument may be used to specify additional parameters at register time. The valid values for this parameter are

- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_SURFACE_LDST: Specifies that CUDA will bind this resource to a surface reference.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_TEXTURE_GATHER: Specifies that CUDA will perform texture gather operations on this resource.

Not all Direct3D resources of the above types may be used for interoperability with CUDA. The following are some limitations.

- The primary rendertarget may not be registered with CUDA.
- Resources allocated as shared may not be registered with CUDA.
- Textures which are not of a format which is 1, 2, or 4 channels of 8, 16, or 32-bit integer or floating-point data cannot be shared.
- Surfaces of depth or stencil formats cannot be shared.

A complete list of supported formats is as follows:

- D3DFMT_L8
- D3DFMT_L16
- D3DFMT_A8R8G8B8
- D3DFMT_X8R8G8B8
- D3DFMT_G16R16
- D3DFMT_A8B8G8R8
- D3DFMT_A8
- D3DFMT_A8L8
- D3DFMT_Q8W8V8U8
- D3DFMT_V16U16
- D3DFMT_A16B16G16R16F
- D3DFMT_A16B16G16R16
- D3DFMT_R32F
- D3DFMT_G16R16F
- D3DFMT_A32B32G32R32F

- D3DFMT_G32R32F
- D3DFMT_R16F

If Direct3D interoperability is not initialized for this context using cuD3D9CtxCreate then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned. If `pD3DResource` is of incorrect type or is already registered then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `pD3DResource` cannot be registered then *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* is returned. If `Flags` is not one of the above specified value then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuD3D9CtxCreate, *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`pCudaResource`** – - Returned graphics resource handle
- **`pD3DResource`** – - Direct3D resource to register
- **`Flags`** – - Parameters for resource registration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

6.11. Driver Entry Point Access

This section describes the driver entry point access functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuGetProcAddress*(const char *symbol, void **pfn, int cudaVersion, cuuint64_t flags, CUdriverProcAddressQueryResult *symbolStatus)
Returns the requested driver API function pointer.

6.11.1. Functions

CUresult **cuGetProcAddress**(const char *symbol, void **pfn, int cudaVersion, cuuint64_t flags, *CUdriverProcAddressQueryResult* *symbolStatus)

Returns the requested driver API function pointer.

Returns in `**pfn` the address of the CUDA driver function for the requested CUDA version and flags.

The CUDA version is specified as (1000 * major + 10 * minor), so CUDA 11.2 should be specified as 11020. For a requested driver symbol, if the specified CUDA version is greater than or equal to the CUDA version in which the driver symbol was introduced, this API will return the function pointer to the corresponding versioned function. If the specified CUDA version is greater than the driver version, the API will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

The pointer returned by the API should be cast to a function pointer matching the requested driver function's definition in the API header file. The function pointer typedef can be picked up from the corresponding typedefs header file. For example, cudaTypedefs.h consists of function pointer typedefs for driver APIs defined in cuda.h.

The API will return *CUDA_SUCCESS* and set the returned `pfn` to NULL if the requested driver function is not supported on the platform, no ABI compatible driver function exists for the specified `cudaVersion` or if the driver symbol is invalid.

It will also set the optional `symbolStatus` to one of the values in *CUdriverProcAddressQueryResult* with the following meanings:

- *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_SUCCESS* - The requested symbol was succesfully found based on input arguments and `pfn` is valid
- *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND* - The requested symbol was not found
- *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_VERSION_NOT_SUFFICIENT* - The requested symbol was found but is not supported by cudaVersion specified

The requested flags can be:

- *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_DEFAULT*: This is the default mode. This is equivalent to *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_PER_THREAD_DEFAULT_STREAM* if the code is compiled with —default-stream per-thread compilation flag or the macro CUDA_API_PER_THREAD_DEFAULT_STREAM is defined; *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_LEGACY_STREAM* otherwise.
- *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_LEGACY_STREAM*: This will enable the search for all driver symbols that match the requested driver symbol name except the corresponding per-thread versions.
- *CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_PER_THREAD_DEFAULT_STREAM*: This will enable the search for all driver symbols that match the requested driver symbol name including the per-thread versions. If a per-thread version is not found, the API will return the legacy version of the driver function.

See also:

::cudaGetDriverEntryPointByVersion

Note: Version mixing among CUDA-defined types and driver API versions is strongly discouraged and doing so can result in an undefined behavior. More here.

Parameters

- **symbol** – - The base name of the driver API function to look for. As an example, for the driver API ::cuMemAlloc_v2, `symbol` would be cuMemAlloc and `cudaVersion` would be the ABI compatible CUDA version for the _v2 variant.
- **pfn** – - Location to return the function pointer to the requested driver function
- **cudaVersion** – - The CUDA version to look for the requested driver symbol.
- **flags** – - Flags to specify search options.
- **symbolStatus** – - Optional location to store the status of the search for `symbol` based on `cudaVersion`. See *CUdriverProcAddressQueryResult* for possible values.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.12. EGL Interoperability

This section describes the EGL interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, CUstream *pStream, unsigned int timeout)**
Acquire an image frame from the EGLStream with CUDA as a consumer.

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream)**
Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a consumer.

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamConsumerConnectWithFlags*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream, unsigned int flags)**
Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a consumer with given flags.

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn)**
Disconnect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStream .

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, CUgraphicsResource pCudaResource, CUstream *pStream)**
Releases the last frame acquired from the EGLStream.

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamProducerConnect*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream, EGLint width, EGLint height)**
Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a producer.

CUresult ***cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect*****(CUeglStreamConnection *conn)**
Disconnect CUDA as a producer to EGLStream .

CUresult *cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame*(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, CUeglFrame eglframe, CUstream *pStream)
Present a CUDA eglFrame to the EGLStream with CUDA as a producer.

CUresult *cuEGLStreamProducerReturnFrame*(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, CUeglFrame *eglframe, CUstream *pStream)
Return the CUDA eglFrame to the EGLStream released by the consumer.

CUresult *cuEventCreateFromEGLSync*(CUevent *phEvent, EGLSyncKHR eglSync, unsigned int flags)
Creates an event from EGLSync object.

CUresult *cuGraphicsEGLRegisterImage*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, EGLImageKHR image, unsigned int flags)
Registers an EGL image.

CUresult *cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedEglFrame*(CUeglFrame *eglFrame, CUgraphicsResource resource, unsigned int index, unsigned int mipLevel)
Get an eglFrame through which to access a registered EGL graphics resource.

6.12.1. Functions

CUresult **cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, *CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, *CUstream* *pStream, unsigned int timeout)

Acquire an image frame from the EGLStream with CUDA as a consumer.

Acquire an image frame from EGLStreamKHR. This API can also acquire an old frame presented by the producer unless explicitly disabled by setting EGL_SUPPORT_REUSE_NV flag to EGL_FALSE during stream initialization. By default, EGLStream is created with this flag set to EGL_TRUE. *cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedEglFrame* can be called on `pCudaResource` to get CUeglFrame.

See also:

cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect, *cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame

Parameters

- **conn** – - Connection on which to acquire
- **pCudaResource** – - CUDA resource on which the stream frame will be mapped for use.
- **pStream** – - CUDA stream for synchronization and any data migrations implied by *CUeglResourceLocationFlags*.
- **timeout** – - Desired timeout in usec for a new frame to be acquired. If set as *CUDA_EGL_INFINITE_TIMEOUT*, acquire waits infinitely. After timeout occurs CUDA consumer tries to acquire an old frame if available and EGL_SUPPORT_REUSE_NV flag is set.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream)

Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a consumer.

Connect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStreamKHR specified by `stream`.

The EGLStreamKHR is an EGL object that transfers a sequence of image frames from one API to another.

See also:

cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect, *cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamConsumerConnect

Parameters

- **conn** – - Pointer to the returned connection handle
- **stream** – - EGLStreamKHR handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamConsumerConnectWithFlags**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream, unsigned int flags)

Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a consumer with given flags.

Connect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStreamKHR specified by `stream` with specified `flags` defined by CUeglResourceLocationFlags.

The flags specify whether the consumer wants to access frames from system memory or video memory. Default is *CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_VIDMEM*.

See also:

cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect, *cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamConsumerConnectWithFlags

Parameters

- **conn** – - Pointer to the returned connection handle
- **stream** – - EGLStreamKHR handle
- **flags** – - Flags denote intended location - system or video.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn)

Disconnect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStream .

Disconnect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStreamKHR.

See also:

cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect, *cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect

Parameters

conn – - Conection to disconnect.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, *CUgraphicsResource* pCudaResource, *CUstream* *pStream)

Releases the last frame acquired from the EGLStream.

Release the acquired image frame specified by `pCudaResource` to EGLStreamKHR. If EGL_SUPPORT_REUSE_NV flag is set to EGL_TRUE, at the time of EGL creation this API doesn't release the last frame acquired on the EGLStream. By default, EGLStream is created with this flag set to EGL_TRUE.

See also:

cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect, *cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame*, *cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame

Parameters

- **conn** – - Connection on which to release
- **pCudaResource** – - CUDA resource whose corresponding frame is to be released
- **pStream** – - CUDA stream on which release will be done.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamProducerConnect**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream, EGLint width, EGLint height)

Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a producer.

Connect CUDA as a producer to EGLStreamKHR specified by `stream`.

The EGLStreamKHR is an EGL object that transfers a sequence of image frames from one API to another.

See also:

cuEGLStreamProducerConnect, *cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamProducerConnect

Parameters

- **conn** – - Pointer to the returned connection handle

- **stream** – - EGLStreamKHR handle
- **width** – - width of the image to be submitted to the stream
- **height** – - height of the image to be submitted to the stream

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn)

Disconnect CUDA as a producer to EGLStream .

Disconnect CUDA as a producer to EGLStreamKHR.

See also:

cuEGLStreamProducerConnect, *cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamProducerDisconnect

Parameters
conn – - Conection to disconnect.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, *CUeglFrame* eglframe, *CUstream* *pStream)

Present a CUDA eglFrame to the EGLStream with CUDA as a producer.

When a frame is presented by the producer, it gets associated with the EGLStream and thus it is illegal to free the frame before the producer is disconnected. If a frame is freed and reused it may lead to undefined behavior.

If producer and consumer are on different GPUs (iGPU and dGPU) then frametype *CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_ARRAY* is not supported. *CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_PITCH* can be used for such cross-device applications.

The CUeglFrame is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUeglFrame_st {
    union {
        CUarray pArray[MAX_PLANES];
        void*   pPitch[MAX_PLANES];
    } frame;
    unsigned int width;
    unsigned int height;
    unsigned int depth;
    unsigned int pitch;
    unsigned int planeCount;
    unsigned int numChannels;
    CUeglFrameType frameType;
    CUeglColorFormat eglColorFormat;
    CUarray_format cuFormat;
} CUeglFrame;
```

For CUeglFrame of type *CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_PITCH*, the application may present sub-region of a memory allocation. In that case, the pitched pointer will specify the start address of the sub-region in the allocation and corresponding CUeglFrame fields will specify the dimensions of the sub-region.

See also:

cuEGLStreamProducerConnect, *cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamProducerReturnFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame

Parameters

- **conn** – - Connection on which to present the CUDA array
- **eglframe** – - CUDA Eglstream Proucer Frame handle to be sent to the consumer over EglStream.
- **pStream** – - CUDA stream on which to present the frame.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*,

CUresult **cuEGLStreamProducerReturnFrame**(*CUeglStreamConnection* *conn, *CUeglFrame* *eglframe, *CUstream* *pStream)

Return the CUDA eglFrame to the EGLStream released by the consumer.

This API can potentially return CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT if the consumer has not returned a frame to EGL stream. If timeout is returned the application can retry.

See also:

cuEGLStreamProducerConnect, *cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect*, *cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame*, ::cudaEGLStreamProducerReturnFrame

Parameters

- **conn** – - Connection on which to return
- **eglframe** – - CUDA Eglstream Proucer Frame handle returned from the consumer over EglStream.
- **pStream** – - CUDA stream on which to return the frame.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*

CUresult **cuEventCreateFromEGLSync**(*CUevent* *phEvent, EGLSyncKHR eglSync, unsigned int flags)

Creates an event from EGLSync object.

Creates an event *phEvent from an EGLSyncKHR eglSync with the flags specified via `flags`. Valid flags include:

- *CU_EVENT_DEFAULT*: Default event creation flag.
- *CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC*: Specifies that the created event should use blocking synchronization. A CPU thread that uses *cuEventSynchronize()* to wait on an event created with this flag will block until the event has actually been completed.

Once the `eglSync` gets destroyed, cuEventDestroy is the only API that can be invoked on the event.

cuEventRecord and TimingData are not supported for events created from EGLSync.

The EGLSyncKHR is an opaque handle to an EGL sync object. typedef void* EGLSyncKHR

See also:

cuEventQuery, *cuEventSynchronize*, cuEventDestroy

Parameters

- **phEvent** – - Returns newly created event
- **eglSync** – - Opaque handle to EGLSync object
- **flags** – - Event creation flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphicsEGLRegisterImage**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, EGLImageKHR image, unsigned int flags)

Registers an EGL image.

Registers the EGLImageKHR specified by `image` for access by CUDA. A handle to the registered object is returned as `pCudaResource`. Additional Mapping/Unmapping is not required for the registered resource and *cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedEglFrame* can be directly called on the `pCudaResource`.

The application will be responsible for synchronizing access to shared objects. The application must ensure that any pending operation which access the objects have completed before passing control to CUDA. This may be accomplished by issuing and waiting for glFinish command on all GLcontexts (for OpenGL and likewise for other APIs). The application will be also responsible for ensuring that any pending operation on the registered CUDA resource has completed prior to executing subsequent commands in other APIs accesing the same memory objects. This can be accomplished by calling cuCtxSynchronize or cuEventSynchronize (preferably).

The surface's intended usage is specified using `flags`, as follows:

- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA. This is the default value.
- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY: Specifies that CUDA will not write to this resource.
- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD: Specifies that CUDA will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

The EGLImageKHR is an object which can be used to create EGLImage target resource. It is defined as a void pointer. typedef void* EGLImageKHR

See also:

cuGraphicsEGLRegisterImage, *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*, cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*, ::cudaGraphicsEGLRegisterImage

Parameters

- **pCudaResource** – - Pointer to the returned object handle
- **image** – - An EGLImageKHR image which can be used to create target resource.
- **flags** – - Map flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedEglFrame**(*CUeglFrame* *eglFrame, *CUgraphicsResource* resource, unsigned int index, unsigned int mipLevel)

Get an eglFrame through which to access a registered EGL graphics resource.

Returns in `*eglFrame` an eglFrame pointer through which the registered graphics resource `resource` may be accessed. This API can only be called for registered EGL graphics resources.

The CUeglFrame is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUeglFrame_st {
    union {
        CUarray pArray[MAX_PLANES];
        void*   pPitch[MAX_PLANES];
    } frame;
    unsigned int width;
    unsigned int height;
    unsigned int depth;
    unsigned int pitch;
    unsigned int planeCount;
    unsigned int numChannels;
    CUeglFrameType frameType;
    CUeglColorFormat eglColorFormat;
    CUarray_format cuFormat;
} CUeglFrame;
```

If `resource` is not registered then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

-

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsResourceGetMappedEglFrame

Parameters

- **eglFrame** – - Returned eglFrame.
- **resource** – - Registered resource to access.
- **index** – - Index for cubemap surfaces.

- **mipLevel** – - Mipmap level for the subresource to access.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*

6.13. Error Handling

This section describes the error handling functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuGetErrorName*(CUresult error, const char **pStr)
Gets the string representation of an error code enum name.

CUresult *cuGetErrorString*(CUresult error, const char **pStr)
Gets the string description of an error code.

6.13.1. Functions

CUresult **cuGetErrorName**(*CUresult* error, const char **pStr)

Gets the string representation of an error code enum name.

Sets `*pStr` to the address of a NULL-terminated string representation of the name of the enum error code `error`. If the error code is not recognized, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned and `*pStr` will be set to the NULL address.

See also:

CUresult, ::cudaGetErrorName

Parameters

- **error** – - Error code to convert to string
- **pStr** – - Address of the string pointer.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGetErrorString**(*CUresult* error, const char **pStr)

Gets the string description of an error code.

Sets `*pStr` to the address of a NULL-terminated string description of the error code `error`. If the error code is not recognized, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned and `*pStr` will be set to the NULL address.

See also:

CUresult, ::cudaGetErrorString

Parameters

- **error** – - Error code to convert to string
- **pStr** – - Address of the string pointer.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.14. Error Log Management Functions

This section describes the error log management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUlogLevel

Functions

CUresult *cuLogsCurrent*(CUlogIterator *iterator_out, unsigned int flags)
Sets log iterator to point to the end of log buffer, where the next message would be written.

CUresult *cuLogsDumpToFile*(CUlogIterator *iterator, const char *pathToFile, unsigned int flags)
Dump accumulated driver logs into a file.

CUresult *cuLogsDumpToMemory*(CUlogIterator *iterator, char *buffer, size_t *size, unsigned int flags)
Dump accumulated driver logs into a buffer.

CUresult *cuLogsRegisterCallback*(CUlogsCallback callbackFunc, void *userData, CUlogsCallback-Handle *callback_out)
Register a callback function to receive error log messages.

CUresult *cuLogsUnregisterCallback*(CUlogsCallbackHandle callback)
Unregister a log message callback.

Typedefs

CUlogIterator

CUlogsCallback

CUlogsCallbackHandle

6.14.1. Enumerations

enum **CUlogLevel**

Values:

enumerator **CU_LOG_LEVEL_ERROR** = 0

enumerator **CU_LOG_LEVEL_WARNING** = 1

6.14.2. Functions

CUresult **cuLogsCurrent**(*CUlogIterator* *iterator_out, unsigned int flags)

Sets log iterator to point to the end of log buffer, where the next message would be written.

Parameters

- **iterator_out** – - Location to store an iterator to the current tail of the logs
- **flags** – - Reserved for future use, must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

CUresult **cuLogsDumpToFile**(*CUlogIterator* *iterator, const char *pathToFile, unsigned int flags)

Dump accumulated driver logs into a file.

Logs generated by the driver are stored in an internal buffer and can be copied out using this API. This API dumps all driver logs starting from `iterator` into `pathToFile` provided.

Note: `iterator` is auto-advancing. Dumping logs will update the value of `iterator` to receive the next generated log.

Note: The driver reserves limited memory for storing logs. The oldest logs may be overwritten and become unrecoverable. An indication will appear in the destination outupt if the logs have been truncated. Call dump after each failed API to mitigate this risk.

Parameters

- **iterator** – - Optional auto-advancing iterator specifying the starting log to read. NULL value dumps all logs.
- **pathToFile** – - Path to output file for dumping logs
- **flags** – - Reserved for future use, must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

CUresult **cuLogsDumpToMemory**(*CUlogIterator* *iterator, char *buffer, size_t *size, unsigned int flags)

Dump accumulated driver logs into a buffer.

Logs generated by the driver are stored in an internal buffer and can be copied out using this API. This API dumps driver logs from `iterator` into `buffer` up to the size specified in `*size`. The driver will always null terminate the buffer but there will not be a null character between log entries, only a newline \n. The driver will then return the actual number of bytes written in `*size`, excluding the null terminator. If there are no messages to dump, `*size` will be set to 0 and the function will return *CUDA_SUCCESS*. If the provided `buffer` is not large enough to hold any messages, `*size` will be set to 0 and the function will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

Note: `iterator` is auto-advancing. Dumping logs will update the value of `iterator` to receive the next generated log.

Note: The driver reserves limited memory for storing logs. The maximum size of the buffer is 25600 bytes. The oldest logs may be overwritten and become unrecoverable. An indication will appear in the destination outupt if the logs have been truncated. Call dump after each failed API to mitigate this risk.

Note: If the provided value in `*size` is not large enough to hold all buffered messages, a message will be added at the head of the buffer indicating this. The driver then computes the number of messages it is able to store in `buffer` and writes it out. The final message in `buffer` will always be the most recent log message as of when the API is called.

Parameters

- **iterator** – - Optional auto-advancing iterator specifying the starting log to read. NULL value dumps all logs.
- **buffer** – - Pointer to dump logs
- **size** – - See description
- **flags** – - Reserved for future use, must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuLogsRegisterCallback**(*CUlogsCallback* callbackFunc, void *userData, *CUlogsCallbackHandle* *callback_out)

Register a callback function to receive error log messages.

Parameters

- **callbackFunc** – - The function to register as a callback
- **userData** – - A generic pointer to user data. This is passed into the callback function.
- **callback_out** – - Optional location to store the callback handle after it is registered

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

CUresult **cuLogsUnregisterCallback**(*CUlogsCallbackHandle* callback)

Unregister a log message callback.

Parameters

callback – - The callback instance to unregister from receiving log messages

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

6.14.3. Typedefs

typedef unsigned int **CUlogIterator**

typedef void (***CUlogsCallback**)(void *data, *CUlogLevel* logLevel, char *message, size_t length)

typedef struct CUlogsCallbackEntry_st ***CUlogsCallbackHandle**

6.15. Event Management

This section describes the event management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuEventCreate*(CUevent *phEvent, unsigned int Flags)
Creates an event.

CUresult *cuEventDestroy*(CUevent hEvent)
Destroys an event.

CUresult *cuEventElapsedTime*(float *pMilliseconds, CUevent hStart, CUevent hEnd)
Computes the elapsed time between two events.

CUresult *cuEventQuery*(CUevent hEvent)
Queries an event's status.

CUresult *cuEventRecord*(CUevent hEvent, CUstream hStream)
Records an event.

CUresult *cuEventRecordWithFlags*(CUevent hEvent, CUstream hStream, unsigned int flags)
Records an event.

CUresult *cuEventSynchronize*(CUevent hEvent)
Waits for an event to complete.

6.15.1. Functions

CUresult **cuEventCreate**(*CUevent* *phEvent, unsigned int Flags)
Creates an event.

Creates an event *phEvent for the current context with the flags specified via `Flags`. Valid flags include:

- *CU_EVENT_DEFAULT*: Default event creation flag.
- *CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC*: Specifies that the created event should use blocking synchronization. A CPU thread that uses *cuEventSynchronize()* to wait on an event created with this flag will block until the event has actually been recorded.
- *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING*: Specifies that the created event does not need to record timing data. Events created with this flag specified and the *CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC* flag not specified will provide the best performance when used with *cuStreamWaitEvent()* and *cuEventQuery()*.
- *CU_EVENT_INTERPROCESS*: Specifies that the created event may be used as an interprocess event by *cuIpcGetEventHandle()*. *CU_EVENT_INTERPROCESS* must be specified along with *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING*.

See also:

cuEventRecord, *cuEventQuery*, *cuEventSynchronize*, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, ::cudaEventCreate, ::cudaEventCreateWithFlags

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phEvent** – - Returns newly created event
- **Flags** – - Event creation flags

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuEventDestroy**(*CUevent* hEvent)

Destroys an event.

Destroys the event specified by `hEvent`.

An event may be destroyed before it is complete (i.e., while *cuEventQuery()* would return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY*). In this case, the call does not block on completion of the event, and any associated resources will automatically be released asynchronously at completion.

See also:

cuEventCreate, *cuEventRecord*, *cuEventQuery*, *cuEventSynchronize*, cuEventElapsedTime, ::cudaEventDestroy

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hEvent – - Event to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuEventElapsedTime**(float *pMilliseconds, *CUevent* hStart, *CUevent* hEnd)

Computes the elapsed time between two events.

Computes the elapsed time between two events (in milliseconds with a resolution of around 0.5 microseconds). Note this API is not guaranteed to return the latest errors for pending work. As such this API is intended to serve as an elapsed time calculation only and any polling for completion on the events to be compared should be done with *cuEventQuery* instead.

If either event was last recorded in a non-NULL stream, the resulting time may be greater than expected (even if both used the same stream handle). This happens because the *cuEventRecord()* operation takes place asynchronously and there is no guarantee that the measured latency is actually just between the two events. Any number of other different stream operations could execute in between the two measured events, thus altering the timing in a significant way.

If *cuEventRecord()* has not been called on either event then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If *cuEventRecord()* has been called on both events but one or both of them has not yet been completed (that is, *cuEventQuery()* would return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY* on at least one of the events), *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY* is returned. If either event was created with the *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flag, then this function will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*.

See also:

cuEventCreate, *cuEventRecord*, *cuEventQuery*, *cuEventSynchronize*, cuEventDestroy, ::cudaEventElapsedTime

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pMilliseconds** – - Time between hStart and hEnd in ms
- **hStart** – - Starting event
- **hEnd** – - Ending event

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuEventQuery**(*CUevent* hEvent)

Queries an event's status.

Queries the status of all work currently captured by hEvent. See *cuEventRecord()* for details on what is captured by an event.

Returns *CUDA_SUCCESS* if all captured work has been completed, or *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY* if any captured work is incomplete.

For the purposes of Unified Memory, a return value of *CUDA_SUCCESS* is equivalent to having called *cuEventSynchronize()*.

See also:

cuEventCreate, *cuEventRecord*, *cuEventSynchronize*, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, ::cudaEventQuery

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hEvent – - Event to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY*

CUresult **cuEventRecord**(*CUevent* hEvent, *CUstream* hStream)

Records an event.

Captures in hEvent the contents of hStream at the time of this call. hEvent and hStream must be from the same context otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. Calls such as *cuEventQuery()* or *cuStreamWaitEvent()* will then examine or wait for completion of the work that was captured. Uses of hStream after this call do not modify hEvent. See note on default stream behavior for what is captured in the default case.

cuEventRecord() can be called multiple times on the same event and will overwrite the previously captured state. Other APIs such as *cuStreamWaitEvent()* use the most recently captured state at the time of the API call, and are not affected by later calls to *cuEventRecord()*. Before the first call to *cuEventRecord()*, an event represents an empty set of work, so for example *cuEventQuery()* would return *CUDA_SUCCESS*.

See also:

cuEventCreate, *cuEventQuery*, *cuEventSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, ::cudaEventRecord, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hEvent** – - Event to record
- **hStream** – - Stream to record event for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuEventRecordWithFlags**(*CUevent* hEvent, *CUstream* hStream, unsigned int flags)

Records an event.

Captures in `hEvent` the contents of `hStream` at the time of this call. `hEvent` and `hStream` must be from the same context otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. Calls such as *cuEventQuery()* or *cuStreamWaitEvent()* will then examine or wait for completion of the work that was captured. Uses of `hStream` after this call do not modify `hEvent`. See note on default stream behavior for what is captured in the default case.

cuEventRecordWithFlags() can be called multiple times on the same event and will overwrite the previously captured state. Other APIs such as *cuStreamWaitEvent()* use the most recently captured state at the time of the API call, and are not affected by later calls to *cuEventRecordWithFlags()*. Before the first call to *cuEventRecordWithFlags()*, an event represents an empty set of work, so for example *cuEventQuery()* would return *CUDA_SUCCESS*.

flags include:

- *CU_EVENT_RECORD_DEFAULT*: Default event creation flag.
- *CU_EVENT_RECORD_EXTERNAL*: Event is captured in the graph as an external event node when performing stream capture. This flag is invalid outside of stream capture.

See also:

cuEventCreate, *cuEventQuery*, *cuEventSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, *cuEventRecord*, ::cudaEventRecord

---

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hEvent** – - Event to record
- **hStream** – - Stream to record event for
- **flags** – - See ::CUevent_capture_flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuEventSynchronize**(*CUevent* hEvent)

Waits for an event to complete.

Waits until the completion of all work currently captured in `hEvent`. See *cuEventRecord()* for details on what is captured by an event.

Waiting for an event that was created with the *CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC* flag will cause the calling CPU thread to block until the event has been completed by the device. If the *CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC* flag has not been set, then the CPU thread will busy-wait until the event has been completed by the device.

See also:

cuEventCreate, *cuEventRecord*, *cuEventQuery*, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, ::cudaEventSynchronize

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hEvent – - Event to wait for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

6.16. Execution Control

This section describes the execution control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUfunctionLoadingState

Functions

CUresult *cuFuncGetAttribute*(int *pi, CUfunction_attribute attrib, CUfunction hfunc)
Returns information about a function.

CUresult *cuFuncGetModule*(CUmodule *hmod, CUfunction hfunc)
Returns a module handle.

CUresult *cuFuncGetName*(const char **name, CUfunction hfunc)
Returns the function name for a *CUfunction* handle.

CUresult *cuFuncGetParamCount*(CUfunction func, size_t *paramCount)
Returns the number of parameters used by the function.

CUresult *cuFuncGetParamInfo*(CUfunction func, size_t paramIndex, size_t *paramOffset, size_t *paramSize)
Returns the offset and size of a kernel parameter in the device-side parameter layout.

CUresult *cuFuncIsLoaded*(CUfunctionLoadingState *state, CUfunction function)
Returns if the function is loaded.

CUresult *cuFuncLoad*(CUfunction function)
Loads a function.

CUresult *cuFuncSetAttribute*(CUfunction hfunc, CUfunction_attribute attrib, int value)
Sets information about a function.

CUresult *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*(CUfunction hfunc, CUfunc_cache config)
Sets the preferred cache configuration for a device function.

CUresult *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel*(CUfunction f, unsigned int gridDimX, unsigned int gridDimY, unsigned int gridDimZ, unsigned int blockDimX, unsigned int blockDimY, unsigned int blockDimZ, unsigned int sharedMemBytes, CUstream hStream, void **kernelParams)
Launches a CUDA function *CUfunction* or a CUDA kernel *CUkernel* where thread blocks can cooperate and synchronize as they execute.

CUresult *cuLaunchHostFunc*(CUstream hStream, CUhostFn fn, void *userData)
Enqueues a host function call in a stream.

CUresult *cuLaunchHostFunc_v2*(CUstream hStream, CUhostFn fn, void *userData, unsigned int syncMode)
Enqueues a host function call in a stream.

CUresult *cuLaunchKernel*(CUfunction f, unsigned int gridDimX, unsigned int gridDimY, unsigned int gridDimZ, unsigned int blockDimX, unsigned int blockDimY, unsigned int blockDimZ, unsigned int sharedMemBytes, CUstream hStream, void **kernelParams, void **extra)
Launches a CUDA function *CUfunction* or a CUDA kernel *CUkernel* .

CUresult *cuLaunchKernelEx*(const CUlaunchConfig *config, CUfunction f, void **kernelParams, void **extra)
Launches a CUDA function *CUfunction* or a CUDA kernel *CUkernel* with launch-time configuration.

6.16.1. Enumerations

enum **CUfunctionLoadingState**

Values:

enumerator **CU_FUNCTION_LOADING_STATE_UNLOADED** = 0

enumerator **CU_FUNCTION_LOADING_STATE_LOADED** = 1

enumerator **CU_FUNCTION_LOADING_STATE_MAX**

6.16.2. Functions

CUresult **cuFuncGetAttribute**(int *pi, *CUfunction_attribute* attrib, *CUfunction* hfunc)

Returns information about a function.

Returns in `*pi` the integer value of the attribute `attrib` on the kernel given by `hfunc`. The supported attributes are:

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK*: The maximum number of threads per block, beyond which a launch of the function would fail. This number depends on both the function and the device on which the function is currently loaded.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*: The size in bytes of statically-allocated shared memory per block required by this function. This does not include dynamically-allocated shared memory requested by the user at runtime.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CONST_SIZE_BYTES*: The size in bytes of user-allocated constant memory required by this function.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_SIZE_BYTES*: The size in bytes of local memory used by each thread of this function.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NUM_REGS*: The number of registers used by each thread of this function.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PTX_VERSION*: The PTX virtual architecture version for which the function was compiled. This value is the major PTX version * 10
  - the minor PTX version, so a PTX version 1.3 function would return the value 13. Note that this may return the undefined value of 0 for cubins compiled prior to CUDA 3.0.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_BINARY_VERSION*: The binary architecture version for which the function was compiled. This value is the major binary version * 10 + the minor binary version, so a binary version 1.3 function would return the value 13. Note that this will return a value of 10 for legacy cubins that do not have a properly-encoded binary architecture version.
- ::CU_FUNC_CACHE_MODE_CA: The attribute to indicate whether the function has been compiled with user specified option “-Xptxas –dlcm=ca” set .
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*: The maximum size in bytes of dynamically-allocated shared memory.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT*: Preferred shared memory-L1 cache split ratio in percent of total shared memory.

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SIZE_MUST_BE_SET*: If this attribute is set, the kernel must launch with a valid cluster size specified.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_WIDTH*: The required cluster width in blocks.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_HEIGHT*: The required cluster height in blocks.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_DEPTH*: The required cluster depth in blocks.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NON_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_ALLOWED*: Indicates whether the function can be launched with non-portable cluster size. 1 is allowed, 0 is disallowed. A non-portable cluster size may only function on the specific SKUs the program is tested on. The launch might fail if the program is run on a different hardware platform. CUDA API provides cudaOccupancyMaxActiveClusters to assist with checking whether the desired size can be launched on the current device. A portable cluster size is guaranteed to be functional on all compute capabilities higher than the target compute capability. The portable cluster size for sm_90 is 8 blocks per cluster. This value may increase for future compute capabilities. The specific hardware unit may support higher cluster sizes that's not guaranteed to be portable.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE*: The block scheduling policy of a function. The value type is CUclusterSchedulingPolicy.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE*: The shared memory mode of a function. The value type is CUsharedMemoryMode / cudaSharedMemoryMode.

With a few execeptions, function attributes may also be queried on unloaded function handles returned from *cuModuleEnumerateFunctions*. *CUDA_ERROR_FUNCTION_NOT_LOADED* is returned if the attribute requires a fully loaded function but the function is not loaded. The loading state of a function may be queried using ::cuFuncIsloaded. *cuFuncLoad* may be called to explicitly load a function before querying the following attributes that require the function to be loaded:

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK*
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CONST_SIZE_BYTES*
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuLaunchKernel*, ::cudaFuncGetAttributes, ::cudaFuncSetAttribute, *cuFuncIsLoaded*, *cuFuncLoad*, *cuKernelGetAttribute*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pi** – - Returned attribute value
- **attrib** – - Attribute requested
- **hfunc** – - Function to query attribute of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_FUNCTION_NOT_LOADED*

CUresult **cuFuncGetModule**(*CUmodule* *hmod, *CUfunction* hfunc)

Returns a module handle.

Returns in `*hmod` the handle of the module that function `hfunc` is located in. The lifetime of the module corresponds to the lifetime of the context it was loaded in or until the module is explicitly unloaded.

The CUDA runtime manages its own modules loaded into the primary context. If the handle returned by this API refers to a module loaded by the CUDA runtime, calling *cuModuleUnload()* on that module will result in undefined behavior.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hmod** – - Returned module handle
- **hfunc** – - Function to retrieve module for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuFuncGetName**(const char **name, *CUfunction* hfunc)

Returns the function name for a *CUfunction* handle.

Returns in `**name` the function name associated with the function handle `hfunc` . The function name is returned as a null-terminated string. The returned name is only valid when the function handle is valid. If the module is unloaded or reloaded, one must call the API again to get the updated name. This API may return a mangled name if the function is not declared as having C linkage. If either `**name` or `hfunc` is NULL, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **name** – - The returned name of the function
- **hfunc** – - The function handle to retrieve the name for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuFuncGetParamCount**(*CUfunction* func, size_t *paramCount)

Returns the number of parameters used by the function.

Queries the number of kernel parameters used by `func` and returns it in `paramCount`.

See also:

cuFuncGetParamInfo

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **func** – - The function to query
- **paramCount** – - Returns the number of parameters used by the function

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuFuncGetParamInfo**(*CUfunction* func, size_t paramIndex, size_t *paramOffset, size_t *paramSize)

Returns the offset and size of a kernel parameter in the device-side parameter layout.

Queries the kernel parameter at `paramIndex` into `func`'s list of parameters, and returns in `paramOffset` and `paramSize` the offset and size, respectively, where the parameter will reside in the device-side parameter layout. This information can be used to update kernel node parameters from the device via ::cudaGraphKernelNodeSetParam() and ::cudaGraphKernelNodeUpdatesApply(). `paramIndex` must be less than the number of parameters that `func` takes. `paramSize` can be set to NULL if only the parameter offset is desired.

See also:

cuKernelGetParamInfo

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **func** – - The function to query
- **paramIndex** – - The parameter index to query
- **paramOffset** – - Returns the offset into the device-side parameter layout at which the parameter resides
- **paramSize** – - Optionally returns the size of the parameter in the device-side parameter layout

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuFuncIsLoaded**(*CUfunctionLoadingState* *state, *CUfunction* function)

Returns if the function is loaded.

Returns in `state` the loading state of `function`.

See also:

cuFuncLoad, *cuModuleEnumerateFunctions*

Parameters

- **state** – - returned loading state
- **function** – - the function to check

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuFuncLoad**(*CUfunction* function)

Loads a function.

Finalizes function loading for `function`. Calling this API with a fully loaded function has no effect.

See also:

cuModuleEnumerateFunctions, *cuFuncIsLoaded*

Parameters
function – - the function to load

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuFuncSetAttribute**(*CUfunction* hfunc, *CUfunction_attribute* attrib, int value)

Sets information about a function.

This call sets the value of a specified attribute `attrib` on the kernel given by `hfunc` to an integer value specified by `val` This function returns CUDA_SUCCESS if the new value of the attribute could be successfully set. If the set fails, this call will return an error. Not all attributes can have values set. Attempting to set a value on a read-only attribute will result in an error (CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE)

Supported attributes for the cuFuncSetAttribute call are:

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*: This maximum size in bytes of dynamically-allocated shared memory. The value should contain the requested maximum size of dynamically-allocated shared memory. The sum of this value and the function attribute *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES* cannot exceed the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK_OPTIN*. The maximal size of requestable dynamic shared memory may differ by GPU architecture.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT*: On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this sets the shared memory carveout preference, in percent of the total shared memory. See *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR* This is only a hint, and the driver can choose a different ratio if required to execute the function.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_WIDTH*: The required cluster width in blocks. The width, height, and depth values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is checked at launch time. If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_HEIGHT*: The required cluster height in blocks. The width, height, and depth values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is checked at launch time. If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_DEPTH*: The required cluster depth in blocks. The width, height, and depth values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is checked at launch time. If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NON_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_ALLOWED*: Indicates whether the function can be launched with non-portable cluster size. 1 is allowed, 0 is disallowed.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE*: The block scheduling policy of a function. The value type is CUclusterSchedulingPolicy.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE*: The shared memory mode of a function. The value type is CUsharedMemoryMode / cudaSharedMemoryMode.

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuLaunchKernel*, ::cudaFuncGetAttributes, ::cudaFuncSetAttribute, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Function to query attribute of
- **attrib** – - Attribute requested
- **value** – - The value to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuFuncSetCacheConfig**(*CUfunction* hfunc, *CUfunc_cache* config)

Sets the preferred cache configuration for a device function.

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this sets through `config` the preferred cache configuration for the device function `hfunc`. This is only a preference. The driver will use the requested configuration if possible, but it is free to choose a different configuration if required to execute `hfunc`. Any context-wide preference set via *cuCtxSetCacheConfig()* will be overridden by this per-function setting unless the per-function setting is *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE*. In that case, the current context-wide setting will be used.

This setting does nothing on devices where the size of the L1 cache and shared memory are fixed.

Launching a kernel with a different preference than the most recent preference setting may insert a device-side synchronization point.

The supported cache configurations are:

- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE*: no preference for shared memory or L1 (default)
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_SHARED*: prefer larger shared memory and smaller L1 cache
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_L1*: prefer larger L1 cache and smaller shared memory

- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_EQUAL*: prefer equal sized L1 cache and shared memory

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuLaunchKernel*, ::cudaFuncSetCacheConfig, *cuKernelSetCacheConfig*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to configure cache for
- **config** – - Requested cache configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuLaunchCooperativeKernel**(*CUfunction* f, unsigned int gridDimX, unsigned int gridDimY, unsigned int gridDimZ, unsigned int blockDimX, unsigned int blockDimY, unsigned int blockDimZ, unsigned int sharedMemBytes, *CUstream* hStream, void **kernelParams)

Launches a CUDA function *CUfunction* or a CUDA kernel *CUkernel* where thread blocks can cooperate and synchronize as they execute.

Invokes the function *CUfunction* or the kernel *CUkernel* `f` on a `gridDimX` x `gridDimY` x `gridDimZ` grid of blocks. Each block contains `blockDimX` x `blockDimY` x `blockDimZ` threads.

`sharedMemBytes` sets the amount of dynamic shared memory that will be available to each thread block.

The device on which this kernel is invoked must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH*.

The total number of blocks launched cannot exceed the maximum number of blocks per multiprocessor as returned by *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor* (or *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags*) times the number of multiprocessors as specified by the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT*.

The kernel cannot make use of CUDA dynamic parallelism.

Kernel parameters must be specified via `kernelParams`. If `f` has N parameters, then `kernelParams` needs to be an array of N pointers. Each of `kernelParams`[0] through `kernelParams`[N-1] must point to a region of memory from which the actual kernel parameter will be copied. The number of kernel parameters and their offsets and sizes do not need to be specified as that information is retrieved directly from the kernel's image.

Calling *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel()* sets persistent function state that is the same as function state set through *cuLaunchKernel* API

When the kernel `f` is launched via *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel()*, the previous block shape, shared size and parameter info associated with `f` is overwritten.

Note that to use *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel()*, the kernel `f` must either have been compiled with toolchain version 3.2 or later so that it will contain kernel parameter information, or have no kernel

parameters. If either of these conditions is not met, then *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel()* will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*.

Note that the API can also be used to launch context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to launch the kernel on will either be taken from the specified stream `hStream` or the current context in case of NULL stream.

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice*, ::cudaLaunchCooperativeKernel, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuKernelSetCacheConfig*, *cuKernelGetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **f** – - Function *CUfunction* or Kernel *CUkernel* to launch
- **gridDimX** – - Width of grid in blocks
- **gridDimY** – - Height of grid in blocks
- **gridDimZ** – - Depth of grid in blocks
- **blockDimX** – - X dimension of each thread block
- **blockDimY** – - Y dimension of each thread block
- **blockDimZ** – - Z dimension of each thread block
- **sharedMemBytes** – - Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier
- **kernelParams** – - Array of pointers to kernel parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_TOO_LARGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuLaunchHostFunc**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUhostFn* fn, void *userData)

Enqueues a host function call in a stream.

Enqueues a host function to run in a stream. The function will be called after currently enqueued work and will block work added after it.

The host function must not make any CUDA API calls. Attempting to use a CUDA API may result in *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, but this is not required. The host function must not perform any synchronization that may depend on outstanding CUDA work not mandated to run earlier. Host functions without a mandated order (such as in independent streams) execute in undefined order and may be serialized.

For the purposes of Unified Memory, execution makes a number of guarantees:

- The stream is considered idle for the duration of the function's execution. Thus, for example, the function may always use memory attached to the stream it was enqueued in.
- The start of execution of the function has the same effect as synchronizing an event recorded in the same stream immediately prior to the function. It thus synchronizes streams which have been "joined" prior to the function.
- Adding device work to any stream does not have the effect of making the stream active until all preceding host functions and stream callbacks have executed. Thus, for example, a function might use global attached memory even if work has been added to another stream, if the work has been ordered behind the function call with an event.
- Completion of the function does not cause a stream to become active except as described above. The stream will remain idle if no device work follows the function, and will remain idle across consecutive host functions or stream callbacks without device work in between. Thus, for example, stream synchronization can be done by signaling from a host function at the end of the stream.

Note that, in contrast to *cuStreamAddCallback*, the function will not be called in the event of an error in the CUDA context.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuStreamDestroy, *cuMemAllocManaged*, *cuStreamAttachMemAsync*, *cuStreamAddCallback*

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream to enqueue function call in
- **fn** – - The function to call once preceding stream operations are complete
- **userData** – - User-specified data to be passed to the function

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuLaunchHostFunc_v2**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUhostFn* fn, void *userData, unsigned int syncMode)

Enqueues a host function call in a stream.

Enqueues a host function to run in a stream. The function will be called after currently enqueued work and will block work added after it.

The host function must not make any CUDA API calls. Attempting to use a CUDA API may result in *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, but this is not required. The host function must not perform any synchronization that may depend on outstanding CUDA work not mandated to run earlier. Host functions without a mandated order (such as in independent streams) execute in undefined order and may be serialized.

For the purposes of Unified Memory, execution makes a number of guarantees:

- The stream is considered idle for the duration of the function's execution. Thus, for example, the function may always use memory attached to the stream it was enqueued in.
- The start of execution of the function has the same effect as synchronizing an event recorded in the same stream immediately prior to the function. It thus synchronizes streams which have been "joined" prior to the function.
- Adding device work to any stream does not have the effect of making the stream active until all preceding host functions and stream callbacks have executed. Thus, for example, a function might use global attached memory even if work has been added to another stream, if the work has been ordered behind the function call with an event.
- Completion of the function does not cause a stream to become active except as described above. The stream will remain idle if no device work follows the function, and will remain idle across consecutive host functions or stream callbacks without device work in between. Thus, for example, stream synchronization can be done by signaling from a host function at the end of the stream.

Note that, in contrast to *cuStreamAddCallback*, the function will not be called in the event of an error in the CUDA context.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuStreamDestroy, *cuMemAllocManaged*, *cuStreamAttachMemAsync*, *cuStreamAddCallback*

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream to enqueue function call in
- **fn** – - The function to call once preceding stream operations are complete
- **userData** – - User-specified data to be passed to the function
- **syncMode** – - Synchronization mode for the host function

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuLaunchKernel**(*CUfunction* f, unsigned int gridDimX, unsigned int gridDimY, unsigned int gridDimZ, unsigned int blockDimX, unsigned int blockDimY, unsigned int blockDimZ, unsigned int sharedMemBytes, *CUstream* hStream, void **kernelParams, void **extra)

Launches a CUDA function *CUfunction* or a CUDA kernel *CUkernel*.

Invokes the function *CUfunction* or the kernel *CUkernel* `f` on a `gridDimX` x `gridDimY` x `gridDimZ` grid of blocks. Each block contains `blockDimX` x `blockDimY` x `blockDimZ` threads.

`sharedMemBytes` sets the amount of dynamic shared memory that will be available to each thread block.

Kernel parameters to `f` can be specified in one of two ways:

1) Kernel parameters can be specified via `kernelParams`. If `f` has N parameters, then `kernelParams` needs to be an array of N pointers. Each of `kernelParams`[0] through `kernelParams`[N-1] must point to a region of memory from which the actual kernel parameter will be copied. The number of kernel parameters and their offsets and sizes do not need to be specified as that information is retrieved directly from the kernel's image.

2) Kernel parameters can also be packaged by the application into a single buffer that is passed in via the `extra` parameter. This places the burden on the application of knowing each kernel parameter's size and alignment/padding within the buffer. Here is an example of using the `extra` parameter in this manner:

```
size_t argBufferSize;
char argBuffer[256];

// populate argBuffer and argBufferSize

void *config[] = {
    CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER, argBuffer,
    CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE,    &argBufferSize,
    CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END
};
status = cuLaunchKernel(f, gx, gy, gz, bx, by, bz, sh, s, NULL, config);
```

The `extra` parameter exists to allow *cuLaunchKernel* to take additional less commonly used arguments. `extra` specifies a list of names of extra settings and their corresponding values. Each extra setting name is immediately followed by the corresponding value. The list must be terminated with either NULL or *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END*.

- *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END*, which indicates the end of the `extra` array;
- *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER*, which specifies that the next value in `extra` will be a pointer to a buffer containing all the kernel parameters for launching kernel `f`;
- *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE*, which specifies that the next value in `extra` will be a pointer to a size_t containing the size of the buffer specified with *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER*;

The error *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned if kernel parameters are specified with both `kernelParams` and `extra` (i.e. both `kernelParams` and `extra` are non-NULL).

Calling *cuLaunchKernel()* invalidates the persistent function state set through the following deprecated APIs: *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*, *cuFuncSetSharedSize()*, *cuParamSetSize()*, *cuParamSeti()*, *cuParamSetf()*, *cuParamSetv()*.

Note that to use *cuLaunchKernel()*, the kernel f must either have been compiled with toolchain version 3.2 or later so that it will contain kernel parameter information, or have no kernel parameters. If either of these conditions is not met, then *cuLaunchKernel()* will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*.

Note that the API can also be used to launch context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to launch the kernel on will either be taken from the specified stream `hStream` or the current context in case of NULL stream.

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, ::cudaLaunchKernel, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuKernelSetCacheConfig*, *cuKernelGetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **f** – - Function *CUfunction* or Kernel *CUkernel* to launch
- **gridDimX** – - Width of grid in blocks
- **gridDimY** – - Height of grid in blocks
- **gridDimZ** – - Depth of grid in blocks
- **blockDimX** – - X dimension of each thread block
- **blockDimY** – - Y dimension of each thread block
- **blockDimZ** – - Z dimension of each thread block
- **sharedMemBytes** – - Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier
- **kernelParams** – - Array of pointers to kernel parameters
- **extra** – - Extra options

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuLaunchKernelEx**(const *CUlaunchConfig* *config, *CUfunction* f, void **kernelParams, void **extra)

Launches a CUDA function *CUfunction* or a CUDA kernel *CUkernel* with launch-time configuration.

Invokes the function *CUfunction* or the kernel *CUkernel* `f` with the specified launch-time configuration `config`.

The *CUlaunchConfig* structure is defined as:

```
      typedef struct CUlaunchConfig_st {
    unsigned int gridDimX;
    unsigned int gridDimY;
    unsigned int gridDimZ;
    unsigned int blockDimX;
    unsigned int blockDimY;
    unsigned int blockDimZ;
    unsigned int sharedMemBytes;
    CUstream hStream;
    CUlaunchAttribute *attrs;
    unsigned int numAttrs;
} CUlaunchConfig;
```

where:

- *CUlaunchConfig::gridDimX* is the width of the grid in blocks.
- *CUlaunchConfig::gridDimY* is the height of the grid in blocks.
- *CUlaunchConfig::gridDimZ* is the depth of the grid in blocks.
- *CUlaunchConfig::blockDimX* is the X dimension of each thread block.
- *CUlaunchConfig::blockDimX* is the Y dimension of each thread block.
- *CUlaunchConfig::blockDimZ* is the Z dimension of each thread block.
- *CUlaunchConfig::sharedMemBytes* is the dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes.
- *CUlaunchConfig::hStream* is the handle to the stream to perform the launch in. The CUDA context associated with this stream must match that associated with function f.
- *CUlaunchConfig::attrs* is an array of *CUlaunchConfig::numAttrs* continguous *CUlaunchAttribute* elements. The value of this pointer is not considered if *CUlaunchConfig::numAttrs* is zero. However, in that case, it is recommended to set the pointer to NULL.
- *CUlaunchConfig::numAttrs* is the number of attributes populating the first *CUlaunchConfig::numAttrs* positions of the *CUlaunchConfig::attrs* array.

Launch-time configuration is specified by adding entries to *CUlaunchConfig::attrs*. Each entry is an attribute ID and a corresponding attribute value.

The *CUlaunchAttribute* structure is defined as:

```
      typedef struct CUlaunchAttribute_st {
    CUlaunchAttributeID id;
    CUlaunchAttributeValue value;
} CUlaunchAttribute;
```

where:

- *CUlaunchAttribute::id* is a unique enum identifying the attribute.
- *CUlaunchAttribute::value* is a union that hold the attribute value.

An example of using the `config` parameter:

```
      CUlaunchAttribute coopAttr = {.id = CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE,
                                    .value = 1};
CUlaunchConfig config = {... // set block and grid dimensions
                        .attrs = &coopAttr,
                        .numAttrs = 1};

cuLaunchKernelEx(&config, kernel, NULL, NULL);
```

The *CUlaunchAttributeID* enum is defined as:

```
      typedef enum CUlaunchAttributeID_enum {
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_IGNORE = 0,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW   = 1,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE            = 2,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY = 3,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION                      = 4,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE = 5,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_STREAM_SERIALIZATION    = 6,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_EVENT                     = 7,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY               = 8,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP    = 9,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN        = 10,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_CLUSTER_DIMENSION = 11,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_LAUNCH_COMPLETION_EVENT = 12,
    CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_UPDATABLE_KERNEL_NODE = 13,
} CUlaunchAttributeID;
```

and the corresponding CUlaunchAttributeValue union as :

```
      typedef union CUlaunchAttributeValue_union {
    CUaccessPolicyWindow accessPolicyWindow;
    int cooperative;
    CUsynchronizationPolicy syncPolicy;
    struct {
        unsigned int x;
        unsigned int y;
        unsigned int z;
    } clusterDim;
    CUclusterSchedulingPolicy clusterSchedulingPolicyPreference;
    int programmaticStreamSerializationAllowed;
    struct {
        CUevent event;
        int flags;
        int triggerAtBlockStart;
    } programmaticEvent;
    int priority;
    CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap memSyncDomainMap;
    CUlaunchMemSyncDomain memSyncDomain;
    struct {
        unsigned int x;
        unsigned int y;
        unsigned int z;
    } preferredClusterDim;
    struct {
        CUevent event;
        int flags;
    } launchCompletionEvent;
```

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```
    struct {
        int deviceUpdatable;
        CUgraphDeviceNode devNode;
    } deviceUpdatableKernelNode;
} CUlaunchAttributeValue;
```

Setting *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE* to a non-zero value causes the kernel launch to be a cooperative launch, with exactly the same usage and semantics of *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel*.

Setting *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_STREAM_SERIALIZATION* to a non-zero values causes the kernel to use programmatic means to resolve its stream dependency — enabling the CUDA runtime to opportunistically allow the grid's execution to overlap with the previous kernel in the stream, if that kernel requests the overlap.

CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PROGRAMMATIC_EVENT records an event along with the kernel launch. Event recorded through this launch attribute is guaranteed to only trigger after all block in the associated kernel trigger the event. A block can trigger the event through PTX launchdep.release or CUDA builtin function cudaTriggerProgrammaticLaunchCompletion(). A trigger can also be inserted at the beginning of each block's execution if triggerAtBlockStart is set to non-0. Note that dependents (including the CPU thread calling *cuEventSynchronize()*) are not guaranteed to observe the release precisely when it is released. For example, *cuEventSynchronize()* may only observe the event trigger long after the associated kernel has completed. This recording type is primarily meant for establishing programmatic dependency between device tasks. The event supplied must not be an interprocess or interop event. The event must disable timing (i.e. created with *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flag set).

CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_LAUNCH_COMPLETION_EVENT records an event along with the kernel launch. Nominally, the event is triggered once all blocks of the kernel have begun execution. Currently this is a best effort. If a kernel B has a launch completion dependency on a kernel A, B may wait until A is complete. Alternatively, blocks of B may begin before all blocks of A have begun, for example:

- If B can claim execution resources unavailable to A, for example if they run on different GPUs.
- If B is a higher priority than A.

Exercise caution if such an ordering inversion could lead to deadlock. The event supplied must not be an interprocess or interop event. The event must disable timing (i.e. must be created with the *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flag set).

Setting *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_UPDATABLE_KERNEL_NODE* to 1 on a captured launch causes the resulting kernel node to be device-updatable. This attribute is specific to graphs, and passing it to a launch in a non-capturing stream results in an error. Passing a value other than 0 or 1 is not allowed.

On success, a handle will be returned via ::CUlaunchAttributeValue::deviceUpdatableKernelNode::devNode which can be passed to the various device-side update functions to update the node's kernel parameters from within another kernel. For more information on the types of device updates that can be made, as well as the relevant limitations thereof, see ::cudaGraphKernelNodeUpdatesApply.

Kernel nodes which are device-updatable have additional restrictions compared to regular kernel nodes. Firstly, device-updatable nodes cannot be removed from their graph via *cuGraphDestroyNode*. Additionally, once opted-in to this functionality, a node cannot opt out, and any at-

tempt to set the attribute to 0 will result in an error. Graphs containing one or more device-updatable node also do not allow multiple instantiation.

CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_CLUSTER_DIMENSION allows the kernel launch to specify a preferred substitute cluster dimension. Blocks may be grouped according to either the dimensions specified with this attribute (grouped into a "preferred substitute cluster"), or the one specified with *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION* attribute (grouped into a "regular

cluster"). The cluster dimensions of a "preferred substitute cluster" shall be an integer multiple greater than zero of the regular cluster dimensions. The device will attempt - on a best-effort basis - to group thread blocks into preferred clusters over grouping them into regular clusters. When it deems necessary (primarily when the device temporarily runs out of physical resources to launch the larger preferred clusters), the device may switch to launch the regular clusters instead to attempt to utilize as much of the physical device resources as possible.

Each type of cluster will have its enumeration / coordinate setup as if the grid consists solely of its type of cluster. For example, if the preferred substitute cluster dimensions double the regular cluster dimensions, there might be simultaneously a regular cluster indexed at (1,0,0), and a preferred cluster indexed at (1,0,0). In this example, the preferred substitute cluster (1,0,0) replaces regular clusters (2,0,0) and (3,0,0) and groups their blocks.

This attribute will only take effect when a regular cluster dimension has been specified. The preferred substitute The preferred substitute cluster dimension must be an integer multiple greater than zero of the regular cluster dimension and must divide the grid. It must also be no more than `maxBlocksPerCluster`, if it is set in the kernel's `__launch_bounds__`. Otherwise it must be less than the maximum value the driver can support. Otherwise, setting this attribute to a value physically unable to fit on any particular device is permitted.

The effect of other attributes is consistent with their effect when set via persistent APIs.

See *cuStreamSetAttribute* for

- *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW*
- *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY*

See *cuFuncSetAttribute* for

- *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_DIMENSION*
- *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE*

Kernel parameters to `f` can be specified in the same ways that they can be using *cuLaunchKernel*.

Note that the API can also be used to launch context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to launch the kernel on will either be taken from the specified stream *CUlaunchConfig::hStream* or the current context in case of NULL stream.

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, ::cudaLaunchKernel, ::cudaLaunchKernelEx, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuKernelSetCacheConfig*, *cuKernelGetAttribute*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **config** – - Config to launch
- **f** – - Function *CUfunction* or Kernel *CUkernel* to launch
- **kernelParams** – - Array of pointers to kernel parameters
- **extra** – - Extra options

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_TOO_LARGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

6.17. Execution Control [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the deprecated execution control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuFuncSetBlockShape*(CUfunction hfunc, int x, int y, int z)
Sets the block-dimensions for the function.

CUresult *cuFuncSetSharedMemConfig*(CUfunction hfunc, CUsharedconfig config)
Sets the shared memory configuration for a device function.

CUresult *cuFuncSetSharedSize*(CUfunction hfunc, unsigned int bytes)
Sets the dynamic shared-memory size for the function.

CUresult *cuLaunch*(CUfunction f)
Launches a CUDA function.

CUresult *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice*(CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS *launchParamsList, unsigned int numDevices, unsigned int flags)
Launches CUDA functions on multiple devices where thread blocks can cooperate and synchronize as they execute.

CUresult *cuLaunchGrid*(CUfunction f, int grid_width, int grid_height)
Launches a CUDA function.

CUresult *cuLaunchGridAsync*(CUfunction f, int grid_width, int grid_height, CUstream hStream)
Launches a CUDA function.

CUresult *cuParamSetSize*(CUfunction hfunc, unsigned int numbytes)
Sets the parameter size for the function.

CUresult *cuParamSetTexRef*(CUfunction hfunc, int texunit, CUtexref hTexRef)
Adds a texture-reference to the function's argument list.

CUresult *cuParamSetf*(CUfunction hfunc, int offset, float value)
Adds a floating-point parameter to the function's argument list.

CUresult *cuParamSeti*(CUfunction hfunc, int offset, unsigned int value)
Adds an integer parameter to the function's argument list.

CUresult *cuParamSetv*(CUfunction hfunc, int offset, void *ptr, unsigned int numbytes)
Adds arbitrary data to the function's argument list.

6.17.1. Functions

CUresult **cuFuncSetBlockShape**(*CUfunction* hfunc, int x, int y, int z)
Sets the block-dimensions for the function.

Deprecated:

Specifies the x, y, and z dimensions of the thread blocks that are created when the kernel given by `hfunc` is launched.

See also:

cuFuncSetSharedSize, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to specify dimensions of
- **x** – - X dimension
- **y** – - Y dimension
- **z** – - Z dimension

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuFuncSetSharedMemConfig**(*CUfunction* hfunc, *CUsharedconfig* config)
Sets the shared memory configuration for a device function.

Deprecated:

On devices with configurable shared memory banks, this function will force all subsequent launches of the specified device function to have the given shared memory bank size configuration. On any given launch of the function, the shared memory configuration of the device will be temporarily changed if needed to suit the function's preferred configuration. Changes in shared memory configuration between subsequent launches of functions, may introduce a device side synchronization point.

Any per-function setting of shared memory bank size set via *cuFuncSetSharedMemConfig* will override the context wide setting set with *cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig*.

Changing the shared memory bank size will not increase shared memory usage or affect occupancy of kernels, but may have major effects on performance. Larger bank sizes will allow for greater potential bandwidth to shared memory, but will change what kinds of accesses to shared memory will result in bank conflicts.

This function will do nothing on devices with fixed shared memory bank size.

The supported bank configurations are:

- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_DEFAULT_BANK_SIZE*: use the context's shared memory configuration when launching this function.
- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_FOUR_BYTE_BANK_SIZE*: set shared memory bank width to be natively four bytes when launching this function.
- *CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_EIGHT_BYTE_BANK_SIZE*: set shared memory bank width to be natively eight bytes when launching this function.

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig*, *cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuLaunchKernel*, ::cudaFuncSetSharedMemConfig

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - kernel to be given a shared memory config
- **config** – - requested shared memory configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuFuncSetSharedSize**(*CUfunction* hfunc, unsigned int bytes)

Sets the dynamic shared-memory size for the function.

Deprecated:

Sets through `bytes` the amount of dynamic shared memory that will be available to each thread block when the kernel given by `hfunc` is launched.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to specify dynamic shared-memory size for
- **bytes** – - Dynamic shared-memory size per thread in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuLaunch**(*CUfunction* f)

Launches a CUDA function.

Deprecated:

Invokes the kernel `f` on a 1 x 1 x 1 grid of blocks. The block contains the number of threads specified by a previous call to *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*.

The block shape, dynamic shared memory size, and parameter information must be set using *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*, *cuFuncSetSharedSize()*, *cuParamSetSize()*, *cuParamSeti()*, *cuParamSetf()*, and *cuParamSetv()* prior to calling this function.

Launching a function via *cuLaunchKernel()* invalidates the function's block shape, dynamic shared memory size, and parameter information. After launching via cuLaunchKernel, this state must be re-initialized prior to calling this function. Failure to do so results in undefined behavior.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

f – - Kernel to launch

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*

CUresult **cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice**(*CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS* *launchParamsList, unsigned int numDevices, unsigned int flags)

Launches CUDA functions on multiple devices where thread blocks can cooperate and synchronize as they execute.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 11.3.

Invokes kernels as specified in the `launchParamsList` array where each element of the array specifies all the parameters required to perform a single kernel launch. These kernels can cooperate and synchronize as they execute. The size of the array is specified by `numDevices`.

No two kernels can be launched on the same device. All the devices targeted by this multi-device launch must be identical. All devices must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE_MULTI_DEVICE_LAUNCH*.

All kernels launched must be identical with respect to the compiled code. Note that any **device**, **constant** or **managed** variables present in the module that owns the kernel launched on each device, are independently instantiated on every device. It is the application's responsibility to ensure these variables are initialized and used appropriately.

The size of the grids as specified in blocks, the size of the blocks themselves and the amount of shared memory used by each thread block must also match across all launched kernels.

The streams used to launch these kernels must have been created via either *cuStreamCreate* or *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*. The NULL stream or *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* or *CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD* cannot be used.

The total number of blocks launched per kernel cannot exceed the maximum number of blocks per multiprocessor as returned by *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor* (or *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags*) times the number of multiprocessors as specified by the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT*. Since the total number of blocks launched per device has to match across all devices, the maximum number of blocks that can be launched per device will be limited by the device with the least number of multiprocessors.

The kernels cannot make use of CUDA dynamic parallelism.

The CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_st
{
    CUfunction function;
    unsigned int gridDimX;
    unsigned int gridDimY;
    unsigned int gridDimZ;
    unsigned int blockDimX;
    unsigned int blockDimY;
    unsigned int blockDimZ;
    unsigned int sharedMemBytes;
    CUstream hStream;
    void **kernelParams;
} CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS;
```

where:

- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::function* specifies the kernel to be launched. All functions must be identical with respect to the compiled code. Note that you can also specify context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then casting to *CUfunction*. In this case, the context to launch the kernel on be taken from the specified stream *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::hStream*.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::gridDimX* is the width of the grid in blocks. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::gridDimY* is the height of the grid in blocks. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::gridDimZ* is the depth of the grid in blocks. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::blockDimX* is the X dimension of each thread block. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::blockDimX* is the Y dimension of each thread block. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::blockDimZ* is the Z dimension of each thread block. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::sharedMemBytes* is the dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes. This must match across all kernels launched.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::hStream* is the handle to the stream to perform the launch in. This cannot be the NULL stream or *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* or *CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD*. The CUDA context associated with this stream must match that associated with *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::function*.
- *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::kernelParams* is an array of pointers to kernel parameters. If *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::function* has N parameters, then *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::kernelParams* needs to be an array of N pointers. Each of *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::kernelParams*[0] through *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::kernelParams*[N-1] must point to a region of memory from which the actual kernel parameter will be copied. The number of kernel parameters and their offsets and sizes do not need to be specified as that information is retrieved directly from the kernel's image.

By default, the kernel won't begin execution on any GPU until all prior work in all the specified streams has completed. This behavior can be overridden by specifying the flag *CUDA_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_MULTI_DEVICE_NO_PRE_LAUNCH_SYNC*. When this flag is specified, each kernel will only wait for prior work in the stream corresponding to that GPU to complete before it begins execution.

Similarly, by default, any subsequent work pushed in any of the specified streams will not begin execution until the kernels on all GPUs have completed. This behavior can be overridden by specifying the flag *CUDA_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_MULTI_DEVICE_NO_POST_LAUNCH_SYNC*. When this flag is specified, any subsequent work pushed in any of the specified streams will only wait for the kernel launched on the GPU corresponding to that stream to complete before it begins execution.

Calling *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice()* sets persistent function state that is the same as function state set through *cuLaunchKernel* API when called individually for each element in `launchParamsList`.

When kernels are launched via *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice()*, the previous block shape, shared size and parameter info associated with each *CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS::function*

in `launchParamsList` is overwritten.

Note that to use *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice()*, the kernels must either have been compiled with toolchain version 3.2 or later so that it will contain kernel parameter information, or have no kernel parameters. If either of these conditions is not met, then *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice()* will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*.

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel*, ::cudaLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **launchParamsList** – - List of launch parameters, one per device
- **numDevices** – - Size of the `launchParamsList` array
- **flags** – - Flags to control launch behavior

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH_TOO_LARGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*

CUresult **cuLaunchGrid**(*CUfunction* f, int grid_width, int grid_height)

Launches a CUDA function.

Deprecated:

Invokes the kernel `f` on a `grid_width` x `grid_height` grid of blocks. Each block contains the number of threads specified by a previous call to *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*.

The block shape, dynamic shared memory size, and parameter information must be set using *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*, *cuFuncSetSharedSize()*, *cuParamSetSize()*, *cuParamSeti()*, *cuParamSetf()*, and *cuParamSetv()* prior to calling this function.

Launching a function via *cuLaunchKernel()* invalidates the function's block shape, dynamic shared memory size, and parameter information. After launching via cuLaunchKernel, this state must be re-initialized prior to calling this function. Failure to do so results in undefined behavior.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **f** – - Kernel to launch
- **grid_width** – - Width of grid in blocks
- **grid_height** – - Height of grid in blocks

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*

CUresult **cuLaunchGridAsync**(*CUfunction* f, int grid_width, int grid_height, *CUstream* hStream)

Launches a CUDA function.

Deprecated:

Invokes the kernel `f` on a `grid_width` x `grid_height` grid of blocks. Each block contains the number of threads specified by a previous call to *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*.

The block shape, dynamic shared memory size, and parameter information must be set using *cuFuncSetBlockShape()*, *cuFuncSetSharedSize()*, *cuParamSetSize()*, *cuParamSeti()*, *cuParamSetf()*, and *cuParamSetv()* prior to calling this function.

Launching a function via *cuLaunchKernel()* invalidates the function's block shape, dynamic shared memory size, and parameter information. After launching via cuLaunchKernel, this state must be re-initialized prior to calling this function. Failure to do so results in undefined behavior.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: In certain cases where cubins are created with no ABI (i.e., using `ptxas --abi-compile no`), this function may serialize kernel launches. The CUDA driver retains asynchronous behavior by growing the per-thread stack as needed per launch and not shrinking it afterwards.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **f** – - Kernel to launch
- **grid_width** – - Width of grid in blocks
- **grid_height** – - Height of grid in blocks
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_OUT_OF_RESOURCES*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*

CUresult **cuParamSetSize**(*CUfunction* hfunc, unsigned int numbytes)

Sets the parameter size for the function.

Deprecated:

Sets through `numbytes` the total size in bytes needed by the function parameters of the kernel corresponding to `hfunc`.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to set parameter size for
- **numbytes** – - Size of parameter list in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuParamSetTexRef**(*CUfunction* hfunc, int texunit, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Adds a texture-reference to the function's argument list.

Deprecated:

Makes the CUDA array or linear memory bound to the texture reference `hTexRef` available to a device program as a texture. In this version of CUDA, the texture-reference must be obtained via *cuModuleGetTexRef()* and the `texunit` parameter must be set to *CU_PARAM_TR_DEFAULT*.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to add texture-reference to
- **texunit** – - Texture unit (must be *CU_PARAM_TR_DEFAULT*)
- **hTexRef** – - Texture-reference to add to argument list

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuParamSetf**(*CUfunction* hfunc, int offset, float value)

Adds a floating-point parameter to the function's argument list.

Deprecated:

Sets a floating-point parameter that will be specified the next time the kernel corresponding to `hfunc` will be invoked. `offset` is a byte offset.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to add parameter to
- **offset** – - Offset to add parameter to argument list
- **value** – - Value of parameter

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuParamSeti**(*CUfunction* hfunc, int offset, unsigned int value)

Adds an integer parameter to the function's argument list.

Deprecated:

Sets an integer parameter that will be specified the next time the kernel corresponding to `hfunc` will be invoked. `offset` is a byte offset.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSetv*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to add parameter to
- **offset** – - Offset to add parameter to argument list
- **value** – - Value of parameter

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuParamSetv**(*CUfunction* hfunc, int offset, void *ptr, unsigned int numbytes)

Adds arbitrary data to the function's argument list.

Deprecated:

Copies an arbitrary amount of data (specified in `numbytes`) from `ptr` into the parameter space of the kernel corresponding to `hfunc`. `offset` is a byte offset.

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, *cuFuncSetSharedSize*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*, *cuParamSetSize*, *cuParamSetf*, *cuParamSeti*, *cuLaunch*, *cuLaunchGrid*, *cuLaunchGridAsync*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Kernel to add data to
- **offset** – - Offset to add data to argument list
- **ptr** – - Pointer to arbitrary data
- **numbytes** – - Size of data to copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.18. External Resource Interoperability

This section describes the external resource interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuDestroyExternalMemory*(CUexternalMemory extMem)
Destroys an external memory object.

CUresult *cuDestroyExternalSemaphore*(CUexternalSemaphore extSem)
Destroys an external semaphore.

CUresult *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer*(CUdeviceptr *devPtr, CUexternalMemory extMem, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC *bufferDesc)
Maps a buffer onto an imported memory object.

CUresult *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray*(CUmipmappedArray *mipmap, CUexternalMemory extMem, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC *mipmapDesc)
Maps a CUDA mipmapped array onto an external memory object.

CUresult *cuImportExternalMemory*(CUexternalMemory *extMem_out, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC *memHandleDesc)
Imports an external memory object.

CUresult *cuImportExternalSemaphore*(CUexternalSemaphore *extSem_out, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC *semHandleDesc)
Imports an external semaphore.

CUresult *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*(const CUexternalSemaphore *extSemArray, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS *paramsArray, unsigned int numExtSems, CUstream stream)
Signals a set of external semaphore objects.

CUresult *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*(const CUexternalSemaphore *extSemArray, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS *paramsArray, unsigned int numExtSems, CUstream stream)
Waits on a set of external semaphore objects.

6.18.1. Functions

CUresult **cuDestroyExternalMemory**(*CUexternalMemory* extMem)

Destroys an external memory object.

Destroys the specified external memory object. Any existing buffers and CUDA mipmapped arrays mapped onto this object must no longer be used and must be explicitly freed using cuMemFree and *cuMipmappedArrayDestroy* respectively.

See also:

cuImportExternalMemory, *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer*, *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters
extMem – - External memory object to be destroyed

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuDestroyExternalSemaphore**(*CUexternalSemaphore* extSem)

Destroys an external semaphore.

Destroys an external semaphore object and releases any references to the underlying resource. Any outstanding signals or waits must have completed before the semaphore is destroyed.

See also:

cuImportExternalSemaphore, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters
extSem – - External semaphore to be destroyed

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer**(*CUdeviceptr* *devPtr, *CUexternalMemory* extMem, const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC* *bufferDesc)

Maps a buffer onto an imported memory object.

Maps a buffer onto an imported memory object and returns a device pointer in `devPtr`.

The properties of the buffer being mapped must be described in `bufferDesc`. The CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC structure is defined as follows:

```
typedef struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_st {
    unsigned long long offset;
    unsigned long long size;
    unsigned int flags;
} CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC;
```

where *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC::offset* is the offset in the memory object where the buffer's base address is. *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC::size* is the size of the buffer. *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC::flags* must be zero.

The offset and size have to be suitably aligned to match the requirements of the external API. Mapping two buffers whose ranges overlap may or may not result in the same virtual address being returned for the overlapped portion. In such cases, the application must ensure that all accesses to that region from the GPU are volatile. Otherwise writes made via one address are not guaranteed to be visible via the other address, even if they're issued by the same thread. It is

recommended that applications map the combined range instead of mapping separate buffers and then apply the appropriate offsets to the returned pointer to derive the individual buffers.

The returned pointer `devPtr` must be freed using cuMemFree.

See also:

cuImportExternalMemory, *cuDestroyExternalMemory*, *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **devPtr** – - Returned device pointer to buffer
- **extMem** – - Handle to external memory object
- **bufferDesc** – - Buffer descriptor

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray**(*CUmipmappedArray* *mipmap, *CUexternalMemory* extMem, const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC* *mipmapDesc)

Maps a CUDA mipmapped array onto an external memory object.

Maps a CUDA mipmapped array onto an external object and returns a handle to it in `mipmap`.

The properties of the CUDA mipmapped array being mapped must be described in `mipmapDesc`. The structure CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC is defined as follows:

```
typedef struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_st {
    unsigned long long offset;
    CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR arrayDesc;
    unsigned int numLevels;
} CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC;
```

where *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC::offset* is the offset in the memory object where the base level of the mipmap chain is. *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC::arrayDesc* describes the format, dimensions and type of the base level of the mipmap chain. For further details on these parameters, please refer to the documentation for *cuMipmappedArrayCreate*. Note that if the mipmapped array is bound as a color target in the graphics API, then the flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_COLOR_ATTACHMENT* must be specified in ::CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC::arrayDesc::Flags. *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC::numLevels* specifies the total number of levels in the mipmap chain.

If `extMem` was imported from a handle of type *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*, then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC::numLevels* must be equal to 1.

Mapping `extMem` imported from a handle of type *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_DMABUF_FD*, is not supported.

The returned CUDA mipmapped array must be freed using *cuMipmappedArrayDestroy*.

See also:

cuImportExternalMemory, *cuDestroyExternalMemory*, *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **mipmap** – - Returned CUDA mipmapped array
- **extMem** – - Handle to external memory object
- **mipmapDesc** – - CUDA array descriptor

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuImportExternalMemory**(*CUexternalMemory* *extMem_out, const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC* *memHandleDesc)

Imports an external memory object.

Imports an externally allocated memory object and returns a handle to that in `extMem_out`.

The properties of the handle being imported must be described in `memHandleDesc`. The CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC structure is defined as follows:

```
typedef struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_st {
    CUexternalMemoryHandleType type;
    union {
        int fd;
        struct {
            void *handle;
            const void *name;
        } win32;
        const void *nvSciBufObject;
    } handle;
    unsigned long long size;
    unsigned int flags;
} CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC;
```

where *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* specifies the type of handle being imported. *CUexternalMemoryHandleType* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUexternalMemoryHandleType_enum {
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD          = 1,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32       = 2,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT   = 3,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP         = 4,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE     = 5,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE     = 6,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE_KMT = 7,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF           = 8,
    CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_DMABUF_FD          = 9
} CUexternalMemoryHandleType;
```

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD*, then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::fd* must be a valid file descriptor referencing a memory object. Ownership of the file descriptor is transferred to the CUDA driver when the handle is imported successfully. Performing any operations on the file descriptor after it is imported results in undefined behavior.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32*, then exactly one of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must not be NULL. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that references a memory object. Ownership of this handle is not transferred to CUDA after the import operation, so the application must release the handle using the appropriate system call. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must point to a NULL-terminated array of UTF-16 characters that refers to a memory object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_K* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* must be non-NULL and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must be NULL. The handle specified must be a globally shared KMT handle. This handle does not hold a reference to the underlying object, and thus will be invalid when all references to the memory object are destroyed.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP*, then exactly one of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must not be NULL. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that is returned by ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle when referring to a ID3D12Heap object. This handle holds a reference to the underlying object. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must point to a NULL-terminated array of UTF-16 characters that refers to a ID3D12Heap object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE* then exactly one of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must not be NULL. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that is returned by ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle when referring to a ID3D12Resource object. This handle holds a reference to the underlying object. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must point to a NULL-terminated array of UTF-16 characters that refers to a ID3D12Resource object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* must represent a valid shared NT handle that is returned by IDXGIResource1::CreateSharedHandle when referring to a ID3D11Resource object. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is

not NULL, then it must point to a NULL-terminated array of UTF-16 characters that refers to a ID3D11Resource object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* must represent a valid shared KMT handle that is returned by IDXGIResource::GetSharedHandle when referring to a ID3D11Resource object and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must be NULL.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*, then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::nvSciBufObject* must be non-NULL and reference a valid NvSciBuf object. If the NvSciBuf object imported into CUDA is also mapped by other drivers, then the application must use *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync* or *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync* as appropriate barriers to maintain coherence between CUDA and the other drivers. See *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC* for memory synchronization.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_DMABUF_FD*, then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::handle::fd* must be a valid file descriptor referencing a dma_buf object and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::flags* must be zero. Importing a dma_buf object is supported on Tegra platforms starting with Thor series. Mapping an imported dma_buf object as CUDA mipmapped array using *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray* is not supported.

The size of the memory object must be specified in *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::size*.

Specifying the flag *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_DEDICATED* in *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::flags* indicates that the resource is a dedicated resource. The definition of what a dedicated resource is outside the scope of this extension. This flag must be set if *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC::type* is one of the following: *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE* *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE* *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RE*

See also:

cuDestroyExternalMemory, *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer*, *cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note:

If the Vulkan memory imported into CUDA is mapped on the CPU then the application must use vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges/vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges as well as appropriate Vulkan pipeline barriers to maintain coherence between CPU and GPU. For more information on these APIs, please refer to “Synchronization

and Cache Control” chapter from Vulkan specification.

Parameters

- **`extMem_out`** – - Returned handle to an external memory object
- **`memHandleDesc`** – - Memory import handle descriptor

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM*

CUresult **cuImportExternalSemaphore**(*CUexternalSemaphore* *extSem_out, const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC* *semHandleDesc)

Imports an external semaphore.

Imports an externally allocated synchronization object and returns a handle to that in `extSem_out`.

The properties of the handle being imported must be described in `semHandleDesc`. The CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC is defined as follows:

```
typedef struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_st {
    CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType type;
    union {
        int fd;
        struct {
            void *handle;
            const void *name;
        } win32;
        const void* NvSciSyncObj;
    } handle;
    unsigned int flags;
} CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC;
```

where *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* specifies the type of handle being imported. *CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType_enum {
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD                 = 1,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32              = 2,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT          = 3,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE               = 4,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE               = 5,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC                 = 6,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX         = 7,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT     = 8,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FD     = 9,
    CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_WIN32 = 10
} CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType;
```

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_F* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::fd* must be a valid file descriptor referencing a synchronization object. Ownership of the file descriptor is transferred to the CUDA driver when the handle is imported successfully. Performing any operations on the file descriptor after it is imported results in undefined behavior.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_W* then exactly one of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must not be NULL. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* is not NULL,

then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that references a synchronization object. Ownership of this handle is not transferred to CUDA after the import operation, so the application must release the handle using the appropriate system call. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must name a valid synchronization object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_W* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* must be non-NULL and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must be NULL. The handle specified must be a globally shared KMT handle. This handle does not hold a reference to the underlying object, and thus will be invalid when all references to the synchronization object are destroyed.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FE* then exactly one of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must not be NULL. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that is returned by ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle when referring to a ID3D12Fence object. This handle holds a reference to the underlying object. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must name a valid synchronization object that refers to a valid ID3D12Fence object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FE* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* represents a valid shared NT handle that is returned by ID3D11Fence::CreateSharedHandle. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must name a valid synchronization object that refers to a valid ID3D11Fence object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYN* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::nvSciSyncObj* represents a valid NvSciSyncObj.

CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX, then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* represents a valid shared NT handle that is returned by IDXGIResource1::CreateSharedHandle when referring to a IDXGIKeyedMutex object. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* is not NULL, then it must name a valid synchronization object that refers to a valid IDXGIKeyedMutex object.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KE* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* represents a valid shared KMT handle that is returned by IDXGIResource::GetSharedHandle when referring to a IDXGIKeyedMutex object and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must be NULL.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_* then *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::fd* must be a valid file descriptor referencing a synchronization object. Ownership of the file descriptor is transferred to the CUDA driver when the handle is imported successfully. Performing any operations on the file descriptor after it is imported results in undefined behavior.

If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type* is *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_* then exactly one of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* and *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name* must not be NULL. If *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::handle* is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that references a synchronization object. Ownership of this handle is not transferred to CUDA after the import operation, so the application must release the handle using the appropriate system call. If

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::win32::name is not NULL, then it must name a valid synchronization object.

See also:

cuDestroyExternalSemaphore, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **extSem_out** – - Returned handle to an external semaphore
- **semHandleDesc** – - Semaphore import handle descriptor

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM*

CUresult **cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync**(const *CUexternalSemaphore* *extSemArray, const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS* *paramsArray, unsigned int numExtSems, *CUstream* stream)

Signals a set of external semaphore objects.

Enqueues a signal operation on a set of externally allocated semaphore object in the specified stream. The operations will be executed when all prior operations in the stream complete.

The exact semantics of signaling a semaphore depends on the type of the object.

If the semaphore object is any one of the following types: *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_* *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT* then signaling the semaphore will set it to the signaled state.

If the semaphore object is any one of the following types: *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11* *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FD*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_WIN32* then the semaphore will be set to the value specified in *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS::params::fence::value*.

If the semaphore object is of the type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC* this API sets *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS::params::nvSciSync::fence* to a value that can be used by subsequent waiters of the same NvSciSync object to order operations with those currently submitted in `stream`. Such an update will overwrite previous contents of *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS::params::nvSciSync::fence*. By default, signaling such an external semaphore object causes appropriate memory synchronization operations to be performed over all external memory objects that are imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*. This ensures that any subsequent accesses made by other importers of the same set of NvSciBuf memory object(s) are coherent. These operations can be skipped by specifying the flag *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC*, which can be used as a performance optimization when data coherency is not required. But specifying this flag in scenarios where data coherency is required results in undefined behavior. Also,

for semaphore object of the type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC*, if the NvSciSyncAttrList used to create the NvSciSyncObj had not set the flags in *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* to CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_SIGNAL, this API will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED. NvSciSyncFence associated with semaphore object of the type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC* can be deterministic. For this the NvSciSyncAttrList used to create the semaphore object must have value of NvSciSyncAttrKey_RequireDeterministicFences key set to true. Deterministic fences allow users to enqueue a wait over the semaphore object even before corresponding signal is enqueued. For such a semaphore object, CUDA guarantees that each signal operation will increment the fence value by '1'. Users are expected to track count of signals enqueued on the semaphore object and insert waits accordingly. When such a semaphore object is signaled from multiple streams, due to concurrent stream execution, it is possible that the order in which the semaphore gets signaled is indeterministic. This could lead to waiters of the semaphore getting unblocked incorrectly. Users are expected to handle such situations, either by not using the same semaphore object with deterministic fence support enabled in different streams or by adding explicit dependency amongst such streams so that the semaphore is signaled in order. NvSciSyncFence associated with semaphore object of the type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC* can be timestamp enabled. For this the NvSciSyncAttrList used to create the object must have the value of NvSciSyncAttrKey_WaiterRequireTimestamps key set to true. Timestamps are emitted asynchronously by the GPU and CUDA saves the GPU timestamp in the corresponding NvSciSyncFence at the time of signal on GPU. Users are expected to convert GPU clocks to CPU clocks using appropriate scaling functions. Users are expected to wait for the completion of the fence before extracting timestamp using appropriate NvSciSync APIs. Users are expected to ensure that there is only one outstanding timestamp enabled fence per Cuda-NvSciSync object at any point of time, failing which leads to undefined behavior. Extracting the timestamp before the corresponding fence is signalled could lead to undefined behaviour. Timestamp extracted via appropriate NvSciSync API would be in microseconds.

If the semaphore object is any one of the following types: *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT* then the keyed mutex will be released with the key specified in ::CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PARAMS::params::keyedmutex::key.

See also:

cuImportExternalSemaphore, *cuDestroyExternalSemaphore*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **extSemArray** – - Set of external semaphores to be signaled
- **paramsArray** – - Array of semaphore parameters
- **numExtSems** – - Number of semaphores to signal
- **stream** – - Stream to enqueue the signal operations in

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync**(const *CUexternalSemaphore* *extSemArray, const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS* *paramsArray, unsigned int numExtSems, *CUstream* stream)

Waits on a set of external semaphore objects.

Enqueues a wait operation on a set of externally allocated semaphore object in the specified stream. The operations will be executed when all prior operations in the stream complete.

The exact semantics of waiting on a semaphore depends on the type of the object.

If the semaphore object is any one of the following types: *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_* *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT* then waiting on the semaphore will wait until the semaphore reaches the signaled state. The semaphore will then be reset to the unsignaled state. Therefore for every signal operation, there can only be one wait operation.

If the semaphore object is any one of the following types: *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11* *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FD*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_WIN32* then waiting on the semaphore will wait until the value of the semaphore is greater than or equal to *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS::params::fence::value*.

If the semaphore object is of the type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC* then, waiting on the semaphore will wait until the *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS::params::nvSc* is signaled by the signaler of the NvSciSyncObj that was associated with this semaphore object. By default, waiting on such an external semaphore object causes appropriate memory synchronization operations to be performed over all external memory objects that are imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*. This ensures that any subsequent accesses made by other importers of the same set of NvSciBuf memory object(s) are coherent. These operations can be skipped by specifying the flag *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC*, which can be used as a performance optimization when data coherency is not required. But specifying this flag in scenarios where data coherency is required results in undefined behavior. Also, for semaphore object of the type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC*, if the NvSciSyncAttrList used to create the NvSciSyncObj had not set the flags in *cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes* to CUDA_NVSCISYNC_ATTR_WAIT, this API will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED.

If the semaphore object is any one of the following types: *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX*, *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT* then the keyed mutex will be acquired when it is released with the key specified in *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS::params::keyedmutex::key* or until the timeout specified by *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS::params::keyedmutex::timeoutMs* has lapsed. The timeout interval can either be a finite value specified in milliseconds or an infinite value. In case an infinite value is specified the timeout never elapses. The windows INFINITE macro must be used to specify infinite timeout.

See also:

cuImportExternalSemaphore, *cuDestroyExternalSemaphore*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **extSemArray** – - External semaphores to be waited on
- **paramsArray** – - Array of semaphore parameters
- **numExtSems** – - Number of semaphores to wait on
- **stream** – - Stream to enqueue the wait operations in

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_TIMEOUT*

6.19. Fabric Clique Information

This section describes functions and data structures to retrieve fabric clique information.

Enumerations

CUcliqueType
Fabric clique types.

Functions

CUresult *cuDeviceGetCliqueCount*(size_t *count, CUdevice dev)
Retrieves the number of fabric cliques.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetCliqueInfo*(CUcliqueInfo *cliqueInfo, size_t *count, CUdevice dev)
Retrieves fabric clique information.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetFabricClusterUuid*(CUuuid *uuid, CUdevice dev)
Retrieves the fabric cluster UUID.

Structs

CUcliqueInfo
Fabric clique information.

6.19.1. Enumerations

enum **CUcliqueType**
Fabric clique types.

Values:

enumerator **CU_CLIQUE_TYPE_UNICAST_POINTER** = 0

Unicast pointer clique.

enumerator **CU_CLIQUE_TYPE_MULTICAST_POINTER** = 1

Multicast pointer clique.

enumerator **CU_CLIQUE_TYPE_UNICAST_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT** = 2

Unicast logical endpoint clique.

enumerator **CU_CLIQUE_TYPE_MULTICAST_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT** = 3

Multicast logical endpoint clique.

6.19.2. Functions

CUresult **cuDeviceGetCliqueCount**(size_t *count, *CUdevice* dev)

Retrieves the number of fabric cliques.

Retrieves the number of fabric cliques that the device is part of.

Parameters

- **count** – **[out]** Number of fabric cliques that the device is part of.
- **dev** – **[in]** Device for which the number of fabric cliques is requested.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetCliqueInfo**(*CUcliqueInfo* *cliqueInfo, size_t *count, *CUdevice* dev)

Retrieves fabric clique information.

Returns the fabric clique information for the cliques that the device is a part of. User must specify the size of the `cliqueInfo` array in `count`. The same parameter `count` will return the actual number of entries updated in the `cliqueInfo` array.

Parameters

- **cliqueInfo** – **[out]** Array to store the fabric clique information.
- **count** – **[inout]** Input: Size of the `cliqueInfo` array. Output: Number of entries updated in the `cliqueInfo` array.
- **dev** – **[in]** Device for which the clique information is requested.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetFabricClusterUuid**(*CUuuid* *uuid, *CUdevice* dev)

Retrieves the fabric cluster UUID.

Retrieves the fabric cluster UUID for the given device.

Parameters

- **uuid** – **[out]** Fabric cluster UUID.
- **dev** – **[in]** Device for which the fabric cluster UUID is requested.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.20. Fabric Copy

This section describes the fabric copy functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUfabricCpyOperandType

These flags allow applications to convey the operand type for individual copies specified in *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync* .

Functions

CUresult ***cuFabricCpyBatchAsync***(**size_t numOps, CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP *opList, unsigned long long flags, CUstream hStream**)

Performs a batch of copies over a fabric asynchronously.

Structs

CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP_st

Struct representing a single copy operation for use with *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync* .

CUfabricCpyOperand

Struct representing an operand for copy with *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync* .

6.20.1. Enumerations

enum **CUfabricCpyOperandType**

These flags allow applications to convey the operand type for individual copies specified in *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER** = 0x1

Copy operand is a valid pointer.

enumerator **CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT** = 0x2

Copy operand is a logical endpoint.

enumerator **CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_MAX** = 0x7FFFFFFF

6.20.2. Functions

CUresult **cuFabricCpyBatchAsync**(size_t numOps, *CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP* *opList, unsigned long long flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs a batch of copies over a fabric asynchronously.

The batch as a whole executes in stream order but copies within a batch are not guaranteed to execute in any specific order. Specifying dependent copies within a single batch results in undefined behavior.

Performs copies as specified in the `opList` array. The length of this array is specified in `numOps`. Each entry describes a copy operation including source and destination operands (::CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP::src and ::CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP::dst) and the size in bytes (::CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP::size). A size of zero makes that operation a no-op while preserving its position in the batch. Its operands are still validated.

The following operand type combinations are supported:

- *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER* to *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER*: Copy between two device-accessible pointers. At least one operand must be local to the stream's device.
- *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER* to *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT*: — copy from a local pointer to a remote UNICAST or MULTICAST logical endpoint at the specified offset.
- *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT* to *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER*: — copy from a remote UNICAST logical endpoint at the specified offset to a local pointer.

A single batch may contain a heterogeneous mix of operation types.

For a POINTER operand, ::CUfabricCpyOperand::op::ptr::ptr must contain the pointer where the copy begins. For managed memory or pageable memory on supported devices, ::CUfabricCpyOperand::op::ptr::locHint may hint the location of the operand.

For a LOGICAL_ENDPOINT operand, ::CUfabricCpyOperand::op::le::id specifies the logical endpoint and ::CUfabricCpyOperand::op::le::offset specifies the byte offset into that endpoint.

\notes

a. Source and destination are always accessed in stream order. So care must be taken to ensure that neither operand is deallocated before the copy has completed. In particular, if the source is ephemeral, e.g., a stack variable, then the stream must be synchronized before the variable goes out of scope.

b. For pointer-to-pointer copies, at least one operand must be local. For copies involving a pointer and a logical endpoint, the pointer must be local. Being "local" means it resides either on the stream's device, or in the host memory.

c. All operands must be accessible from the stream's device.

d. This API is only available on platforms that support logical endpoints. It returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* on all other configurations.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **numOps** – - Total number of copy operations.
- **opList** – - Array of size `numOps` containing the copy operations.
- **flags** – - Flags for future use, must be zero.
- **hStream** – - Stream to enqueue the operations in. Must not be the legacy NULL stream.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.21. Graph Management

This section describes the graph management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult ***cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute*****(CUdevice device, CUgraphMem_attribute attr, void *value)**
Query asynchronous allocation attributes related to graphs.

CUresult ***cuDeviceGraphMemTrim*****(CUdevice device)**
Free unused memory that was cached on the specified device for use with graphs back to the OS.

CUresult ***cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute*****(CUdevice device, CUgraphMem_attribute attr, void *value)**
Set asynchronous allocation attributes related to graphs.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Creates a batch memory operation node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, CUgraph childGraph)**
Creates a child graph node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddDependencies*****(CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *from, const CUgraphNode *to, const CUgraphEdgeData *edgeData, size_t numDependencies)**
Adds dependency edges to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddEmptyNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies)**
Creates an empty node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, CUevent event)**
Creates an event record node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, CUevent event)**
Creates an event wait node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Creates an external semaphore signal node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Creates an external semaphore wait node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddHostNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Creates a host execution node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphAddKernelNode*****(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Creates a kernel execution node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphAddMemAllocNode*(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Creates an allocation node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, CUdeviceptr dptr)
Creates a memory free node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *copyParams, CUcontext ctx)
Creates a memcpy node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS *memsetParams, CUcontext ctx)
Creates a memset node and adds it to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphAddNode*(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, const CUgraphEdgeData *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, CUgraphNodeParams *nodeParams)
Adds a node of arbitrary type to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphAddNode_v3*(CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, const CUgraphEdgeData *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, CUgraphNodeParams *nodeParams)
Adds a node of arbitrary type to a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams_out)
Returns a batch mem op node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Sets a batch mem op node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraph *phGraph)
Gets a handle to the embedded graph of a child graph node.

CUresult *cuGraphClone*(CUgraph *phGraphClone, CUgraph originalGraph)
Clones a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphConditionalHandleCreate*(CUgraphConditionalHandle *pHandle_out, CUgraph hGraph, CUcontext ctx, unsigned int defaultLaunchValue, unsigned int flags)
Create a conditional handle.

CUresult *cuGraphCreate*(CUgraph *phGraph, unsigned int flags)
Creates a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphDebugDotPrint*(CUgraph hGraph, const char *path, unsigned int flags)
Write a DOT file describing graph structure.

CUresult *cuGraphDestroy*(CUgraph hGraph)
Destroys a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphDestroyNode*(CUgraphNode hNode)
Remove a node from the graph.

CUresult *cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent *event_out)
Returns the event associated with an event record node.

CUresult ***cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent*****(CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)**
Sets an event record node's event.

CUresult ***cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent*****(CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent *event_out)**
Returns the event associated with an event wait node.

CUresult ***cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent*****(CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)**
Sets an event wait node's event.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecBatchMemOpNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Sets the parameters for a batch mem op node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraph childGraph)**
Updates node parameters in the child graph node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecDestroy*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec)**
Destroys an executable graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)**
Sets the event for an event record node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)**
Sets the event for an event wait node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Sets the parameters for an external semaphore signal node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Sets the parameters for an external semaphore wait node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecGetFlags*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, cuuint64_t *flags)**
Query the instantiation flags of an executable graph.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecGetId*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, unsigned int *graphId)**
Returns the id of a given graph exec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Sets the parameters for a host node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)**
Sets the parameters for a kernel node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *copyParams, CUcontext ctx)**
Sets the parameters for a memcpy node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS *memsetParams, CUcontext ctx)**
Sets the parameters for a memset node in the given graphExec.

CUresult ***cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*****(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNodeParams *nodeParams)**
Update a graph node's parameters in an instantiated graph.

CUresult *cuGraphExecUpdate*(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo *resultInfo)
Check whether an executable graph can be updated with a graph and perform the update if possible.

CUresult *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeGetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS *params_out)
Returns an external semaphore signal node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Sets an external semaphore signal node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeGetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS *params_out)
Returns an external semaphore wait node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Sets an external semaphore wait node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphGetEdges*(CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *from, CUgraphNode *to, CUgraphEdgeData *edgeData, size_t *numEdges)
Returns a graph's dependency edges.

CUresult *cuGraphGetId*(CUgraph hGraph, unsigned int *graphId)
Returns the id of a given graph.

CUresult *cuGraphGetNodes*(CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *nodes, size_t *numNodes)
Returns a graph's nodes.

CUresult *cuGraphGetRootNodes*(CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *rootNodes, size_t *numRootNodes)
Returns a graph's root nodes.

CUresult *cuGraphHostNodeGetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Returns a host node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphHostNodeSetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Sets a host node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphInstantiate*(CUgraphExec *phGraphExec, CUgraph hGraph, unsigned long long flags)
Creates an executable graph from a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphInstantiateWithParams*(CUgraphExec *phGraphExec, CUgraph hGraph, CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS *instantiateParams)
Creates an executable graph from a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphKernelNodeCopyAttributes*(CUgraphNode dst, CUgraphNode src)
Copies attributes from source node to destination node.

CUresult *cuGraphKernelNodeGetAttribute*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUkernelNodeAttrID attr, CUkernelNodeAttrValue *value_out)
Queries node attribute.

CUresult *cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Returns a kernel node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphKernelNodeSetAttribute*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUkernelNodeAttrID attr, const CUkernelNodeAttrValue *value**)
Sets node attribute.

CUresult *cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams**)
Sets a kernel node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphLaunch*(**CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUstream hStream**)
Launches an executable graph in a stream.

CUresult *cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS *params_out**)
Returns a memory alloc node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUdeviceptr *dptr_out**)
Returns a memory free node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_MEMCPY3D *nodeParams**)
Returns a memcpy node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *nodeParams**)
Sets a memcpy node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams**)
Returns a memset node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams**)
Sets a memset node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeFindInClone*(**CUgraphNode *phNode, CUgraphNode hOriginalNode, CUgraph hClonedGraph**)
Finds a cloned version of a node.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetContainingGraph*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraph *phGraph**)
Returns the graph that contains a given graph node.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetDependencies*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNode *dependencies, CUgraphEdgeData *edgeData, size_t *numDependencies**)
Returns a node's dependencies.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNode *dependentNodes, CUgraphEdgeData *edgeData, size_t *numDependentNodes**)
Returns a node's dependent nodes.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetEnabled*(**CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, unsigned int *isEnabled**)
Query whether a node in the given graphExec is enabled.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetLocalId*(**CUgraphNode hNode, unsigned int *nodeId**)
Returns the local node id of a given graph node.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetParams*(**CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNodeParams *nodeParams**)
Return a graph node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetToolsId*(**CUgraphNode hNode, unsigned long long *toolsNodeId**)
Returns an id used by tools to identify a given node.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeGetType*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNodeType *type)
Returns a node's type.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeSetEnabled*(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, unsigned int isEnabled)
Enables or disables the specified node in the given graphExec.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeSetParams*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNodeParams *nodeParams)
Update a graph node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphNodeSetParams_v2*(CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNodeParams *nodeParams)
Update a graph node's parameters.

CUresult *cuGraphReleaseUserObject*(CUgraph graph, CUuserObject object, unsigned int count)
Release a user object reference from a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphRemoveDependencies*(CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *from, const CUgraphNode *to, const CUgraphEdgeData *edgeData, size_t numDependencies)
Removes dependency edges from a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphRetainUserObject*(CUgraph graph, CUuserObject object, unsigned int count, unsigned int flags)
Retain a reference to a user object from a graph.

CUresult *cuGraphUpload*(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUstream hStream)
Uploads an executable graph in a stream.

CUresult *cuUserObjectCreate*(CUuserObject *object_out, void *ptr, CUhostFn destroy, unsigned int initialRefcount, unsigned int flags)
Create a user object.

CUresult *cuUserObjectRelease*(CUuserObject object, unsigned int count)
Release a reference to a user object.

CUresult *cuUserObjectRetain*(CUuserObject object, unsigned int count)
Retain a reference to a user object.

6.21.1. Functions

CUresult **cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute**(*CUdevice* device, *CUgraphMem_attribute* attr, void *value)

Query asynchronous allocation attributes related to graphs.

Valid attributes are:

- *CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_USED_MEM_CURRENT*: Amount of memory, in bytes, currently associated with graphs
- *CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_USED_MEM_HIGH*: High watermark of memory, in bytes, associated with graphs since the last time it was reset. High watermark can only be reset to zero.
- *CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_CURRENT*: Amount of memory, in bytes, currently allocated for use by the CUDA graphs asynchronous allocator.
- *CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_HIGH*: High watermark of memory, in bytes, currently allocated for use by the CUDA graphs asynchronous allocator.

See also:

cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute, *cuGraphAddMemAllocNode*, *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*

Parameters

- **device** – - Specifies the scope of the query
- **attr** – - attribute to get
- **value** – - retrieved value

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGraphMemTrim**(*CUdevice* device)

Free unused memory that was cached on the specified device for use with graphs back to the OS.

Blocks which are not in use by a graph that is either currently executing or scheduled to execute are freed back to the operating system.

See also:

cuGraphAddMemAllocNode, *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*, *cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute*, *cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute*

Parameters

device – - The device for which cached memory should be freed.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute**(*CUdevice* device, *CUgraphMem_attribute* attr, void *value)

Set asynchronous allocation attributes related to graphs.

Valid attributes are:

- *CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_USED_MEM_HIGH*: High watermark of memory, in bytes, associated with graphs since the last time it was reset. High watermark can only be reset to zero.
- *CU_GRAPH_MEM_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_HIGH*: High watermark of memory, in bytes, currently allocated for use by the CUDA graphs asynchronous allocator.

See also:

cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute, *cuGraphAddMemAllocNode*, *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*

Parameters

- **device** – - Specifies the scope of the query

- **attr** – - attribute to get
- **value** – - pointer to value to set

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Creates a batch memory operation node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new batch memory operation node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

When the node is added, the paramArray inside `nodeParams` is copied and therefore it can be freed after the call returns.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuStreamWaitValue32, cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWaitValue64, cuStreamWriteValue64, *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Warning: Improper use of this API may deadlock the application. Synchronization ordering established through this API is not visible to CUDA. CUDA tasks that are (even indirectly) ordered by this API should also have that order expressed with CUDA-visible dependencies such as events. This ensures that the scheduler does not serialize them in an improper order.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node

- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters for the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddChildGraphNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, *CUgraph* childGraph)

Creates a child graph node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new node which executes an embedded graph, and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

If `childGraph` contains allocation nodes, free nodes, or conditional nodes, this call will return an error.

The node executes an embedded child graph. The child graph is cloned in this call.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*, *cuGraphClone*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **childGraph** – - The graph to clone into this node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphAddDependencies**(*CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *from, const *CUgraphNode* *to, const *CUgraphEdgeData* *edgeData, size_t numDependencies)

Adds dependency edges to a graph.

The number of dependencies to be added is defined by `numDependencies` Elements in `from` and `to` at corresponding indices define a dependency. Each node in `from` and `to` must belong to `hGraph`.

If `numDependencies` is 0, elements in `from` and `to` will be ignored. Specifying an existing dependency will return an error.

See also:

cuGraphRemoveDependencies, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

---

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - Graph to which dependencies are added
- **from** – - Array of nodes that provide the dependencies
- **to** – - Array of dependent nodes
- **edgeData** – - Optional array of edge data. If NULL, default (zeroed) edge data is assumed.
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies to be added

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddEmptyNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies)

Creates an empty node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new node which performs no operation, and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

An empty node performs no operation during execution, but can be used for transitive ordering. For example, a phased execution graph with 2 groups of n nodes with a barrier between them

can be represented using an empty node and 2*n dependency edges, rather than no empty node and n^2 dependency edges.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphAddEventRecordNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, *CUevent* event)

Creates an event record node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new event record node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and event specified in `event`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

Each launch of the graph will record `event` to capture execution of the node's dependencies.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **event** – - Event for the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddEventWaitNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, *CUevent* event)

Creates an event wait node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new event wait node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and event specified in `event`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

The graph node will wait for all work captured in `event`. See *cuEventRecord()* for details on what is captured by an event. `event` may be from a different context or device than the launch stream.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **event** – - Event for the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Creates an external semaphore signal node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new external semaphore signal node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

Performs a signal operation on a set of externally allocated semaphore objects when the node is launched. The operation(s) will occur after all of the node's dependencies have completed.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuImportExternalSemaphore*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters for the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Creates an external semaphore wait node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new external semaphore wait node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

Performs a wait operation on a set of externally allocated semaphore objects when the node is launched. The node's dependencies will not be launched until the wait operation has completed.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*, *cuImportExternalSemaphore*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters for the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddHostNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Creates a host execution node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new CPU execution node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

When the graph is launched, the node will invoke the specified CPU function. Host nodes are not supported under MPS with pre-Volta GPUs.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuLaunchHostFunc*, *cuGraphHostNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters for the host node

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddKernelNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Creates a kernel execution node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new kernel execution node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

The CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_st {
    CUfunction func;
    unsigned int gridDimX;
    unsigned int gridDimY;
    unsigned int gridDimZ;
    unsigned int blockDimX;
    unsigned int blockDimY;
    unsigned int blockDimZ;
    unsigned int sharedMemBytes;
    void **kernelParams;
    void **extra;
    CUkernel kern;
    CUcontext ctx;
} CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS;
```

When the graph is launched, the node will invoke kernel `func` on a (`gridDimX` x `gridDimY` x `gridDimZ`) grid of blocks. Each block contains (`blockDimX` x `blockDimY` x `blockDimZ`) threads.

`sharedMemBytes` sets the amount of dynamic shared memory that will be available to each thread block.

Kernel parameters to `func` can be specified in one of two ways:

1) Kernel parameters can be specified via `kernelParams`. If the kernel has N parameters, then `kernelParams` needs to be an array of N pointers. Each pointer, from `kernelParams`[0] to `kernelParams`[N-1], points to the region of memory from which the actual parameter will be copied. The number of kernel parameters and their offsets and sizes do not need to be specified as that information is retrieved directly from the kernel's image.

2) Kernel parameters for non-cooperative kernels can also be packaged by the application into a single buffer that is passed in via `extra`. This places the burden on the application of knowing

each kernel parameter's size and alignment/padding within the buffer. The `extra` parameter exists to allow this function to take additional less commonly used arguments. `extra` specifies a list of names of extra settings and their corresponding values. Each extra setting name is immediately followed by the corresponding value. The list must be terminated with either NULL or CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END.

- *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END*, which indicates the end of the `extra` array;
- *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER*, which specifies that the next value in `extra` will be a pointer to a buffer containing all the kernel parameters for launching kernel `func`;
- *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE*, which specifies that the next value in `extra` will be a pointer to a size_t containing the size of the buffer specified with *CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER*;

The error *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned if kernel parameters are specified with both `kernelParams` and `extra` (i.e. both `kernelParams` and `extra` are non-NULL). *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned if `extra` is used for a cooperative kernel.

The `kernelParams` or `extra` array, as well as the argument values it points to, are copied during this call.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuLaunchKernel*, *cuLaunchCooperativeKernel*, cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Kernels launched using graphs must not use texture and surface references. Reading or writing through any texture or surface reference is undefined behavior. This restriction does not apply to texture and surface objects.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies

- **nodeParams** – - Parameters for the GPU execution node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddMemAllocNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, *CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Creates an allocation node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new allocation node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

When *cuGraphAddMemAllocNode* creates an allocation node, it returns the address of the allocation in `nodeParams.dptr`. The allocation's address remains fixed across instantiations and launches.

If the allocation is freed in the same graph, by creating a free node using *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*, the allocation can be accessed by nodes ordered after the allocation node but before the free node. These allocations cannot be freed outside the owning graph, and they can only be freed once in the owning graph.

If the allocation is not freed in the same graph, then it can be accessed not only by nodes in the graph which are ordered after the allocation node, but also by stream operations ordered after the graph's execution but before the allocation is freed.

Allocations which are not freed in the same graph can be freed by:

- passing the allocation to *cuMemFreeAsync* or cuMemFree;
- launching a graph with a free node for that allocation; or
- specifying *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH* during instantiation, which makes each launch behave as though it called *cuMemFreeAsync* for every unfreed allocation.

It is not possible to free an allocation in both the owning graph and another graph. If the allocation is freed in the same graph, a free node cannot be added to another graph. If the allocation is freed in another graph, a free node can no longer be added to the owning graph.

The following restrictions apply to graphs which contain allocation and/or memory free nodes:

- Nodes and edges of the graph cannot be deleted.
- The graph can only be used in a child node if the ownership is moved to the parent.
- Only one instantiation of the graph may exist at any point in time.
- The graph cannot be cloned.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*, *cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams*, *cuDeviceGraphMemTrim*, *cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute*, *cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute*, *cuMemAl-*

locAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters for the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddMemFreeNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, *CUdeviceptr* dptr)

Creates a memory free node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new memory free node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies` and arguments specified in `nodeParams`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

cuGraphAddMemFreeNode will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if the user attempts to free:

- an allocation twice in the same graph.
- an address that was not returned by an allocation node.
- an invalid address.

The following restrictions apply to graphs which contain allocation and/or memory free nodes:

- Nodes and edges of the graph cannot be deleted.
- The graph can only be used in a child node if the ownership is moved to the parent.
- Only one instantiation of the graph may exist at any point in time.

- The graph cannot be cloned.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphAddMemAllocNode*, *cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams*, *cuDeviceGraphMemTrim*, *cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute*, *cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute*, *cuMemAllocAsync*, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **dptr** – - Address of memory to free

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddMemcpyNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D* *copyParams, *CUcontext* ctx)

Creates a memcpy node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new memcpy node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

When the graph is launched, the node will perform the memcpy described by `copyParams`. See cuMemcpy3D() for a description of the structure and its restrictions.

Memcpy nodes have some additional restrictions with regards to managed memory, if the system contains at least one device which has a zero value for the device attribute

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS. If one or more of the operands refer to managed memory, then using the memory type *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED* is disallowed for those operand(s). The managed memory will be treated as residing on either the host or the device, depending on which memory type is specified.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, cuMemcpy3D, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **copyParams** – - Parameters for the memory copy
- **ctx** – - Context on which to run the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphAddMemsetNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, const *CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS* *memsetParams, *CUcontext* ctx)

Creates a memset node and adds it to a graph.

Creates a new memset node and adds it to `hGraph` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies`. It is possible for `numDependencies` to be 0, in which case the node will be placed at the root of the graph. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries. A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

The element size must be 1, 2, or 4 bytes. When the graph is launched, the node will perform the memset described by `memsetParams`.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphDestroyNode*, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to cuGraphAddNode.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **memsetParams** – - Parameters for the memory set
- **ctx** – - Context on which to run the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuGraphAddNode**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, const *CUgraphEdgeData* *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, *CUgraphNodeParams* *nodeParams)

Adds a node of arbitrary type to a graph.

Creates a new node in `hGraph` described by `nodeParams` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies`. `numDependencies` may be 0. `dependencies` may be null if `numDependencies` is 0. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries.

`nodeParams` is a tagged union. The node type should be specified in the `type` field, and type-specific parameters in the corresponding union member. All unused bytes - that is, `reserved0` and all bytes past the utilized union member - must be set to zero. It is recommended to use brace initialization or memset to ensure all bytes are initialized.

Note that for some node types, `nodeParams` may contain "out parameters" which are modified during the call, such as `nodeParams->alloc.dptr`.

A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, *cuGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **dependencyData** – - Optional edge data for the dependencies. If NULL, the data is assumed to be default (zeroed) for all dependencies.
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Specification of the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGraphAddNode_v3**(*CUgraphNode* *phGraphNode, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, const *CUgraphEdgeData* *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, *CUgraphNodeParams* *nodeParams)

Adds a node of arbitrary type to a graph.

Creates a new node in `hGraph` described by `nodeParams` with `numDependencies` dependencies specified via `dependencies`. `numDependencies` may be 0. `dependencies` may be null if `numDependencies` is 0. `dependencies` may not have any duplicate entries.

`nodeParams` is a tagged union. The node type should be specified in the `type` field, and type-specific parameters in the corresponding union member. All unused bytes - that is, `reserved0` and all bytes past the utilized union member - must be set to zero. It is recommended to use brace initialization or memset to ensure all bytes are initialized.

Note that for some node types, `nodeParams` may contain "out parameters" which are modified during the call, such as `nodeParams->alloc.dptr`.

For kernel nodes, if both the kernel node's *CUfunction* and ctx are non-NULL, the underlying device context of ctx must match the device context that the *CUfunction* was loaded into; otherwise the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*.

A handle to the new node will be returned in `phGraphNode`.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, *cuGraphNodeSetParams_v2*, *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphNode** – - Returns newly created node
- **hGraph** – - Graph to which to add the node
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the node
- **dependencyData** – - Optional edge data for the dependencies. If NULL, the data is assumed to be default (zeroed) for all dependencies.
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies
- **nodeParams** – - Specification of the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams_out)

Returns a batch mem op node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of batch mem op node `hNode` in `nodeParams_out`. The `paramArray` returned in `nodeParams_out` is owned by the node. This memory remains valid until the node is destroyed or its parameters are modified, and should not be modified directly. Use *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams* to update the parameters of this node.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, cuStreamBatchMemOp, *cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode*, *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **nodeParams_out** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets a batch mem op node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of batch mem op node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

The paramArray inside `nodeParams` is copied and therefore it can be freed after the call returns.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, cuStreamBatchMemOp, *cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode*, *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams*

> **Warning:** This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraph* *phGraph)

Gets a handle to the embedded graph of a child graph node.

Gets a handle to the embedded graph in a child graph node. This call does not clone the graph. Changes to the graph will be reflected in the node, and the node retains ownership of the graph.

Allocation and free nodes cannot be added to the returned graph. Attempting to do so will return an error.

See also:

cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, *cuGraphNodeFindInClone*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the embedded graph for
- **phGraph** – - Location to store a handle to the graph

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphClone**(*CUgraph* *phGraphClone, *CUgraph* originalGraph)

Clones a graph.

This function creates a copy of `originalGraph` and returns it in `phGraphClone`. All parameters are copied into the cloned graph. The original graph may be modified after this call without affecting the clone.

Child graph nodes in the original graph are recursively copied into the clone.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, *cuGraphNodeFindInClone*

Note: : Cloning is not supported for graphs which contain memory allocation nodes, memory free nodes, or conditional nodes.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphClone** – - Returns newly created cloned graph
- **originalGraph** – - Graph to clone

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphConditionalHandleCreate**(*CUgraphConditionalHandle* *pHandle_out, *CUgraph* hGraph, *CUcontext* ctx, unsigned int defaultLaunchValue, unsigned int flags)

Create a conditional handle.

Creates a conditional handle associated with `hGraph`.

The conditional handle must be associated with a conditional node in this graph or one of its children.

Handles not associated with a conditional node may cause graph instantiation to fail.

Handles can only be set from the context with which they are associated.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pHandle_out** – - Pointer used to return the handle to the caller.
- **hGraph** – - Graph which will contain the conditional node using this handle.
- **ctx** – - Context for the handle and associated conditional node.
- **defaultLaunchValue** – - Optional initial value for the conditional variable. Applied at the beginning of each graph execution if CU_GRAPH_COND_ASSIGN_DEFAULT is set in `flags`.
- **flags** – - Currently must be CU_GRAPH_COND_ASSIGN_DEFAULT or 0.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGraphCreate**(*CUgraph* *phGraph, unsigned int flags)

Creates a graph.

Creates an empty graph, which is returned via `phGraph`.

See also:

cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*, cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphDestroy*, *cuGraphGetNodes*, *cuGraphGetRootNodes*, cuGraphGetEdges, *cuGraphClone*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraph** – - Returns newly created graph
- **flags** – - Graph creation flags, must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphDebugDotPrint**(*CUgraph* hGraph, const char *path, unsigned int flags)

Write a DOT file describing graph structure.

Using the provided hGraph, write to path a DOT formatted description of the graph. By default this includes the graph topology, node types, node id, kernel names and memcpy direction. flags can be specified to write more detailed information about each node type such as parameter values, kernel attributes, node and function handles.

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - The graph to create a DOT file from
- **path** – - The path to write the DOT file to
- **flags** – - Flags from CUgraphDebugDot_flags for specifying which additional node information to write

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM*

CUresult **cuGraphDestroy**(*CUgraph* hGraph)

Destroys a graph.

Destroys the graph specified by hGraph, as well as all of its nodes.

See also:

cuGraphCreate

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hGraph – - Graph to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphDestroyNode**(*CUgraphNode* hNode)

Remove a node from the graph.

Removes `hNode` from its graph. This operation also severs any dependencies of other nodes on `hNode` and vice versa.

Nodes which belong to a graph which contains allocation or free nodes cannot be destroyed. Any attempt to do so will return an error.

See also:

cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, *cuGraphAddEmptyNode*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hNode – - Node to remove

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUevent* *event_out)

Returns the event associated with an event record node.

Returns the event of event record node `hNode` in `event_out`.

See also:

cuGraphAddEventRecordNode, *cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the event for

- **event_out** – - Pointer to return the event

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUevent* event)

Sets an event record node's event.

Sets the event of event record node `hNode` to `event`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent*, *cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: This function will reset the node's context to the event's device context.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the event for
- **event** – - Event to use

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUevent* *event_out)

Returns the event associated with an event wait node.

Returns the event of event wait node `hNode` in `event_out`.

See also:

cuGraphAddEventWaitNode, *cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the event for
- **event_out** – - Pointer to return the event

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUevent* event)

Sets an event wait node's event.

Sets the event of event wait node `hNode` to `event`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent*, *cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the event for
- **event** – - Event to use

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphExecBatchMemOpNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets the parameters for a batch mem op node in the given graphExec.

Sets the parameters of a batch mem op node in an executable graph `hGraphExec`. The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

The following fields on operations may be modified on an executable graph:

op.waitValue.address op.waitValue.value[64] op.waitValue.flags bits corresponding to wait type (i.e. CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_FLUSH bit cannot be modified) op.writeValue.address op.writeValue.value[64]

Other fields, such as the context, count or type of operations, and other types of operations such as membars, may not be modified.

`hNode` must not have been removed from the original graph.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

The paramArray inside `nodeParams` is copied and therefore it can be freed after the call returns.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, cuStreamBatchMemOp, *cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode*, *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams*, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - Batch mem op node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **nodeParams** – - Updated Parameters to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraph* childGraph)

Updates node parameters in the child graph node in the given graphExec.

Updates the work represented by `hNode` in `hGraphExec` as though the nodes contained in `hNode's` graph had the parameters contained in `childGraph's` nodes at instantiation. `hNode` must remain in the graph which was used to instantiate `hGraphExec`. Changed edges to and from `hNode` are ignored.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

The topology of `childGraph`, as well as the node insertion order, must match that of the graph contained in `hNode`. See cuGraphExecUpdate() for a list of restrictions on what can be updated in an instantiated graph. The update is recursive, so child graph nodes contained within the top level child graph will also be updated.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddChildGraphNode*, *cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - Host node from the graph which was used to instantiate graphExec
- **childGraph** – - The graph supplying the updated parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecDestroy**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec)

Destroys an executable graph.

Destroys the executable graph specified by `hGraphExec`, as well as all of its executable nodes. If the executable graph is in-flight, it will not be terminated, but rather freed asynchronously on completion.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphUpload*, *cuGraphLaunch*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hGraphExec – - Executable graph to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUevent* event)

Sets the event for an event record node in the given graphExec.

Sets the event of an event record node in an executable graph **hGraphExec**. The node is identified by the corresponding node **hNode** in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

The modifications only affect future launches of **hGraphExec**. Already enqueued or running launches of **hGraphExec** are not affected by this call. **hNode** is also not modified by this call.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddEventRecordNode*, *cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent*, *cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - event record node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **event** – - Updated event to use

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUevent* event)

Sets the event for an event wait node in the given graphExec.

Sets the event of an event wait node in an executable graph `hGraphExec`. The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddEventWaitNode*, *cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent*, *cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuEventRecordWithFlags*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

> **Warning:** This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - event wait node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **event** – - Updated event to use

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets the parameters for an external semaphore signal node in the given graphExec.

Sets the parameters of an external semaphore signal node in an executable graph `hGraphExec`. The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

`hNode` must not have been removed from the original graph.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

Changing `nodeParams->numExtSems` is not supported.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*, *cuImportExternalSemaphore*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - semaphore signal node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **nodeParams** – - Updated Parameters to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets the parameters for an external semaphore wait node in the given graphExec.

Sets the parameters of an external semaphore wait node in an executable graph `hGraphExec`. The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

`hNode` must not have been removed from the original graph.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

Changing `nodeParams->numExtSems` is not supported.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuImportExternalSemaphore*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - semaphore wait node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **nodeParams** – - Updated Parameters to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecGetFlags**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, cuuint64_t *flags)

Query the instantiation flags of an executable graph.

Returns the flags that were passed to instantiation for the given executable graph. *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_UPLOAD* will not be returned by this API as it does not affect the resulting executable graph.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphInstantiateWithParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph to query
- **flags** – - Returns the instantiation flags

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecGetId**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, unsigned int *graphId)

Returns the id of a given graph exec.

Returns the id of `hGraphExec` in `*graphId`. The value in `*graphId` will match that referenced by *cuGraphDebugDotPrint*.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphDebugDotPrint* *cuGraphNodeGetContainingGraph* *cuGraphNodeGetLocalId* *cuGraphNodeGetToolsId* *cuGraphGetId*

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - Graph to query
- ***graphId** – - Pointer to return the graphId

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets the parameters for a host node in the given graphExec.

Updates the work represented by `hNode` in `hGraphExec` as though `hNode` had contained `nodeParams` at instantiation. hNode must remain in the graph which was used to instantiate `hGraphExec`. Changed edges to and from hNode are ignored.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. hNode is also not modified by this call.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphHostNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - Host node from the graph which was used to instantiate graphExec
- **nodeParams** – - The updated parameters to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets the parameters for a kernel node in the given graphExec.

Sets the parameters of a kernel node in an executable graph `hGraphExec`. The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

`hNode` must not have been removed from the original graph. All `nodeParams` fields may change, but the following restrictions apply to `func` updates:

- The owning context of the function cannot change.
- A node whose function originally did not use CUDA dynamic parallelism cannot be updated to a function which uses CDP
- A node whose function originally did not make device-side update calls cannot be updated to a function which makes device-side update calls.
- If `hGraphExec` was not instantiated for device launch, a node whose function originally did not use device-side cudaGraphLaunch() cannot be updated to a function which uses device-side cudaGraphLaunch() unless the node resides on the same context as nodes which con-

tained such calls at instantiate-time. If no such calls were present at instantiation, these updates cannot be performed at all.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

If `hNode` is a device-updatable kernel node, the next upload/launch of `hGraphExec` will overwrite any previous device-side updates. Additionally, applying host updates to a device-updatable kernel node while it is being updated from the device will result in undefined behavior.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - kernel node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **nodeParams** – - Updated Parameters to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D* *copyParams, *CUcontext* ctx)

Sets the parameters for a memcpy node in the given graphExec.

Updates the work represented by `hNode` in `hGraphExec` as though `hNode` had contained `copyParams` at instantiation. hNode must remain in the graph which was used to instantiate `hGraphExec`. Changed edges to and from hNode are ignored.

The source and destination memory in `copyParams` must be allocated from the same contexts as the original source and destination memory. Both the instantiation-time memory operands and the memory operands in `copyParams` must be 1-dimensional. Zero-length operations are not supported.

The modifications only affect future launches of hGraphExec. Already enqueued or running launches of hGraphExec are not affected by this call. hNode is also not modified by this call.

Returns CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE if the memory operands' mappings changed or either the original or new memory operands are multidimensional.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - Memcpy node from the graph which was used to instantiate graphExec
- **copyParams** – - The updated parameters to set
- **ctx** – - Context on which to run the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS* *memsetParams, *CUcontext* ctx)

Sets the parameters for a memset node in the given graphExec.

Updates the work represented by hNode in hGraphExec as though hNode had contained memsetParams at instantiation. hNode must remain in the graph which was used to instantiate hGraphExec. Changed edges to and from hNode are ignored.

Zero sized operations are not supported.

The new destination pointer in memsetParams must be to the same kind of allocation as the original destination pointer and have the same context association and device mapping as the original destination pointer.

Both the value and pointer address may be updated.

Changing other aspects of the memset (width, height, element size or pitch) may cause the update to be rejected. Specifically, for 2d memsets, all dimension changes are rejected. For 1d memsets, changes in height are explicitly rejected and other changes are opportunistically allowed if the resulting work maps onto the work resources already allocated for the node.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. hNode is also not modified by this call.

See also:

cuGraphExecNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*, *cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`hGraphExec`** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **`hNode`** – - Memset node from the graph which was used to instantiate graphExec
- **`memsetParams`** – - The updated parameters to set
- **`ctx`** – - Context on which to run the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **`cuGraphExecNodeSetParams`**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNodeParams* *nodeParams)

Update a graph node's parameters in an instantiated graph.

Sets the parameters of a node in an executable graph `hGraphExec`. The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph from which the executable graph was instantiated. `hNode` must not have been removed from the original graph.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

Allowed changes to parameters on executable graphs are as follows:

Node type	Allowed changes
kernel	See cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams
memcpy	Addresses for 1-dimensional copies if allocated in same context; see *cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams*
memset	Addresses for 1-dimensional memsets if allocated in same context; see *cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams*
host	Context changes are not allowed
child graph	Topology must match and restrictions apply recursively; see cuGraphExecUpdate
event wait	Unrestricted
event record	Event only, context changes are not allowed
external semaphore signal	Number of semaphore operations and context cannot change
external semaphore wait	Number of semaphore operations and context cannot change
memory allocation	API unsupported
memory free	API unsupported
batch memops	Addresses, values, and operation type for wait operations; see *cuGraphExecBatchMemOpNodeSetParams*

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphNodeSetParams* cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to update the specified node
- **hNode** – - Corresponding node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **nodeParams** – - Updated Parameters to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGraphExecUpdate**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraph* hGraph, *CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo* *resultInfo)

Check whether an executable graph can be updated with a graph and perform the update if possible.

Updates the node parameters in the instantiated graph specified by `hGraphExec` with the node parameters in a topologically identical graph specified by `hGraph`.

Limitations:

- Kernel nodes:
  - The owning context of the function cannot change.
  - A node whose function originally did not use CUDA dynamic parallelism cannot be updated to a function which uses CDP.
  - A node whose function originally did not make device-side update calls cannot be updated to a function which makes device-side update calls.
  - A cooperative node cannot be updated to a non-cooperative node, and vice-versa.
  - If the graph was instantiated with CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_USE_NODE_PRIORITY, the priority attribute cannot change. Equality is checked on the originally requested priority values, before they are clamped to the device's supported range.
  - If `hGraphExec` was not instantiated for device launch, a node whose function originally did not use device-side cudaGraphLaunch() cannot be updated to a function which uses device-side cudaGraphLaunch() unless the node resides on the same context as nodes which contained such calls at instantiate-time. If no such calls were present at instantiation, these updates cannot be performed at all.
  - Neither `hGraph` nor `hGraphExec` may contain device-updatable kernel nodes.
- Memset and memcpy nodes:
  - The CUDA device(s) to which the operand(s) was allocated/mapped cannot change.
  - The source/destination memory must be allocated from the same contexts as the original source/destination memory.
  - For 2d memsets, only address and assigned value may be updated.
  - For 1d memsets, updating dimensions is also allowed, but may fail if the resulting operation doesn't map onto the work resources already allocated for the node.
- Additional memcpy node restrictions:
  - Changing either the source or destination memory type(i.e. CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE, CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY, etc.) is not supported.
- External semaphore wait nodes and record nodes:
  - Changing the number of semaphores is not supported.
- Conditional nodes:
  - Changing node parameters is not supported.
  - Changing parameters of nodes within the conditional body graph is subject to the rules above.
  - Conditional handle flags and default values are updated as part of the graph update.

Note: The API may add further restrictions in future releases. The return code should always be checked.

cuGraphExecUpdate sets the result member of `resultInfo` to CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_TOPOLOGY_CHANGED under the following conditions:

- The count of nodes directly in `hGraphExec` and `hGraph` differ, in which case resultInfo->errorNode is set to NULL.
- `hGraph` has more exit nodes than `hGraph`, in which case resultInfo->errorNode is set to one of the exit nodes in hGraph.
- A node in `hGraph` has a different number of dependencies than the node from `hGraphExec` it is paired with, in which case resultInfo->errorNode is set to the node from `hGraph`.
- A node in `hGraph` has a dependency that does not match with the corresponding dependency of the paired node from `hGraphExec`. resultInfo->errorNode will be set to the node from `hGraph`. resultInfo->errorFromNode will be set to the mismatched dependency. The dependencies are paired based on edge order and a dependency does not match when the nodes are already paired based on other edges examined in the graph.

cuGraphExecUpdate sets the result member of `resultInfo` to:

- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR if passed an invalid value.
- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_TOPOLOGY_CHANGED if the graph topology changed
- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_NODE_TYPE_CHANGED if the type of a node changed, in which case `hErrorNode_out` is set to the node from `hGraph`.
- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_FUNCTION_CHANGE if the function changed in an unsupported way(see note above), in which case `hErrorNode_out` is set to the node from `hGraph`
- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_PARAMETERS_CHANGED if any parameters to a node changed in a way that is not supported, in which case `hErrorNode_out` is set to the node from `hGraph`.
- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_ATTRIBUTES_CHANGED if any attributes of a node changed in a way that is not supported, in which case `hErrorNode_out` is set to the node from `hGraph`.
- CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED if something about a node is unsupported, like the node's type or configuration, in which case `hErrorNode_out` is set to the node from `hGraph`

If the update fails for a reason not listed above, the result member of `resultInfo` will be set to CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR. If the update succeeds, the result member will be set to CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_SUCCESS.

cuGraphExecUpdate returns CUDA_SUCCESS when the updated was performed successfully. It returns CUDA_ERROR_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_FAILURE if the graph update was not performed because it included changes which violated constraints specific to instantiated graph update.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – The instantiated graph to be updated
- **hGraph** – The graph containing the updated parameters
- **resultInfo** – the error info structure

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_FAILURE*,

CUresult **cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS* *params_out)

Returns an external semaphore signal node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of an external semaphore signal node `hNode` in `params_out`. The `extSemArray` and `paramsArray` returned in `params_out`, are owned by the node. This memory remains valid until the node is destroyed or its parameters are modified, and should not be modified directly. Use *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams* to update the parameters of this node.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, *cuLaunchKernel*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **params_out** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets an external semaphore signal node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of an external semaphore signal node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode*, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS* *params_out)

Returns an external semaphore wait node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of an external semaphore wait node `hNode` in `params_out`. The `extSemArray` and `paramsArray` returned in `params_out`, are owned by the node. This memory remains valid until the node is destroyed or its parameters are modified, and should not be modified directly. Use *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams* to update the parameters of this node.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, *cuLaunchKernel*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **params_out** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets an external semaphore wait node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of an external semaphore wait node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode*, *cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync*, *cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphGetEdges**(*CUgraph* hGraph, *CUgraphNode* *from, *CUgraphNode* *to, *CUgraphEdgeData* *edgeData, size_t *numEdges)

Returns a graph's dependency edges.

Returns a list of `hGraph's` dependency edges. Edges are returned via corresponding indices in `from`, `to` and `edgeData`; that is, the node in `to`[i] has a dependency on the node in `from`[i] with data `edgeData`[i]. `from` and `to` may both be NULL, in which case this function only returns the number of edges in `numEdges`. Otherwise, `numEdges` entries will be filled in. If `numEdges` is higher than the actual number of edges, the remaining entries in `from` and `to` will be set to NULL, and the number of edges actually returned will be written to `numEdges`. `edgeData` may alone be NULL, in which case the edges must all have default (zeroed) edge data. Attempting a lossy query via NULL `edgeData` will result in *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*. If `edgeData` is non-NULL then `from` and `to` must be as well.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphGetRootNodes*, cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphRemoveDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

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Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - Graph to get the edges from
- **from** – - Location to return edge endpoints
- **to** – - Location to return edge endpoints
- **edgeData** – - Optional location to return edge data
- **numEdges** – - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphGetId**(*CUgraph* hGraph, unsigned int *graphId)

Returns the id of a given graph.

Returns the id of `hGraph` in `*graphId`. The value in `*graphId` will match that referenced by *cuGraphDebugDotPrint*.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphDebugDotPrint* *cuGraphNodeGetContainingGraph* *cuGraphNodeGetLocalId* *cuGraphNodeGetToolsId* *cuGraphExecGetId*

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - Graph to query
- ***graphId** – - Pointer to return the graphId

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphGetNodes**(*CUgraph* hGraph, *CUgraphNode* *nodes, size_t *numNodes)

Returns a graph's nodes.

Returns a list of `hGraph`'s nodes. `nodes` may be NULL, in which case this function will return the number of nodes in `numNodes`. Otherwise, `numNodes` entries will be filled in. If `numNodes` is higher than the actual number of nodes, the remaining entries in `nodes` will be set to NULL, and the number of nodes actually obtained will be returned in `numNodes`.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, *cuGraphGetRootNodes*, cuGraphGetEdges, *cuGraphNodeGetType*, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - Graph to query
- **nodes** – - Pointer to return the nodes
- **numNodes** – - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphGetRootNodes**(*CUgraph* hGraph, *CUgraphNode* *rootNodes, size_t *numRootNodes)

Returns a graph's root nodes.

Returns a list of `hGraph`'s root nodes. `rootNodes` may be NULL, in which case this function will return the number of root nodes in `numRootNodes`. Otherwise, `numRootNodes` entries will be filled in. If `numRootNodes` is higher than the actual number of root nodes, the remaining entries in `rootNodes` will be set to NULL, and the number of nodes actually obtained will be returned in `numRootNodes`.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, *cuGraphGetNodes*, cuGraphGetEdges, *cuGraphNodeGetType*, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - Graph to query
- **rootNodes** – - Pointer to return the root nodes
- **numRootNodes** – - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphHostNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Returns a host node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of host node `hNode` in `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, *cuLaunchHostFunc*, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphHostNodeSetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphHostNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets a host node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of host node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, *cuLaunchHostFunc*, *cuGraphAddHostNode*, *cuGraphHostNodeGetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphInstantiate**(*CUgraphExec* *phGraphExec, *CUgraph* hGraph, unsigned long long flags)

Creates an executable graph from a graph.

Instantiates `hGraph` as an executable graph. The graph is validated for any structural constraints or intra-node constraints which were not previously validated. If instantiation is successful, a handle to the instantiated graph is returned in `phGraphExec`.

The `flags` parameter controls the behavior of instantiation and subsequent graph launches. Valid flags are:

- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH*, which configures a graph containing memory allocation nodes to automatically free any unfreed memory allocations before the graph is relaunched.

- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_DEVICE_LAUNCH*, which configures the graph for launch from the device. If this flag is passed, the executable graph handle returned can be used to launch the graph from both the host and device. This flag can only be used on platforms which support unified addressing. This flag cannot be used in conjunction with *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH*.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_USE_NODE_PRIORITY*, which causes the graph to use the priorities from the per-node attributes rather than the priority of the launch stream during execution. Note that priorities are only available on kernel nodes, and are copied from stream priority during stream capture.

If `hGraph` contains any allocation or free nodes, there can be at most one executable graph in existence for that graph at a time. An attempt to instantiate a second executable graph before destroying the first with *cuGraphExecDestroy* will result in an error. The same also applies if `hGraph` contains any device-updatable kernel nodes.

If `hGraph` contains kernels which call device-side cudaGraphLaunch() from multiple contexts, this will result in an error.

Graphs instantiated for launch on the device have additional restrictions which do not apply to host graphs:

- The graph's nodes must reside on a single context.
- The graph can only contain kernel nodes, memcpy nodes, memset nodes, and child graph nodes.
- The graph cannot be empty and must contain at least one kernel, memcpy, or memset node. Operation-specific restrictions are outlined below.
- Kernel nodes:
  - Use of CUDA Dynamic Parallelism is not permitted.
  - Cooperative launches are permitted as long as MPS is not in use.
- Memcpy nodes:
  - Only copies involving device memory and/or pinned device-mapped host memory are permitted.
  - Copies involving CUDA arrays are not permitted.
  - Both operands must be accessible from the current context, and the current context must match the context of other nodes in the graph.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphCreate*, *cuGraphUpload*, *cuGraphLaunch*, *cuGraphExecDestroy*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphExec** – - Returns instantiated graph
- **hGraph** – - Graph to instantiate
- **flags** – - Flags to control instantiation. See *CUgraphInstantiate_flags*.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphInstantiateWithParams**(*CUgraphExec* *phGraphExec, *CUgraph* hGraph, *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS* *instantiateParams)

Creates an executable graph from a graph.

Instantiates `hGraph` as an executable graph according to the `instantiateParams` structure. The graph is validated for any structural constraints or intra-node constraints which were not previously validated. If instantiation is successful, a handle to the instantiated graph is returned in `phGraphExec`.

`instantiateParams` controls the behavior of instantiation and subsequent graph launches, as well as returning more detailed information in the event of an error. *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS* is defined as:

```
typedef struct {
    cuuint64_t flags;
    CUstream hUploadStream;
    CUgraphNode hErrNode_out;
    CUgraphInstantiateResult result_out;
} CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS;
```

The `flags` field controls the behavior of instantiation and subsequent graph launches. Valid flags are:

- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH*, which configures a graph containing memory allocation nodes to automatically free any unfreed memory allocations before the graph is relaunched.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_UPLOAD*, which will perform an upload of the graph into `hUploadStream` once the graph has been instantiated.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_DEVICE_LAUNCH*, which configures the graph for launch from the device. If this flag is passed, the executable graph handle returned can be used to launch the graph from both the host and device. This flag can only be used on platforms which support unified addressing. This flag cannot be used in conjunction with *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH*.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_USE_NODE_PRIORITY*, which causes the graph to use the priorities from the per-node attributes rather than the priority of the launch stream during execution. Note that priorities are only available on kernel nodes, and are copied from stream priority during stream capture.

If `hGraph` contains any allocation or free nodes, there can be at most one executable graph in existence for that graph at a time. An attempt to instantiate a second executable graph before destroying the first with *cuGraphExecDestroy* will result in an error. The same also applies if `hGraph` contains any device-updatable kernel nodes.

If hGraph contains kernels which call device-side cudaGraphLaunch() from multiple contexts, this will result in an error.

Graphs instantiated for launch on the device have additional restrictions which do not apply to host graphs:

- The graph's nodes must reside on a single context.
- The graph can only contain kernel nodes, memcpy nodes, memset nodes, and child graph nodes.
- The graph cannot be empty and must contain at least one kernel, memcpy, or memset node. Operation-specific restrictions are outlined below.
- Kernel nodes:
  - Use of CUDA Dynamic Parallelism is not permitted.
  - Cooperative launches are permitted as long as MPS is not in use.
- Memcpy nodes:
  - Only copies involving device memory and/or pinned device-mapped host memory are permitted.
  - Copies involving CUDA arrays are not permitted.
  - Both operands must be accessible from the current context, and the current context must match the context of other nodes in the graph.

In the event of an error, the result_out and hErrNode_out fields will contain more information about the nature of the error. Possible error reporting includes:

- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_ERROR*, if passed an invalid value or if an unexpected error occurred which is described by the return value of the function. hErrNode_out will be set to NULL.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_INVALID_STRUCTURE*, if the graph structure is invalid. hErrNode_out will be set to one of the offending nodes.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_NODE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED*, if the graph is instantiated for device launch but contains a node of an unsupported node type, or a node which performs unsupported operations, such as use of CUDA dynamic parallelism within a kernel node. hErrNode_out will be set to this node.
- *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_MULTIPLE_CTXS_NOT_SUPPORTED*, if the graph is instantiated for device launch but a node's context differs from that of another node. This error can also be returned if a graph is not instantiated for device launch and it contains kernels which call device-side cudaGraphLaunch() from multiple contexts. hErrNode_out will be set to this node.

If instantiation is successful, result_out will be set to *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_SUCCESS*, and hErrNode_out will be set to NULL.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphExecDestroy*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phGraphExec** – - Returns instantiated graph
- **hGraph** – - Graph to instantiate
- **instantiateParams** – - Instantiation parameters

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphKernelNodeCopyAttributes**(*CUgraphNode* dst, *CUgraphNode* src)

Copies attributes from source node to destination node.

Copies attributes from source node `src` to destination node `dst`. Both node must have the same context.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dst** – **[out]** Destination node
- **src** – **[in]** Source node For list of attributes see CUkernelNodeAttrID

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphKernelNodeGetAttribute**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUkernelNodeAttrID* attr, *CUkernelNodeAttrValue* *value_out)

Queries node attribute.

Queries attribute `attr` from node `hNode` and stores it in corresponding member of `value_out`.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – **[in]**
- **attr** – **[in]**
- **value_out** –

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Returns a kernel node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of kernel node `hNode` in `nodeParams`. The `kernelParams` or `extra` array returned in `nodeParams`, as well as the argument values it points to, are owned by the node. This memory remains valid until the node is destroyed or its parameters are modified, and should not be modified directly. Use cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams to update the parameters of this node.

The params will contain either `kernelParams` or `extra`, according to which of these was most recently set on the node.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, *cuLaunchKernel*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphKernelNodeSetAttribute**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUkernelNodeAttrID* attr, const *CUkernelNodeAttrValue* *value)

Sets node attribute.

Sets attribute `attr` on node `hNode` from corresponding attribute of `value`.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – **[out]**
- **attr** – **[in]**
- **value** –

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets a kernel node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of kernel node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, *cuLaunchKernel*, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams

> **Warning:** This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGraphLaunch**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUstream* hStream)

Launches an executable graph in a stream.

Executes `hGraphExec` in `hStream`. Only one instance of `hGraphExec` may be executing at a time. Each launch is ordered behind both any previous work in `hStream` and any previous launches of `hGraphExec`. To execute a graph concurrently, it must be instantiated multiple times into multiple executable graphs.

If any allocations created by `hGraphExec` remain unfreed (from a previous launch) and `hGraphExec` was not instantiated with *CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH*, the launch will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphUpload*, *cuGraphExecDestroy*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - Executable graph to launch
- **hStream** – - Stream in which to launch the graph

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS* *params_out)

Returns a memory alloc node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of a memory alloc node `hNode` in `params_out`. The `poolProps` and `accessDescs` returned in `params_out`, are owned by the node. This memory remains valid until the node is destroyed. The returned parameters must not be modified.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, *cuGraphAddMemAllocNode*, *cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **params_out** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUdeviceptr* *dptr_out)

Returns a memory free node's parameters.

Returns the address of a memory free node `hNode` in `dptr_out`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, *cuGraphAddMemFreeNode*, *cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **dptr_out** – - Pointer to return the device address

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_MEMCPY3D* *nodeParams)

Returns a memcpy node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of memcpy node `hNode` in `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, cuMemcpy3D, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D* *nodeParams)

Sets a memcpy node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of memcpy node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, cuMemcpy3D, *cuGraphAddMemcpyNode*, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Returns a memset node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of memset node `hNode` in `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetParams, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*, *cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeGetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, const *CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS* *nodeParams)

Sets a memset node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of memset node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuGraphAddMemsetNode*, *cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams*

Warning: This function will be deprecated in a future CUDA release. Please migrate to *cuGraphNodeSetParams*.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeFindInClone**(*CUgraphNode* *phNode, *CUgraphNode* hOriginalNode, *CUgraph* hClonedGraph)

Finds a cloned version of a node.

This function returns the node in `hClonedGraph` corresponding to `hOriginalNode` in the original graph.

`hClonedGraph` must have been cloned from `hOriginalGraph` via *cuGraphClone*. `hOriginalNode` must have been in `hOriginalGraph` at the time of the call to *cuGraphClone*, and the corresponding cloned node in `hClonedGraph` must not have been removed. The cloned node is then returned via `phClonedNode`.

See also:

cuGraphClone

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phNode** – - Returns handle to the cloned node

- **hOriginalNode** – - Handle to the original node
- **hClonedGraph** – - Cloned graph to query

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetContainingGraph**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraph* *phGraph)

Returns the graph that contains a given graph node.

Returns the graph that contains `hNode` in `*phGraph`. If `hNode` is in a child graph, the child graph it is in is returned.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphDebugDotPrint cuGraphNodeGetLocalId cuGraphNodeGetToolsId cuGraphGetId cuGraphExecGetId*

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to query
- ***phGraph** – - Pointer to return the containing graph

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetDependencies**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, *CUgraphEdgeData* *edgeData, size_t *numDependencies)

Returns a node's dependencies.

Returns a list of `node ' s` dependencies. `dependencies` may be NULL, in which case this function will return the number of dependencies in `numDependencies`. Otherwise, `numDependencies` entries will be filled in. If `numDependencies` is higher than the actual number of dependencies, the remaining entries in `dependencies` will be set to NULL, and the number of nodes actually obtained will be returned in `numDependencies`.

Note that if an edge has non-zero (non-default) edge data and `edgeData` is NULL, this API will return *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*. If `edgeData` is non-NULL, then `dependencies` must be as well.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes, *cuGraphGetNodes*, *cuGraphGetRootNodes*, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphRemoveDependencies

---

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to query
- **dependencies** – - Pointer to return the dependencies
- **edgeData** – - Optional array to return edge data for each dependency
- **numDependencies** – - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNode* *dependentNodes, *CUgraphEdgeData* *edgeData, size_t *numDependentNodes)

Returns a node's dependent nodes.

Returns a list of `node`'s dependent nodes. `dependentNodes` may be NULL, in which case this function will return the number of dependent nodes in `numDependentNodes`. Otherwise, `numDependentNodes` entries will be filled in. If `numDependentNodes` is higher than the actual number of dependent nodes, the remaining entries in `dependentNodes` will be set to NULL, and the number of nodes actually obtained will be returned in `numDependentNodes`.

Note that if an edge has non-zero (non-default) edge data and `edgeData` is NULL, this API will return *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*. If `edgeData` is non-NULL, then `dependentNodes` must be as well.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, *cuGraphGetNodes*, *cuGraphGetRootNodes*, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphRemoveDependencies

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to query
- **dependentNodes** – - Pointer to return the dependent nodes
- **edgeData** – - Optional pointer to return edge data for dependent nodes
- **numDependentNodes** – - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetEnabled**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, unsigned int *isEnabled)

Query whether a node in the given graphExec is enabled.

Sets isEnabled to 1 if `hNode` is enabled, or 0 if `hNode` is disabled.

The node is identified by the corresponding node `hNode` in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

`hNode` must not have been removed from the original graph.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetEnabled, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate *cuGraphLaunch*

Note: The following node types are currently supported:

- Kernel
- Memset
- Memcpy
- Batch memcpy
- Fabric memcpy

Note: This function will not reflect device-side updates for device-updatable kernel nodes.

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **hNode** – - Node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **isEnabled** – - Location to return the enabled status of the node

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetLocalId**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, unsigned int *nodeId)

Returns the local node id of a given graph node.

Returns the node id of `hNode` in `*nodeId`. The nodeId matches that referenced by *cuGraphDebugDotPrint*. The local nodeId and graphId together can uniquely identify the node.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphDebugDotPrint* *cuGraphNodeGetContainingGraph* *cuGraphNodeGetToolsId* *cuGraphGetId* *cuGraphExecGetId*

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to query
- **nodeId** – - Pointer to return the nodeId

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetParams**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNodeParams* *nodeParams)

Return a graph node's parameters.

Returns the parameters of graph node `hNode` in `*nodeParams`.

Any pointers returned in `*nodeParams` point to driver-owned memory associated with the node. This memory remains valid until the node is destroyed. Any memory pointed to from `*nodeParams` must not be modified.

The returned parameters are a description of the node, but may not be identical to the struct provided at creation and may not be suitable for direct creation of identical nodes. This is because parameters may be partially unspecified and filled in by the driver at creation, may reference non-copyable handles, or may describe ownership semantics or other parameters that govern behavior of node creation but are not part of the final functional descriptor.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetParams, cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to get the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Pointer to return the parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetToolsId**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, unsigned long long *toolsNodeId)

Returns an id used by tools to identify a given node.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphDebugDotPrint* *cuGraphNodeGetContainingGraph* *cuGraphNodeGetLocalId* *cuGraphGetId* *cuGraphExecGetId*

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to query
- ***toolsNodeId** – - Pointer to return the id used by tools

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeGetType**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNodeType* *type)

Returns a node's type.

Returns the node type of hNode in type.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, *cuGraphGetRootNodes*, *cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph*, cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams, *cuGraphHostNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphHostNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams*, *cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to query
- **type** – - Pointer to return the node type

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeSetEnabled**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUgraphNode* hNode, unsigned int isEnabled)

Enables or disables the specified node in the given graphExec.

Sets hNode to be either enabled or disabled. Disabled nodes are functionally equivalent to empty nodes until they are reenabled. Existing node parameters are not affected by disabling/enabling the node.

The node is identified by the corresponding node hNode in the non-executable graph, from which the executable graph was instantiated.

hNode must not have been removed from the original graph.

The modifications only affect future launches of `hGraphExec`. Already enqueued or running launches of `hGraphExec` are not affected by this call. `hNode` is also not modified by this call.

If `hNode` is a device-updatable kernel node, the next upload/launch of `hGraphExec` will overwrite any previous device-side updates. Additionally, applying host updates to a device-updatable kernel node while it is being updated from the device will result in undefined behavior.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetEnabled, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate *cuGraphLaunch*

Note: The following node types are currently supported:

- Kernel
- Memset
- Memcpy
- Batch memcpy
- Fabric memcpy

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`hGraphExec`** – - The executable graph in which to set the specified node
- **`hNode`** – - Node from the graph from which graphExec was instantiated
- **`isEnabled`** – - Node is enabled if != 0, otherwise the node is disabled

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **`cuGraphNodeSetParams`**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNodeParams* *nodeParams)

Update a graph node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of graph node `hNode` to `nodeParams`. The node type specified by `nodeParams->type` must match the type of `hNode`. `nodeParams` must be fully initialized and all unused bytes (reserved, padding) zeroed.

Modifying parameters is not supported for node types CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_ALLOC and CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_FREE.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode, *cuGraphNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGraphNodeSetParams_v2**(*CUgraphNode* hNode, *CUgraphNodeParams* *nodeParams)

Update a graph node's parameters.

Sets the parameters of graph node `hNode` to `nodeParams`. The node type specified by `nodeParams->type` must match the type of `hNode`. `nodeParams` must be fully initialized and all unused bytes (reserved, padding) zeroed.

Modifying parameters is not supported for node types CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_ALLOC and CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_FREE.

For kernel nodes, if both the kernel node's *CUfunction* and ctx are non-NULL, the underlying device context of ctx must match the device context that the *CUfunction* was loaded into; otherwise the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*.

See also:

cuGraphAddNode_v3, *cuGraphNodeGetParams*, *cuGraphExecNodeSetParams*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hNode** – - Node to set the parameters for
- **nodeParams** – - Parameters to copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGraphReleaseUserObject**(*CUgraph* graph, *CUuserObject* object, unsigned int count)

Release a user object reference from a graph.

Releases user object references owned by a graph.

See CUDA User Objects in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide for more information on user objects.

See also:

cuUserObjectCreate, *cuUserObjectRetain*, *cuUserObjectRelease*, *cuGraphRetainUserObject*, *cuGraphCreate*

Parameters

- **graph** – - The graph that will release the reference
- **object** – - The user object to release a reference for
- **count** – - The number of references to release, typically 1. Must be nonzero and not larger than INT_MAX.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphRemoveDependencies**(*CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *from, const *CUgraphNode* *to, const *CUgraphEdgeData* *edgeData, size_t numDependencies)

Removes dependency edges from a graph.

The number of `dependencies` to be removed is defined by `numDependencies`. Elements in `from` and `to` at corresponding indices define a dependency. Each node in `from` and `to` must belong to `hGraph`.

If `numDependencies` is 0, elements in `from` and `to` will be ignored. Specifying an edge that does not exist in the graph, with data matching `edgeData`, results in an error. `edgeData` is nullable, which is equivalent to passing default (zeroed) data for each edge.

Dependencies cannot be removed from graphs which contain allocation or free nodes. Any attempt to do so will return an error.

See also:

cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

---

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraph** – - Graph from which to remove dependencies
- **from** – - Array of nodes that provide the dependencies
- **to** – - Array of dependent nodes

- **edgeData** – - Optional array of edge data. If NULL, edge data is assumed to be default (zeroed).
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies to be removed

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphRetainUserObject**(*CUgraph* graph, *CUuserObject* object, unsigned int count, unsigned int flags)

Retain a reference to a user object from a graph.

Creates or moves user object references that will be owned by a CUDA graph.

See CUDA User Objects in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide for more information on user objects.

See also:

cuUserObjectCreate, *cuUserObjectRetain*, *cuUserObjectRelease*, *cuGraphReleaseUserObject*, *cuGraphCreate*

Parameters

- **graph** – - The graph to associate the reference with
- **object** – - The user object to retain a reference for
- **count** – - The number of references to add to the graph, typically 1. Must be nonzero and not larger than INT_MAX.
- **flags** – - The optional flag *CU_GRAPH_USER_OBJECT_MOVE* transfers references from the calling thread, rather than create new references. Pass 0 to create new references.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGraphUpload**(*CUgraphExec* hGraphExec, *CUstream* hStream)

Uploads an executable graph in a stream.

Uploads `hGraphExec` to the device in `hStream` without executing it. Uploads of the same `hGraphExec` will be serialized. Each upload is ordered behind both any previous work in `hStream` and any previous launches of `hGraphExec`. Uses memory cached by `stream` to back the allocations owned by `hGraphExec`.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, *cuGraphLaunch*, *cuGraphExecDestroy*

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hGraphExec** – - Executable graph to upload
- **hStream** – - Stream in which to upload the graph

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuUserObjectCreate**(*CUuserObject* *object_out, void *ptr, *CUhostFn* destroy, unsigned int initialRefcount, unsigned int flags)

Create a user object.

Create a user object with the specified destructor callback and initial reference count. The initial references are owned by the caller.

Destructor callbacks cannot make CUDA API calls and should avoid blocking behavior, as they are executed by a shared internal thread. Another thread may be signaled to perform such actions, if it does not block forward progress of tasks scheduled through CUDA.

See CUDA User Objects in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide for more information on user objects.

See also:

cuUserObjectRetain, *cuUserObjectRelease*, *cuGraphRetainUserObject*, *cuGraphReleaseUserObject*, *cuGraphCreate*

Parameters

- **object_out** – - Location to return the user object handle
- **ptr** – - The pointer to pass to the destroy function
- **destroy** – - Callback to free the user object when it is no longer in use
- **initialRefcount** – - The initial refcount to create the object with, typically 1. The initial references are owned by the calling thread.
- **flags** – - Currently it is required to pass *CU_USER_OBJECT_NO_DESTRUCTOR_SYNC*, which is the only defined flag. This indicates that the destroy callback cannot be waited on by any CUDA API. Users requiring synchronization of the callback should signal its completion manually.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuUserObjectRelease**(*CUuserObject* object, unsigned int count)

Release a reference to a user object.

Releases user object references owned by the caller. The object's destructor is invoked if the reference count reaches zero.

It is undefined behavior to release references not owned by the caller, or to use a user object handle after all references are released.

See CUDA User Objects in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide for more information on user objects.

See also:

cuUserObjectCreate, *cuUserObjectRetain*, *cuGraphRetainUserObject*, *cuGraphReleaseUserObject*, *cuGraphCreate*

Parameters

- **object** – - The object to release
- **count** – - The number of references to release, typically 1. Must be nonzero and not larger than INT_MAX.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuUserObjectRetain**(*CUuserObject* object, unsigned int count)

Retain a reference to a user object.

Retains new references to a user object. The new references are owned by the caller.

See CUDA User Objects in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide for more information on user objects.

See also:

cuUserObjectCreate, *cuUserObjectRelease*, *cuGraphRetainUserObject*, *cuGraphReleaseUserObject*, *cuGraphCreate*

Parameters

- **object** – - The object to retain
- **count** – - The number of references to retain, typically 1. Must be nonzero and not larger than INT_MAX.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.22. Graphics Interoperability

This section describes the graphics interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuGraphicsMapResources*(unsigned int count, CUgraphicsResource *resources, CUstream hStream)
Map graphics resources for access by CUDA.

CUresult *cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedMipmappedArray*(CUmipmappedArray *pMipmappedArray, CUgraphicsResource resource)
Get a mipmapped array through which to access a mapped graphics resource.

CUresult *cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer*(CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, size_t *pSize, CUgraphicsResource resource)
Get a device pointer through which to access a mapped graphics resource.

CUresult *cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags*(CUgraphicsResource resource, unsigned int flags)
Set usage flags for mapping a graphics resource.

CUresult *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*(CUarray *pArray, CUgraphicsResource resource, unsigned int arrayIndex, unsigned int mipLevel)
Get an array through which to access a subresource of a mapped graphics resource.

CUresult *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*(unsigned int count, CUgraphicsResource *resources, CUstream hStream)
Unmap graphics resources.

CUresult *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*(CUgraphicsResource resource)
Unregisters a graphics resource for access by CUDA.

6.22.1. Functions

CUresult **cuGraphicsMapResources**(unsigned int count, *CUgraphicsResource* *resources, *CUstream* hStream)

Map graphics resources for access by CUDA.

Maps the `count` graphics resources in `resources` for access by CUDA.

The resources in `resources` may be accessed by CUDA until they are unmapped. The graphics API from which `resources` were registered should not access any resources while they are mapped by CUDA. If an application does so, the results are undefined.

This function provides the synchronization guarantee that any graphics calls issued before *cuGraphicsMapResources()* will complete before any subsequent CUDA work issued in `stream` begins.

If `resources` includes any duplicate entries then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If any of `resources` are presently mapped for access by CUDA then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*, ::cudaGraphicsMapResources

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of resources to map
- **resources** – - Resources to map for CUDA usage
- **hStream** – - Stream with which to synchronize

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedMipmappedArray**(*CUmipmappedArray* *pMipmappedArray, *CUgraphicsResource* resource)

Get a mipmapped array through which to access a mapped graphics resource.

Returns in `*pMipmappedArray` a mipmapped array through which the mapped graphics resource `resource`. The value set in `*pMipmappedArray` may change every time that `resource` is mapped.

If `resource` is not a texture then it cannot be accessed via a mipmapped array and *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_ARRAY* is returned. If `resource` is not mapped then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsResourceGetMappedMipmappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pMipmappedArray** – - Returned mipmapped array through which `resource` may be accessed
- **resource** – - Mapped resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_ARRAY*

CUresult **cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer**(*CUdeviceptr* *pDevPtr, size_t *pSize, *CUgraphicsResource* resource)

Get a device pointer through which to access a mapped graphics resource.

Returns in `*pDevPtr` a pointer through which the mapped graphics resource `resource` may be accessed. Returns in `pSize` the size of the memory in bytes which may be accessed from that pointer. The value set in `pPointer` may change every time that `resource` is mapped.

If `resource` is not a buffer then it cannot be accessed via a pointer and *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_POINTER* is returned. If `resource` is not mapped then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

▶

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, ::cudaGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pDevPtr** – - Returned pointer through which `resource` may be accessed
- **pSize** – - Returned size of the buffer accessible starting at `*pPointer`
- **resource** – - Mapped resource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_POINTER*

CUresult **cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags**(*CUgraphicsResource* resource, unsigned int flags)

Set usage flags for mapping a graphics resource.

Set `flags` for mapping the graphics resource `resource`.

Changes to `flags` will take effect the next time `resource` is mapped. The `flags` argument may be any of the following:

- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA kernels. This is the default value.
- ::CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not write to this resource.
- ::CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

If `resource` is presently mapped for access by CUDA then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned. If `flags` is not one of the above values then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources, ::cudaGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **resource** – - Registered resource to set flags for
- **flags** – - Parameters for resource mapping

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray**(*CUarray* *pArray, *CUgraphicsResource* resource, unsigned int arrayIndex, unsigned int mipLevel)

Get an array through which to access a subresource of a mapped graphics resource.

Returns in `*pArray` an array through which the subresource of the mapped graphics resource `resource` which corresponds to array index `arrayIndex` and mipmap level `mipLevel` may be accessed. The value set in `*pArray` may change every time that `resource` is mapped.

If `resource` is not a texture then it cannot be accessed via an array and *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_ARRAY* is returned. If `arrayIndex` is not a valid array index for `resource` then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned. If `mipLevel` is not a valid mipmap level for `resource` then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned. If `resource` is not mapped then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pArray** – - Returned array through which a subresource of `resource` may be accessed
- **resource** – - Mapped resource to access
- **arrayIndex** – - Array index for array textures or cubemap face index as defined by *CUarray_cubemap_face* for cubemap textures for the subresource to access
- **mipLevel** – - Mipmap level for the subresource to access

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_ARRAY*

CUresult **cuGraphicsUnmapResources**(unsigned int count, *CUgraphicsResource* *resources, *CUstream* hStream)

Unmap graphics resources.

Unmaps the `count` graphics resources in `resources`.

Once unmapped, the resources in `resources` may not be accessed by CUDA until they are mapped again.

This function provides the synchronization guarantee that any CUDA work issued in `stream` before *cuGraphicsUnmapResources()* will complete before any subsequently issued graphics work begins.

If `resources` includes any duplicate entries then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If any of `resources` are not presently mapped for access by CUDA then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources, ::cudaGraphicsUnmapResources

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of resources to unmap
- **resources** – - Resources to unmap
- **hStream** – - Stream with which to synchronize

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuGraphicsUnregisterResource**(*CUgraphicsResource* resource)

Unregisters a graphics resource for access by CUDA.

Unregisters the graphics resource `resource` so it is not accessible by CUDA unless registered again.

If `resource` is invalid then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned.

See also:

cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource, *cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource*, *cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource*, *cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer*, *cuGraphicsGLRegisterImage*, ::cudaGraphicsUnregisterResource

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

resource – - Resource to unregister

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

6.23. Green Contexts

This section describes the APIs for creation and manipulation of green contexts in the CUDA driver.

Green contexts are a lightweight alternative to traditional contexts, that can be used to select a subset of device resources. This allows the developer to, for example, select SMs from distinct spatial partitions of the GPU and target them via CUDA stream operations, kernel launches, etc.

Here are the broad initial steps to follow to get started:

- (1) Start with an initial set of resources. For SM resources, they can be fetched via *cuDeviceGetDevResource*. In case of workqueues, a new configuration can be used or an existing one queried via the *cuDeviceGetDevResource* API.
- (2) Modify these resources by either partitioning them (in case of SMs) or changing the configuration (in case of workqueues). To partition SMs, we recommend *cuDevSmResourceSplit*. Changing the workqueue configuration can be done directly in place.
- (3) Finalize the specification of resources by creating a descriptor via *cuDevResourceGenerateDesc*.
- (4) Create a green context via *cuGreenCtxCreate*. This provisions the resource, such as workqueues (until this step it was only a configuration specification).
- (5) Create a stream via *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, and use it throughout your application.

SMs

There are two possible partition operations - with cuDevSmResourceSplitByCount the partitions created have to follow default SM count granularity requirements, so it will often be rounded up and aligned to a default value. On the other hand, *cuDevSmResourceSplit* is explicit and allows for creation of non-equal groups. It will not round up automatically - instead it is the developer's responsibility to query and set the correct values. These requirements can be queried with cuDeviceGetDevResource to determine the alignment granularity (sm.smCoscheduledAlignment). A general guideline on the default values for each compute architecture:

- On all architectures,
  - Portable code should set smCount to a multiple of the device's alignment granularity (sm.smCoscheduledAlignment).

- On Compute Architecture 7.X, 8.X, and all Tegra SoC:
  - The smCount must be a multiple of 2.
  - The alignment (and default value of coscheduledSmCount) is 2.
- On Compute Architecture 9.0+:
  - The smCount must be a multiple of coscheduledSmCount if provided.
  - The alignment is 8.

While the maximum value for coscheduled SM count is 32 on all Compute Architecture 9.0+, it's recommended to follow cluster size requirements. The portable cluster size and the max cluster size should be used in order to benefit from this co-scheduling.

Workqueues

For `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE_CONFIG`, the resource specifies the expected maximum number of concurrent stream-ordered workloads via the `wqConcurrencyLimit` field. The `sharingScope` field determines how workqueue resources are shared:

- `CU_WORKQUEUE_SCOPE_DEVICE_CTX:` Use all shared workqueue resources across all contexts (default driver behavior).
- `CU_WORKQUEUE_SCOPE_GREEN_CTX_BALANCED:` When possible, use non-overlapping workqueue resources with other balanced green contexts.

The maximum concurrency limit depends on ::CUDA_DEVICE_MAX_CONNECTIONS and can be queried from the primary context via *cuCtxGetDevResource*. Configurations may exceed this concurrency limit, but the driver will not guarantee that work submission remains non-overlapping.

For `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE`, the resource represents a pre-existing workqueue that can be retrieved from existing contexts or green contexts. This allows reusing workqueue resources across different green contexts.

On Concurrency

Even if the green contexts have disjoint SM partitions, it is not guaranteed that the kernels launched in them will run concurrently or have forward progress guarantees. This is due to other resources that could cause a dependency. Using a combination of disjoint SMs and CU_WORKQUEUE_SCOPE_GREEN_CTX_BALANCED workqueue configurations can provide the best chance of avoiding interference. More resources will be added in the future to provide stronger guarantees.

Additionally, there are two known scenarios, where its possible for the workload to run on more SMs than was provisioned (but never less).

- On Volta+ MPS: When `CUDA_MPS_ACTIVE_THREAD_PERCENTAGE` is used, the set of SMs that are used for running kernels can be scaled up to the value of SMs used for the MPS client.
- On Compute Architecture 9.x: When a module with dynamic parallelism (CDP) is loaded, all future kernels running under green contexts may use and share an additional set of 2 SMs.

Memory Copy Operations

Green context restrictions apply to memory copy operations only when the copy is performed using a green context. For cross-device copies, green context restrictions may not be applied.

Macros

CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID_ANY
Special value `localityDomainId` when *cuDevSmResourceSplit* is called with `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID` . Selects SMs from the union of all available locality domains in the input SM resource. See also: *CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID* for the set of SMs in a single locality domain.

RESOURCE_ABI_BYTES

RESOURCE_ABI_VERSION

_CONCAT_INNER

_CONCAT_OUTER

Enumerations

CUdevResourceType

CUdevSmResourceGroup_flags

CUdevSmResourceSplitByCount_flags

CUdevWorkqueueConfigScope

CUgreenCtxCreate_flags

Functions

struct CUdevResource_st *_CONCAT_OUTER*(CUdevResource_v, RESOURCE_ABI_VERSION)

CUresult *cuCtxFromGreenCtx*(CUcontext *pContext, CUgreenCtx hCtx)
Returns a *CUcontext* handle for a green context.

CUresult *cuCtxGetDevResource*(CUcontext hCtx, CUdevResource *resource, CUdevResourceType type)
Get context resources.

CUresult *cuDevResourceGenerateDesc*(CUdevResourceDesc *phDesc, CUdevResource *resources, unsigned int nbResources)
Generate a resource descriptor.

CUresult *cuDevSmResourceSplit*(CUdevResource *result, unsigned int nbGroups, const CUdevResource *input, CUdevResource *remainder, unsigned int flags, CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS *groupParams)
Splits a `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM` resource into structured groups.

CUresult ***cuDevSmResourceSplitByCount*****(CUdevResource *result, unsigned int *nbGroups, const CUdevResource *input, CUdevResource *remainder, unsigned int flags, unsigned int minCount)**
Splits CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM resources.

CUresult ***cuDeviceGetDevResource*****(CUdevice device, CUdevResource *resource, CUdevResourceType type)**
Get device resources.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxCreate*****(CUgreenCtx *phCtx, CUdevResourceDesc desc, CUdevice dev, unsigned int flags)**
Creates a green context with a specified set of resources.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxDestroy*****(CUgreenCtx hCtx)**
Destroys a green context.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxGetDevResource*****(CUgreenCtx hCtx, CUdevResource *resource, CUdevResourceType type)**
Get green context resources.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxGetId*****(CUgreenCtx greenCtx, unsigned long long *greenCtxId)**
Returns the unique Id associated with the green context supplied.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxRecordEvent*****(CUgreenCtx hCtx, CUevent hEvent)**
Records an event.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*****(CUstream *phStream, CUgreenCtx greenCtx, unsigned int flags, int priority)**
Create a stream for use in the green context.

CUresult ***cuGreenCtxWaitEvent*****(CUgreenCtx hCtx, CUevent hEvent)**
Make a green context wait on an event.

CUresult ***cuStreamGetDevResource*****(CUstream hStream, CUdevResource *resource, CUdevResourceType type)**
Get stream resources.

CUresult ***cuStreamGetGreenCtx*****(CUstream hStream, CUgreenCtx *phCtx)**
Query the green context associated with a stream.

Structs

CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS

CUdevResource

CUdevResource_st

CUdevSmResource

CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource

CUdevWorkqueueResource

Typedefs

CUdevResourceDesc

6.23.1. Macros

CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID_ANY (~0u)

Special value `localityDomainId` when *cuDevSmResourceSplit* is called with `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID`. Selects SMs from the union of all available locality domains in the input SM resource. See also: *CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID* for the set of SMs in a single locality domain.

RESOURCE_ABI_BYTES 40

RESOURCE_ABI_VERSION 1

_CONCAT_INNER(x, y) x ## y

_CONCAT_OUTER(x, y) _CONCAT_INNER(x, y)

6.23.2. Enumerations

enum **CUdevResourceType**

Type of resource

Values:

enumerator **CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_INVALID** = 0

enumerator **CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM** = 1

Streaming multiprocessors related information.

enumerator **CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE_CONFIG** = 1000

Workqueue configuration related information.

enumerator **CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE** = 10000

Pre-existing workqueue related information.

enum **CUdevSmResourceGroup_flags**

Flags for a *CUdevSmResource* group

Values:

enumerator **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_DEFAULT** = 0

enumerator **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_BACKFILL** = 0x1

enumerator **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID** = 0x1 << 1

The SMs must be located on a specific locality domain, specified by localityDomainId.

enumerator **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_SUPPLEMENTAL_SMS** = 0x1 << 2

Modifier to *CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID* which allows selection of SMs in the locality domain exceeding the ::CUdevice_attribute::CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT.

enum **CUdevSmResourceSplitByCount_flags**

Values:

enumerator **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_SPLIT_IGNORE_SM_COSCHEDULING** = 0x1

enumerator **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_SPLIT_MAX_POTENTIAL_CLUSTER_SIZE** = 0x2

enum **CUdevWorkqueueConfigScope**

Sharing scope for workqueues

Values:

enumerator **CU_WORKQUEUE_SCOPE_DEVICE_CTX** = 0

Use all shared workqueue resources across all contexts.

Default driver behaviour.

enumerator **CU_WORKQUEUE_SCOPE_GREEN_CTX_BALANCED** = 1

When possible, use non-overlapping workqueue resources with other balanced green contexts.

enum **CUgreenCtxCreate_flags**

Flags for green context creation

Values:

enumerator **CU_GREEN_CTX_NONE** = 0x0

enumerator **CU_GREEN_CTX_DEFAULT_STREAM** = 0x1

Creates a default stream to use inside the green context.

6.23.3. Functions

struct *CUdevResource_st* **_CONCAT_OUTER**(CUdevResource_v, RESOURCE_ABI_VERSION)

CUresult **cuCtxFromGreenCtx**(*CUcontext* *pContext, *CUgreenCtx* hCtx)

Returns a *CUcontext* handle for a green context.

This API returns in `pContext` a *CUcontext* handle that represents the specified green context `hCtx`. The returned handle can be passed to CUDA APIs that accept a *CUcontext* and will be treated as if it were a primary context, while still honoring the resources and configuration associated with `hCtx` as applicable.

Applications that wish to use a green context with CUDA APIs that require a *CUcontext* must use this API to obtain a handle to a *CUcontext* representing the green context. Otherwise, passing a green context to such APIs will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*.

The *CUcontext* returned by *cuCtxFromGreenCtx* may be passed to CUDA Driver APIs that accept a *CUcontext*.

- For APIs whose semantics are independent of green context resources, the operation is performed identically to how it would perform with a primary context.
- For APIs whose behavior depends on green context resources (for example, kernel launch), the operation is performed using the resources and configuration of the specified green context `hCtx`.

This call does not create a new independent context and does not change the underlying context lifetime. The validity of the returned `pContext` is tied to `hCtx`, and no additional destruction or release is required beyond correctly managing `hCtx` with the green context APIs. Destroying `pContext` via cuCtxDestroy is undefined behavior.

See also:

cuGreenCtxCreate

Parameters

- **pContext** – Returned *CUcontext* with green context resources
- **hCtx** – Green context to convert

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuCtxGetDevResource**(*CUcontext* hCtx, *CUdevResource* *resource, *CUdevResourceType* type)

Get context resources.

Get the `type` resources available to the context represented by `hCtx` Note: The API is not supported on 32-bit platforms.

See also:

cuDevResourceGenerateDesc

Parameters

- **hCtx** – - Context to get resource for
- **resource** – - Output pointer to a *CUdevResource* structure
- **type** – - Type of resource to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuDevResourceGenerateDesc**(*CUdevResourceDesc* *phDesc, *CUdevResource* *resources, unsigned int nbResources)

Generate a resource descriptor.

Generates a single resource descriptor with the set of resources specified in `resources`. The generated resource descriptor is necessary for the creation of green contexts via the *cuGreenCtxCreate* API. Resources of the same type can be passed in, provided they meet the requirements as noted below.

A successful API call must have:

- A valid output pointer for the `phDesc` descriptor as well as a valid array of `resources` pointers, with the array size passed in `nbResources`. If multiple resources are provided in `resources`, the device they came from must be the same, otherwise CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION is returned. If multiple resources are provided in `resources` and they are of type *CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM*, they must be outputs (whether `result` or `remaining`) from the same split API instance and have the same smCoscheduledAlignment and localityDomainId values, otherwise CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION is returned.

The output descriptor `phDesc` will remain valid for the lifetime of the process.

Note: The API is not supported on 32-bit platforms.

See also:

cuDevSmResourceSplitByCount

Parameters

- **phDesc** – - Output descriptor
- **resources** – - Array of resources to be included in the descriptor
- **nbResources** – - Number of resources passed in `resources`

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION*

CUresult **cuDevSmResourceSplit**(*CUdevResource* *result, unsigned int nbGroups, const *CUdevResource* *input, *CUdevResource* *remainder, unsigned int flags, *CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS* *groupParams)

Splits a CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM resource into structured groups.

This API will split a resource of *CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM* into nbGroups structured device resource groups (the result array), as well as an optional remainder, according to a set of requirements specified in the groupParams array. The term "structured" is a trait that specifies the result has SMs that are co-scheduled together. This co-scheduling can be specified via the coscheduledSmCount field of the groupParams structure, while the smCount will specify how many SMs are required in total for that result. The remainder is always "unstructured", it does not have any set guarantees with respect to co-scheduling and those properties will need to either be queried via the occupancy set of APIs or further split into structured groups by this API.

The API has a discovery mode for use cases where it is difficult to know ahead of time what the SM count should be. Discovery happens when the smCount field of a given groupParams array entry is set to 0 - the smCount will be filled in by the API with the derived SM count according to the provided groupParams fields and constraints. Discovery can be used with both a valid result array and with a NULL result pointer value. The latter is useful in situations where the smCount will end up being zero, which is an invalid value to create a result entry with, but allowed for discovery purposes when the result is NULL.

The groupParams array is evaluated from index 0 to nbGroups - 1. For each index in the groupParams array, the API will evaluate which SMs may be a good fit based on constraints and assign those SMs to result. This evaluation order is important to consider when using discovery mode, as it helps discover the remaining SMs.

For a valid call:

- result should point to a *CUdevResource* array of size nbGroups, or alternatively, may be NULL, if the developer wishes for only the groupParams entries to be updated
- input should be a valid *CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM* resource that originates from querying the green context, device context, or device.
- The remainder group may be NULL.
- There are no API flags at this time, so the value passed in should be 0.
- A *CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS* array of size nbGroups. Each entry must be zero-initialized.
  - smCount: must be either 0 or in the range of [2,inputSmCount] where inputSmCount is the amount of SMs the input resource has. smCount must be a multiple of 2, as well as a multiple of coscheduledSmCount if it is nonzero. When assigning SMs to a group (and if results are expected by having the result parameter set), smCount cannot end up with 0 or a value less than coscheduledSmCount otherwise CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION will be returned.
  - coscheduledSmCount: allows grouping SMs together in order to be able to launch clusters on Compute Architecture 9.0+. The default value may be queried from the device's *CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM* resource (8 on Compute Architecture 9.0+ and 2 otherwise). The maximum is 32 on Compute Architecture 9.0+ and 2 otherwise. A coscheduledSmCount of 0 uses the default value internally while preserving 0 in groupParams. Cluster occupancy will be derived from the resulting SM topology.
  - preferredCoscheduledSmCount: Attempts to merge coscheduledSmCount groups into larger groups, in order to make use of preferredClusterDimensions on Compute Architecture 10.0+. The default value is set to coscheduledSmCount.
  - flags:

- `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_BACKFILL`: Treats constraints as a hint, ignoring them if necessary to reach the requested `smCount`. Lets `smCount` be a non-multiple of `coscheduledSmCount`, filling the difference between SM count and already assigned co-scheduled groupings with other SMs. This lets any resulting group behave similar to the `remainder` group for example. When used with `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID`, backfill fills up to the requested `smCount` using the target locality domain first, then SMs not attributed to any locality domain, then SMs from other locality domains. If no SMs can be found in the requested locality domain, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION is returned. When used with `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_SUPPLEMENTAL_SMS`, backfill follows the same behavior after first consuming all SMs from the target locality domain.
- `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID`: Specifies that the SM partition should be localized to the specified `localityDomainId`.
- `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_SUPPLEMENTAL_SMS`: Modifier to *CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID* which allows selection of SMs in the locality domain exceeding the ::CUdevice_attribute::CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT.

- `localityDomainId`: Specifies the locality domain that the partitioned SMs must be located on. Only valid when `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID` is set in flags. The special value `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID_ANY` specifies that the partitioned SMs must be selected from the union of all available locality domains in the input SM resource.

Example params and their effect:

A groupParams array element is defined in the following order:

```
{ .smCount, .coscheduledSmCount, .preferredCoscheduledSmCount, .flags, \/\* .
↪reserved \*\/ }
```

```
// Example 1
// Will discover how many SMs are available without imposing a co-scheduled group-
↪size constraint.
// The rest is placed in the optional remainder.
CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS params { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };
```

```
// Example 2
// Assuming the device has 10+ SMs, the result will have 10 SMs that are co-
↪scheduled in groups of 2 SMs.
// The rest is placed in the optional remainder.
CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS params { 10, 2, 0, 0, 0 };
// Setting the coscheduledSmCount to 2 guarantees that we can always have a valid
↪result
// as long as the SM count is less than or equal to the input resource SM count.
```

```
// Example 3
// A single piece is split-off, but instead of assigning the rest to the remainder,
↪a second group contains everything else
// This assumes the device has 10+ SMs (8 of which are coscheduled in groups of 4),
// otherwise the second group could end up with 0 SMs, which is not allowed.
```

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```
CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS params[] = {
    {8, 4, 0, 0, 0},
    {0, 2, 0, CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_BACKFILL, 0},
};
```

The difference between a catch-all param group as the last entry and the remainder is in two aspects:

- The remainder may be NULL / _TYPE_INVALID (if there are no SMs remaining), while a result group must always be valid.
- The remainder does not have a structure, while the result group will always need to adhere to a structure of coscheduledSmCount (even if its just 2), and therefore must always have enough coscheduled SMs to cover that requirement (even with the `CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_BACKFILL` flag enabled).

Splitting an input into N groups, can be accomplished by repeatedly splitting off 1 group and re-splitting the remainder (a bisect operation). However, it's recommended to accomplish this with a single call wherever possible.

See also:

cuGreenCtxGetDevResource, *cuCtxGetDevResource*, *cuDeviceGetDevResource*

Parameters

- **`result`** – - Output array of *CUdevResource* resources. Can be NULL, alongside an smCount of 0, for discovery purpose.
- **`nbGroups`** – - Specifies the number of groups in `result` and `groupParams`
- **`input`** – - Input SM resource to be split. Must be a valid `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM` resource.
- **`remainder`** – - If splitting the input resource leaves any SMs, the remainder is placed in here.
- **`flags`** – - Flags specifying how the API should behave. The value should be 0 for now.
- **`groupParams`** – - Description of how the SMs should be split and assigned to the corresponding result entry.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION*

CUresult **cuDevSmResourceSplitByCount**(*CUdevResource* *result, unsigned int *nbGroups, const *CUdevResource* *input, *CUdevResource* *remainder, unsigned int flags, unsigned int minCount)

Splits `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM` resources.

Splits `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM` resources into `nbGroups`, adhering to the minimum SM count specified in `minCount` and the usage flags in `flags`. If `result` is NULL, the API simulates a split and provides the amount of groups that would be created in `nbGroups`. Otherwise, `nbGroups` must point to the amount of elements in `result` and on return, the API will overwrite

nbGroups with the amount actually created. The groups are written to the array in result. nbGroups can be less than the total amount if a smaller number of groups is needed.

This API is used to spatially partition the input resource. The input resource needs to come from one of *cuDeviceGetDevResource*, *cuCtxGetDevResource*, or *cuGreenCtxGetDevResource*. A limitation of the API is that the output results cannot be split again without first creating a descriptor and a green context with that descriptor.

When creating the groups, the API will take into account the performance and functional characteristics of the input resource, and guarantee a split that will create a disjoint set of symmetrical partitions. This may lead to fewer groups created than purely dividing the total SM count by the minCount due to cluster requirements or alignment and granularity requirements for the minCount. These requirements can be queried with *cuDeviceGetDevResource*, *cuCtxGetDevResource*, and *cuGreenCtxGetDevResource* for *CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM*, using the minSmPartitionSize and smCoscheduledAlignment fields to determine minimum partition size and alignment granularity, respectively.

The remainder set does not have the same functional or performance guarantees as the groups in result. Its use should be carefully planned and future partitions of the remainder set are discouraged.

The following flags are supported:

- CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_SPLIT_IGNORE_SM_COSCHEDULING : Lower the minimum SM count and alignment, and treat each SM independent of its hierarchy. This allows more fine grained partitions but at the cost of advanced features (such as large clusters on compute capability 9.0+).
- CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_SPLIT_MAX_POTENTIAL_CLUSTER_SIZE : Compute Capability 9.0+ only. Attempt to create groups that may allow for maximally sized thread clusters. This can be queried post green context creation using *cuOccupancyMaxPotentialClusterSize*.

A successful API call must either have:

- A valid array of result pointers of size passed in nbGroups, with input of type CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM. Value of minCount must be between 0 and the SM count specified in input. remainder may be NULL.
- NULL passed in for result, with a valid integer pointer in nbGroups and input of type CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM. Value of minCount must be between 0 and the SM count specified in input. remainder may be NULL. This queries the number of groups that would be created by the API.

Note: The API is not supported on 32-bit platforms.

See also:

cuGreenCtxGetDevResource, *cuCtxGetDevResource*, *cuDeviceGetDevResource*

Parameters

- **result** – - Output array of *CUdevResource* resources. Can be NULL to query the number of groups.
- **nbGroups** – - This is a pointer, specifying the number of groups that would be or should be created as described below.
- **input** – - Input SM resource to be split. Must be a valid CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM resource.

- **remainder** – - If the input resource cannot be cleanly split among nbGroups, the remainder is placed in here. Can be ommitted (NULL) if the user does not need the remaining set.
- **flags** – - Flags specifying how these partitions are used or which constraints to abide by when splitting the input. Zero is valid for default behavior.
- **minCount** – - Minimum number of SMs required

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_CONFIGURATION*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetDevResource**(*CUdevice* device, *CUdevResource* *resource, *CUdevResourceType* type)

Get device resources.

Get the type resources available to the device. This may often be the starting point for further partitioning or configuring of resources.

Note: The API is not supported on 32-bit platforms.

See also:

cuDevResourceGenerateDesc

Parameters

- **device** – - Device to get resource for
- **resource** – - Output pointer to a *CUdevResource* structure
- **type** – - Type of resource to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxCreate**(*CUgreenCtx* *phCtx, *CUdevResourceDesc* desc, *CUdevice* dev, unsigned int flags)

Creates a green context with a specified set of resources.

This API creates a green context with the resources specified in the descriptor desc and returns it in the handle represented by phCtx. This API will retain the primary context on device dev, which will is released when the green context is destroyed. It is advised to have the primary context active before calling this API to avoid the heavy cost of triggering primary context initialization and deinitialization multiple times.

The API does not set the green context current. In order to set it current, you need to explicitly set it current by first converting the green context to a CUcontext using *cuCtxFromGreenCtx* and subsequently calling *cuCtxSetCurrent* / cuCtxPushCurrent.

Note: The API is not supported on 32-bit platforms.

The supported flags are:

- CU_GREEN_CTX_NONE : Default behavior.
- CU_GREEN_CTX_DEFAULT_STREAM : Creates a default stream to use inside the green context.

See also:

cuGreenCtxDestroy, *cuCtxFromGreenCtx*, *cuCtxSetCurrent*, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuDevResourceGenerateDesc*, *cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain*, cuCtxCreate

Parameters

- **phCtx** – - Pointer for the output handle to the green context
- **desc** – - Descriptor generated via *cuDevResourceGenerateDesc* which contains the set of resources to be used
- **dev** – - Device on which to create the green context.
- **flags** – - One of the supported green context creation flags.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxDestroy**(*CUgreenCtx* hCtx)

Destroys a green context.

Destroys the green context, releasing the primary context of the device that this green context was created for. Any resources provisioned for this green context (that were initially available via the resource descriptor) are released as well. The API does not destroy streams created via *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreate*, or *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*. Users are expected to destroy these streams explicitly using cuStreamDestroy to avoid resource leaks. Once the green context is destroyed, any subsequent API calls involving these streams will return *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_DETACHED* with the exception of the following APIs:

- cuStreamDestroy.

Additionally, the API will invalidate all active captures on these streams.

See also:

cuGreenCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy

Parameters

hCtx – - Green context to be destroyed

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxGetDevResource**(*CUgreenCtx* hCtx, *CUdevResource* *resource, *CUdevResourceType* type)

Get green context resources.

Get the `type` resources available to the green context represented by `hCtx`

See also:

cuDevResourceGenerateDesc

Parameters

- **hCtx** – - Green context to get resource for
- **resource** – - Output pointer to a *CUdevResource* structure
- **type** – - Type of resource to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxGetId**(*CUgreenCtx* greenCtx, unsigned long long *greenCtxId)

Returns the unique Id associated with the green context supplied.

Returns in `greenCtxId` the unique Id which is associated with a given green context. The Id is unique for the life of the program for this instance of CUDA. If green context is supplied as NULL and the current context is set to a green context, the Id of the current green context is returned.

See also:

cuGreenCtxCreate, *cuGreenCtxDestroy*, *cuCtxGetId*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **greenCtx** – - Green context for which to obtain the Id
- **greenCtxId** – - Pointer to store the Id of the green context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxRecordEvent**(*CUgreenCtx* hCtx, *CUevent* hEvent)

Records an event.

Captures in `hEvent` all the activities of the green context of `hCtx` at the time of this call. `hEvent` and `hCtx` must be from the same primary context otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. Calls such as *cuEventQuery()* or *cuGreenCtxWaitEvent()* will then examine or wait for completion of the work that was captured. Uses of `hCtx` after this call do not modify `hEvent`.

See also:

cuGreenCtxWaitEvent, *cuEventRecord*, *cuCtxRecordEvent*, *cuCtxWaitEvent*

Note: The API will return *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED* if the specified green context `hCtx` has a stream in the capture mode. In such a case, the call will invalidate all the conflicting captures.

Parameters

- **hCtx** – - Green context to record event for
- **hEvent** – - Event to record

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxStreamCreate**(*CUstream* *phStream, *CUgreenCtx* greenCtx, unsigned int flags, int priority)

Create a stream for use in the green context.

Creates a stream for use in the specified green context `greenCtx` and returns a handle in `phStream`. The stream can be destroyed by calling cuStreamDestroy(). Note that the API ignores the context that is current to the calling thread and creates a stream in the specified green context `greenCtx`.

The supported values for `flags` are:

- *CU_STREAM_NON_BLOCKING*: This must be specified. It indicates that work running in the created stream may run concurrently with work in the default stream, and that the created stream should perform no implicit synchronization with the default stream.

Specifying `priority` affects the scheduling priority of work in the stream. Priorities provide a hint to preferentially run work with higher priority when possible, but do not preempt already-running work or provide any other functional guarantee on execution order. `priority` follows a convention where lower numbers represent higher priorities. '0' represents default priority. The range of meaningful numerical priorities can be queried using *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*. If the specified priority is outside the numerical range returned by *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, it will automatically be clamped to the lowest or the highest number in the range.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuGreenCtxCreate cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamCreateWithPriority

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: In the current implementation, only compute kernels launched in priority streams are affected by the stream's priority. Stream priorities have no effect on host-to-device and device-to-host memory operations.

Parameters

- **phStream** – - Returned newly created stream
- **greenCtx** – - Green context for which to create the stream for
- **flags** – - Flags for stream creation. CU_STREAM_NON_BLOCKING must be specified.
- **priority** – - Stream priority. Lower numbers represent higher priorities. See *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange* for more information about meaningful stream priorities that can be passed.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGreenCtxWaitEvent**(*CUgreenCtx* hCtx, *CUevent* hEvent)

Make a green context wait on an event.

Makes all future work submitted to green context hCtx wait for all work captured in hEvent. The synchronization will be performed on the device and will not block the calling CPU thread. See *cuGreenCtxRecordEvent()* or *cuEventRecord()*, for details on what is captured by an event.

See also:

cuGreenCtxRecordEvent, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuCtxRecordEvent*, *cuCtxWaitEvent*

Note: hEvent may be from a different context or device than hCtx.

Note: The API will return *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED* and invalidate the capture if the specified event hEvent is part of an ongoing capture sequence or if the specified green context hCtx has a stream in the capture mode.

Parameters

- **hCtx** – - Green context to wait
- **hEvent** – - Event to wait on

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamGetDevResource**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUdevResource* *resource, *CUdevResourceType* type)

Get stream resources.

Get the type resources available to the hStream and store them in resource.

Note: The API will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE* is `type` is `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE_CONFIG` or `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE`.

See also:

cuGreenCtxCreate, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuDevSmResourceSplitByCount*, *cuDevResourceGenerateDesc*, ::cudaStreamGetDevResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`hStream`** – - Stream to get resource for
- **`resource`** – - Output pointer to a *CUdevResource* structure
- **`type`** – - Type of resource to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_RESOURCE_TYPE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **`cuStreamGetGreenCtx`**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUgreenCtx* *phCtx)

Query the green context associated with a stream.

Returns the CUDA green context that the stream is associated with, or NULL if the stream is not associated with any green context.

The stream handle `hStream` can refer to any of the following:

- a stream created via any of the CUDA driver APIs such as *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority* and *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, or their runtime API equivalents such as ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags and ::cudaStreamCreateWithPriority. If during stream creation the context that was active in the calling thread was obtained with cuCtxFromGreenCtx, that green context is returned in `phCtx`. Otherwise, `*phCtx` is set to NULL instead.
- special stream such as the NULL stream or *CU_STREAM_LEGACY*. In that case if context that is active in the calling thread was obtained with cuCtxFromGreenCtx, that green context is returned. Otherwise, `*phCtx` is set to NULL instead.

Passing an invalid handle will result in undefined behavior.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, *cuStreamGetCtx*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried
- **phCtx** – - Returned green context associated with the stream

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*,

6.23.4. Typedefs

typedef struct CUdevResourceDesc_st ***CUdevResourceDesc**

An opaque descriptor handle. The descriptor encapsulates multiple created and configured resources. Created via *cuDevResourceGenerateDesc*

6.24. Initialization

This section describes the initialization functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuInit*(unsigned int Flags)

Initialize the CUDA driver API Initializes the driver API and must be called before any other function from the driver API in the current process.

6.24.1. Functions

CUresult **cuInit**(unsigned int Flags)

Initialize the CUDA driver API Initializes the driver API and must be called before any other function from the driver API in the current process.

Currently, the `Flags` parameter must be 0. If *cuInit()* has not been called, any function from the driver API will return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*. Repeated calls to *cuInit()* have no additional effect.

Note: cuInit preloads various libraries needed for JIT compilation. To opt-out of this behavior, set the environment variable CUDA_FORCE_PRELOAD_LIBRARIES=0. CUDA will lazily load JIT libraries as needed. To disable JIT entirely, set the environment variable CUDA_DISABLE_JIT=1.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

Flags – - Initialization flag for CUDA.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_DRIVER_MISMATCH*, *CUDA_ERROR_COMPAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_ON_DEVICE*

6.25. Library Management

This section describes the library management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuKernelGetAttribute*(int *pi, CUfunction_attribute attrib, CUkernel kernel, CUdevice dev)
Returns information about a kernel.

CUresult *cuKernelGetFunction*(CUfunction *pFunc, CUkernel kernel)
Returns a function handle.

CUresult *cuKernelGetLibrary*(CUlibrary *pLib, CUkernel kernel)
Returns a library handle.

CUresult *cuKernelGetName*(const char **name, CUkernel hfunc)
Returns the function name for a *CUkernel* handle.

CUresult *cuKernelGetParamCount*(CUkernel kernel, size_t *paramCount)
Returns the number of parameters used by the kernel.

CUresult *cuKernelGetParamInfo*(CUkernel kernel, size_t paramIndex, size_t *paramOffset, size_t *paramSize)
Returns the offset and size of a kernel parameter in the device-side parameter layout.

CUresult *cuKernelSetAttribute*(CUfunction_attribute attrib, int val, CUkernel kernel, CUdevice dev)
Sets information about a kernel.

CUresult *cuKernelSetCacheConfig*(CUkernel kernel, CUfunc_cache config, CUdevice dev)
Sets the preferred cache configuration for a device kernel.

CUresult *cuLibraryEnumerateKernels*(CUkernel *kernels, unsigned int numKernels, CUlibrary lib)
Retrieve the kernel handles within a library.

CUresult *cuLibraryGetGlobal*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *bytes, CUlibrary library, const char *name)
Returns a global device pointer.

CUresult *cuLibraryGetKernel*(CUkernel *pKernel, CUlibrary library, const char *name)
Returns a kernel handle.

CUresult *cuLibraryGetKernelCount*(unsigned int *count, CUlibrary lib)
Returns the number of kernels within a library.

CUresult *cuLibraryGetManaged*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *bytes, CUlibrary library, const char *name)
Returns a pointer to managed memory.

CUresult *cuLibraryGetModule*(CUmodule *pMod, CUlibrary library)
Returns a module handle.

CUresult *cuLibraryGetUnifiedFunction*(void **fptr, CUlibrary library, const char *symbol)
Returns a pointer to a unified function.

CUresult *cuLibraryLoadData*(CUlibrary *library, const void *code, CUjit_option *jitOptions, void **jitOptionsValues, unsigned int numJitOptions, CUlibraryOption *libraryOptions, void **libraryOptionValues, unsigned int numLibraryOptions)
Load a library with specified code and options.

CUresult *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*(CUlibrary *library, const char *fileName, CUjit_option *jitOptions, void **jitOptionsValues, unsigned int numJitOptions, CUlibraryOption *libraryOptions, void **libraryOptionValues, unsigned int numLibraryOptions)
Load a library with specified file and options.

CUresult *cuLibraryUnload*(CUlibrary library)
Unloads a library.

6.25.1. Functions

CUresult **cuKernelGetAttribute**(int *pi, *CUfunction_attribute* attrib, *CUkernel* kernel, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns information about a kernel.

Returns in `*pi` the integer value of the attribute `attrib` for the kernel `kernel` for the requested device `dev`. The supported attributes are:

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK*: The maximum number of threads per block, beyond which a launch of the kernel would fail. This number depends on both the kernel and the requested device.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*: The size in bytes of statically-allocated shared memory per block required by this kernel. This does not include dynamically-allocated shared memory requested by the user at runtime.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CONST_SIZE_BYTES*: The size in bytes of user-allocated constant memory required by this kernel.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_SIZE_BYTES*: The size in bytes of local memory used by each thread of this kernel.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NUM_REGS*: The number of registers used by each thread of this kernel.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PTX_VERSION*: The PTX virtual architecture version for which the kernel was compiled. This value is the major PTX version * 10
  - the minor PTX version, so a PTX version 1.3 function would return the value 13. Note that this may return the undefined value of 0 for cubins compiled prior to CUDA 3.0.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_BINARY_VERSION*: The binary architecture version for which the kernel was compiled. This value is the major binary version * 10 + the minor binary version, so a binary version 1.3 function would return the value 13. Note that this will return a value of 10 for legacy cubins that do not have a properly-encoded binary architecture version.
- ::CU_FUNC_CACHE_MODE_CA: The attribute to indicate whether the kernel has been compiled with user specified option “-Xptxas –dlcm=ca” set.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*: The maximum size in bytes of dynamically-allocated shared memory.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT*: Preferred shared memory-L1 cache split ratio in percent of total shared memory.

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SIZE_MUST_BE_SET*: If this attribute is set, the kernel must launch with a valid cluster size specified.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_WIDTH*: The required cluster width in blocks.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_HEIGHT*: The required cluster height in blocks.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_DEPTH*: The required cluster depth in blocks.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NON_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_ALLOWED*: Indicates whether the function can be launched with non-portable cluster size. 1 is allowed, 0 is disallowed. A non-portable cluster size may only function on the specific SKUs the program is tested on. The launch might fail if the program is run on a different hardware platform. CUDA API provides cudaOccupancyMaxActiveClusters to assist with checking whether the desired size can be launched on the current device. A portable cluster size is guaranteed to be functional on all compute capabilities higher than the target compute capability. The portable cluster size for sm_90 is 8 blocks per cluster. This value may increase for future compute capabilities. The specific hardware unit may support higher cluster sizes that's not guaranteed to be portable.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE*: The block scheduling policy of a function. The value type is CUclusterSchedulingPolicy.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE*: The shared memory mode of a function. The value type is CUsharedMemoryMode / cudaSharedMemoryMode.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuKernelSetAttribute*, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuLaunchKernel*, *cuKernelGetFunction*, *cuLibraryGetModule*, *cuModuleGetFunction*, *cuFuncGetAttribute*

Note: If another thread is trying to set the same attribute on the same device using *cuKernelSetAttribute()* simultaneously, the attribute query will give the old or new value depending on the interleavings chosen by the OS scheduler and memory consistency.

Parameters

- **pi** – - Returned attribute value
- **attrib** – - Attribute requested
- **kernel** – - Kernel to query attribute of
- **dev** – - Device to query attribute of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuKernelGetFunction**(*CUfunction* *pFunc, *CUkernel* kernel)

Returns a function handle.

Returns in `pFunc` the handle of the function for the requested kernel `kernel` and the current context. If function handle is not found, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuLibraryGetModule*, *cuModuleGetFunction*

Parameters

- **pFunc** – - Returned function handle
- **kernel** – - Kernel to retrieve function for the requested context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuKernelGetLibrary**(*CUlibrary* *pLib, *CUkernel* kernel)

Returns a library handle.

Returns in `pLib` the handle of the library for the requested kernel `kernel`

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuLibraryGetKernel*

Parameters

- **pLib** – - Returned library handle
- **kernel** – - Kernel to retrieve library handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuKernelGetName**(const char **name, *CUkernel* hfunc)

Returns the function name for a *CUkernel* handle.

Returns in `**name` the function name associated with the kernel handle `hfunc` . The function name is returned as a null-terminated string. The returned name is only valid when the kernel handle is valid. If the library is unloaded or reloaded, one must call the API again to get the updated name. This API may return a mangled name if the function is not declared as having C linkage. If either `**name` or `hfunc` is NULL, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **name** – - The returned name of the function

- **hfunc** – - The function handle to retrieve the name for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuKernelGetParamCount**(*CUkernel* kernel, size_t *paramCount)

Returns the number of parameters used by the kernel.

Queries the number of kernel parameters used by `kernel` and returns it in `paramCount`.

See also:

cuKernelGetParamInfo

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **kernel** – - The kernel to query
- **paramCount** – - Returns the number of parameters used by the function

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuKernelGetParamInfo**(*CUkernel* kernel, size_t paramIndex, size_t *paramOffset, size_t *paramSize)

Returns the offset and size of a kernel parameter in the device-side parameter layout.

Queries the kernel parameter at `paramIndex` into `kernel`'s list of parameters, and returns in `paramOffset` and `paramSize` the offset and size, respectively, where the parameter will reside in the device-side parameter layout. This information can be used to update kernel node parameters from the device via ::cudaGraphKernelNodeSetParam() and ::cudaGraphKernelNodeUpdatesApply(). `paramIndex` must be less than the number of parameters that `kernel` takes. `paramSize` can be set to NULL if only the parameter offset is desired.

See also:

cuFuncGetParamInfo

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **kernel** – - The kernel to query
- **paramIndex** – - The parameter index to query
- **paramOffset** – - Returns the offset into the device-side parameter layout at which the parameter resides

- **paramSize** – - Optionally returns the size of the parameter in the device-side parameter layout

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuKernelSetAttribute**(*CUfunction_attribute* attrib, int val, *CUkernel* kernel, *CUdevice* dev)

Sets information about a kernel.

This call sets the value of a specified attribute `attrib` on the kernel `kernel` for the requested device `dev` to an integer value specified by `val`. This function returns CUDA_SUCCESS if the new value of the attribute could be successfully set. If the set fails, this call will return an error. Not all attributes can have values set. Attempting to set a value on a read-only attribute will result in an error (CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE)

Note that attributes set using *cuFuncSetAttribute()* will override the attribute set by this API irrespective of whether the call to *cuFuncSetAttribute()* is made before or after this API call. However, *cuKernelGetAttribute()* will always return the attribute value set by this API.

Supported attributes are:

- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_DYNAMIC_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES*: This is the maximum size in bytes of dynamically-allocated shared memory. The value should contain the requested maximum size of dynamically-allocated shared memory. The sum of this value and the function attribute *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_SIZE_BYTES* cannot exceed the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK_OPTIN*. The maximal size of requestable dynamic shared memory may differ by GPU architecture.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_SHARED_MEMORY_CARVEOUT*: On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this sets the shared memory carveout preference, in percent of the total shared memory. See *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR* This is only a hint, and the driver can choose a different ratio if required to execute the function.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_WIDTH*: The required cluster width in blocks. The width, height, and depth values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is checked at launch time. If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_HEIGHT*: The required cluster height in blocks. The width, height, and depth values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is checked at launch time. If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_REQUIRED_CLUSTER_DEPTH*: The required cluster depth in blocks. The width, height, and depth values must either all be 0 or all be positive. The validity of the cluster dimensions is checked at launch time. If the value is set during compile time, it cannot be set at runtime. Setting it at runtime will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NON_PORTABLE_CLUSTER_SIZE_ALLOWED*: Indicates whether the function can be launched with non-portable cluster size. 1 is allowed, 0 is disallowed.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CLUSTER_SCHEDULING_POLICY_PREFERENCE*: The block scheduling policy of a function. The value type is CUclusterSchedulingPolicy.
- *CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_SHARED_MEMORY_MODE*: The shared memory mode of a function. The value type is CUsharedMemoryMode / cudaSharedMemoryMode.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuKernelGetAttribute*, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuLaunchKernel*, *cuKernelGetFunction*, *cuLibraryGetModule*, *cuModuleGetFunction*, *cuFuncSetAttribute*

Note: The API has stricter locking requirements in comparison to its legacy counterpart *cuFuncSetAttribute()* due to device-wide semantics. If multiple threads are trying to set the same attribute on the same device simultaneously, the attribute setting will depend on the interleavings chosen by the OS scheduler and memory consistency.

Parameters

- **attrib** – - Attribute requested
- **val** – - Value to set
- **kernel** – - Kernel to set attribute of
- **dev** – - Device to set attribute of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuKernelSetCacheConfig**(*CUkernel* kernel, *CUfunc_cache* config, *CUdevice* dev)

Sets the preferred cache configuration for a device kernel.

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this sets through `config` the preferred cache configuration for the device kernel `kernel` on the requested device `dev`. This is only a preference. The driver will use the requested configuration if possible, but it is free to choose a different configuration if required to execute `kernel`. Any context-wide preference set via *cuCtxSetCacheConfig()* will be overridden by this per-kernel setting.

Note that attributes set using *cuFuncSetCacheConfig()* will override the attribute set by this API irrespective of whether the call to *cuFuncSetCacheConfig()* is made before or after this API call.

This setting does nothing on devices where the size of the L1 cache and shared memory are fixed.

Launching a kernel with a different preference than the most recent preference setting may insert a device-side synchronization point.

The supported cache configurations are:

- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE*: no preference for shared memory or L1 (default)
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_SHARED*: prefer larger shared memory and smaller L1 cache
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_L1*: prefer larger L1 cache and smaller shared memory
- *CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_EQUAL*: prefer equal sized L1 cache and shared memory

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuLibraryGetKernel*, *cuKernelGetFunction*, *cuLibraryGetModule*, *cuModuleGetFunction*, *cuFuncSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuLaunchKernel*

Note: The API has stricter locking requirements in comparison to its legacy counterpart *cuFuncSetCacheConfig()* due to device-wide semantics. If multiple threads are trying to set a config on the same device simultaneously, the cache config setting will depend on the interleavings chosen by the OS scheduler and memory consistency.

Parameters

- **kernel** – - Kernel to configure cache for
- **config** – - Requested cache configuration
- **dev** – - Device to set attribute of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuLibraryEnumerateKernels**(*CUkernel* *kernels, unsigned int numKernels, *CUlibrary* lib)

Retrieve the kernel handles within a library.

Returns in `kernels` a maximum number of `numKernels` kernel handles within `lib`. The returned kernel handle becomes invalid when the library is unloaded.

See also:

cuLibraryGetKernelCount

Parameters

- **kernels** – - Buffer where the kernel handles are returned to
- **numKernels** – - Maximum number of kernel handles may be returned to the buffer
- **lib** – - Library to query from

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuLibraryGetGlobal**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t *bytes, *CUlibrary* library, const char *name)

Returns a global device pointer.

Returns in `*dptr` and `*bytes` the base pointer and size of the global with name `name` for the requested library `library` and the current context. If no global for the requested name `name` exists, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*. One of the parameters `dptr` or `bytes` (not both) can be NULL in which case it is ignored.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuLibraryGetModule*, cuModuleGetGlobal

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned global device pointer for the requested context
- **bytes** – - Returned global size in bytes
- **library** – - Library to retrieve global from
- **name** – - Name of global to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuLibraryGetKernel**(*CUkernel* *pKernel, *CUlibrary* library, const char *name)

Returns a kernel handle.

Returns in `pKernel` the handle of the kernel with name `name` located in library `library`. If kernel handle is not found, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuKernelGetFunction*, *cuLibraryGetModule*, *cuModuleGetFunction*

Parameters

- **pKernel** – - Returned kernel handle
- **library** – - Library to retrieve kernel from
- **name** – - Name of kernel to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuLibraryGetKernelCount**(unsigned int *count, *CUlibrary* lib)

Returns the number of kernels within a library.

Returns in `count` the number of kernels in `lib`.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of kernels found within the library
- **lib** – - Library to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuLibraryGetManaged**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t *bytes, *CUlibrary* library, const char *name)

Returns a pointer to managed memory.

Returns in `*dptr` and `*bytes` the base pointer and size of the managed memory with name `name` for the requested library `library`. If no managed memory with the requested name `name` exists, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*. One of the parameters `dptr` or `bytes` (not both) can be NULL in which case it is ignored. Note that managed memory for library `library` is shared across devices and is registered when the library is loaded into atleast one context.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned pointer to the managed memory
- **bytes** – - Returned memory size in bytes
- **library** – - Library to retrieve managed memory from
- **name** – - Name of managed memory to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuLibraryGetModule**(*CUmodule* *pMod, *CUlibrary* library)

Returns a module handle.

Returns in `pMod` the module handle associated with the current context located in library `library`. If module handle is not found, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuModuleGetFunction*

Parameters

- **pMod** – - Returned module handle
- **library** – - Library to retrieve module from

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuLibraryGetUnifiedFunction**(void **fptr, *CUlibrary* library, const char *symbol)

Returns a pointer to a unified function.

Returns in `*fptr` the function pointer to a unified function denoted by `symbol`. If no unified function with name `symbol` exists, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*. If there is no device with attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_FUNCTION_POINTERS* present in the system, the call may return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuLibraryUnload*

Parameters

- **fptr** – - Returned pointer to a unified function
- **library** – - Library to retrieve function pointer memory from
- **symbol** – - Name of function pointer to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuLibraryLoadData**(*CUlibrary* *library, const void *code, *CUjit_option* *jitOptions, void **jitOptionsValues, unsigned int numJitOptions, *CUlibraryOption* *libraryOptions, void **libraryOptionValues, unsigned int numLibraryOptions)

Load a library with specified code and options.

Takes a pointer `code` and loads the corresponding library `library` based on the application defined library loading mode:

- If module loading is set to EAGER, via the environment variables described in "Module loading", `library` is loaded eagerly into all contexts at the time of the call and future contexts at the time of creation until the library is unloaded with *cuLibraryUnload()*.
- If the environment variables are set to LAZY, `library` is not immediately loaded onto all existent contexts and will only be loaded when a function is needed for that context, such as a kernel launch.

These environment variables are described in the CUDA programming guide under the "CUDA environment variables" section.

The `code` may be a *cubin* or *fatbin* as output by **nvcc**, or a NULL-terminated *PTX*, either as output by **nvcc** or hand-written, or *Tile* IR data. A fatbin should also contain relocatable code when doing separate compilation.

Options are passed as an array via `jitOptions` and any corresponding parameters are passed in `jitOptionsValues`. The number of total JIT options is supplied via `numJitOptions`. Any outputs will be returned via `jitOptionsValues`.

Library load options are passed as an array via `libraryOptions` and any corresponding parameters are passed in `libraryOptionValues`. The number of total library load options is supplied via `numLibraryOptions`.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadFromFile, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*

Note: If the library contains managed variables and no device in the system supports managed variables this call is expected to return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

Parameters

- **library** – - Returned library
- **code** – - Code to load
- **jitOptions** – - Options for JIT
- **jitOptionsValues** – - Option values for JIT
- **numJitOptions** – - Number of options
- **libraryOptions** – - Options for loading
- **libraryOptionValues** – - Option values for loading
- **numLibraryOptions** – - Number of options for loading

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuLibraryLoadFromFile**(*CUlibrary* *library, const char *fileName, *CUjit_option* *jitOptions, void **jitOptionsValues, unsigned int numJitOptions, *CUlibraryOption* *libraryOptions, void **libraryOptionValues, unsigned int numLibraryOptions)

Load a library with specified file and options.

Takes a pointer `code` and loads the corresponding library `library` based on the application defined library loading mode:

- If module loading is set to EAGER, via the environment variables described in "Module loading", `library` is loaded eagerly into all contexts at the time of the call and future contexts at the time of creation until the library is unloaded with *cuLibraryUnload()*.
- If the environment variables are set to LAZY, `library` is not immediately loaded onto all existent contexts and will only be loaded when a function is needed for that context, such as a kernel launch.

These environment variables are described in the CUDA programming guide under the "CUDA environment variables" section.

The file should be a *cubin* file as output by **nvcc**, or a *PTX* file either as output by **nvcc** or handwritten, or a *fatbin* file as output by **nvcc** or hand-written, or *Tile* IR file. A fatbin should also contain relocatable code when doing separate compilation.

Options are passed as an array via `jitOptions` and any corresponding parameters are passed in `jitOptionsValues`. The number of total options is supplied via `numJitOptions`. Any outputs will be returned via `jitOptionsValues`.

Library load options are passed as an array via `libraryOptions` and any corresponding parameters are passed in `libraryOptionValues`. The number of total library load options is supplied via `numLibraryOptions`.

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryUnload*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*

Note: If the library contains managed variables and no device in the system supports managed variables this call is expected to return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

Parameters

- **library** – - Returned library
- **fileName** – - File to load from
- **jitOptions** – - Options for JIT
- **jitOptionsValues** – - Option values for JIT
- **numJitOptions** – - Number of options
- **libraryOptions** – - Options for loading
- **libraryOptionValues** – - Option values for loading
- **numLibraryOptions** – - Number of options for loading

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuLibraryUnload**(*CUlibrary* library)

Unloads a library.

Unloads the library specified with `library`

See also:

cuLibraryLoadData, *cuLibraryLoadFromFile*, *cuModuleUnload*

Parameters

library – - Library to unload

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.26. Logical Endpoint

This section describes the logical endpoint functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUlogicalEndpointFlag
Flags for *CUlogicalEndpointProp* .

CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType
IPC handle types that can be requested/queried for a given logical endpoint.

CUlogicalEndpointType
Logical endpoint type.

Functions

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, CUdevice dev)
Associates a device to a multicast logical endpoint.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, CUdevice dev, cuuint64_t offset, void *ptr, cuuint64_t size, unsigned long long flags)
Bind a memory allocation represented by a virtual address to a logical endpoint.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, CUdevice dev, cuuint64_t offset, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle memHandle, cuuint64_t memOffset, cuuint64_t size, unsigned long long flags)
Binds memory object represented by a handle to the logical endpoint.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointCreate*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, const CUlogicalEndpointProp *prop)
Creates a logical endpoint with the requested properties and associates it with the logical endpoint id.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId)
Removes the association of the logical endpoint from the logical endpoint id.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointExport*(void *handle, CUlogicalEndpointId leId, CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType handleType)
Exports a logical endpoint associated with leId to an IPC handle.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*(cuuint64_t *bindAlignment, cuuint64_t *maxSize, const CUlogicalEndpointProp *prop)
Calculates the minimum alignment and the maximum size for the given logical endpoint properties.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*(CUlogicalEndpointId baseLeId, cuuint32_t count)
Releases a range of logical endpoint ids.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*(CUlogicalEndpointId *baseLeId, cuuint32_t count)
Reserves a range of logical endpoint ids.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointImport*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, const void *handle, CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType handleType)
Imports a logical endpoint from the given IPC handle and associates it with a logical endpoint id.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, cuuint32_t count, int *queryStatus)
Determines if all logical endpoints in the range have been successfully constructed.

CUresult *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*(CUlogicalEndpointId leId, CUdevice dev, cuuint64_t offset, cuuint64_t size)
Unbinds any binding at offset from the logical endpoint.

Structs

CUlogicalEndpointFabricHandle
Fabric handle for a logical endpoint.

CUlogicalEndpointProp
Properties of a logical endpoint construction.

Typedefs

CUlogicalEndpointId
An ID that represents a logical endpoint.

6.26.1. Enumerations

enum **CUlogicalEndpointFlag**

Flags for *CUlogicalEndpointProp*.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_FLAG_NONE** = 0x0
Default flag for logical endpoint construction.

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_FLAG_COUNTED_OPS** = 0x1
Indicate the programmer's intention to use counted operations with the logical endpoint.

enum **CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType**

IPC handle types that can be requested/queried for a given logical endpoint.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_IPC_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE**
Does not allow any export mechanism.

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_IPC_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC**
Allows export to a fabric handle (*CUlogicalEndpointFabricHandle*)

enum **CUlogicalEndpointType**

Logical endpoint type.

Values:

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_TYPE_INVALID**

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_TYPE_UNICAST**

enumerator **CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_TYPE_MULTICAST**

6.26.2. Functions

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, *CUdevice* dev)

Associates a device to a multicast logical endpoint.

Associates a device to a logical endpoint. The type of the logical endpoint must be CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_TYPE_MULTICAST. The added device will be a part of the multicast team of size specified by CUlogicalEndpointProp::multicast::numDevices during *cuLogicalEndpointCreate*. The association of the device to the multicast logical endpoint is permanent during the life time of the multicast logical endpoint. All devices must be added to the multicast logical endpoint before any memory can be bound to any device in the team. A multicast logical endpoint will not be ready for use until all devices have been added. User can query whether the logical endpoint is ready for use via *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*.

This call may fail with *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE* if the device specified by `dev` does not belong to the same clique as the other devices previously added to this multicast logical endpoint.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **leId** – **[in]** Logical endpoint id representing a multicast logical endpoint.
- **dev** – **[in]** Device that will be associated with the multicast logical endpoint.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*,

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, *CUdevice* dev, cuuint64_t offset, void *ptr, cuuint64_t size, unsigned long long flags)

Bind a memory allocation represented by a virtual address to a logical endpoint.

Binds the memory allocation specified by its mapped address `ptr` to a logical endpoint represented by `leId` at the offset `offset`. The memory must have been allocated via *cuMemCreate* or ::cudaMallocAsync. The intended `size` of the bind, the `offset` in the logical endpoint range and `ptr` must be multiples of the value for `bindAlignment` as returned by *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*.

The `size` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `offset` cannot be larger than the total size of the logical endpoint.

For device memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, the memory allocation must have been created on the device specified by `dev`. For host NUMA memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, the memory allocation must have been created on the CPU NUMA node closest to `dev`. That is, the value returned when querying *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_ID* for `dev`, must be the CPU NUMA node where the memory was allocated.

For multicast endpoints, the device named by `dev` must have been added to the multicast team via *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*.

For unicast endpoints the device named by `dev` must be the owner device specified during *cuLogicalEndpointCreate* via ::CUlogicalEndpointProp::unicast::device.

Externally shareable as well as imported multicast endpoints can be bound only to externally shareable memory. Imported unicast endpoints cannot be bound to any memory.

This call will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if *cuLogicalEndpointQuery* has not been called for the logical endpoint to ensure that the endpoint is ready for memory binding.

Note that this call will return *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* if there are insufficient resources required to perform the bind. This call may also return *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY* if the necessary system software is not initialized or running. This call may return *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using logical endpoints, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **`leId`** – **[in]** Logical endpoint to which memory will be associated.
- **`dev`** – **[in]** Device on which the memory will be bound to the logical endpoint
- **`offset`** – **[in]** Offset into the logical endpoint space.
- **`ptr`** – **[in]** Virtual address of the memory allocation.
- **`size`** – **[in]** Size of memory that will be bound to the logical endpoint.
- **`flags`** – **[in]** Flags for future use, must be zero for now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

CUresult **`cuLogicalEndpointBindMem`**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, *CUdevice* dev, cuuint64_t offset, *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* memHandle, cuuint64_t memOffset, cuuint64_t size, unsigned long long flags)

Binds memory object represented by a handle to the logical endpoint.

Binds the memory allocation specified by `memHandle` to a logical endpoint represented by `leId` at the offset `offset`. The memory must have been allocated via *cuMemCreate*. The intended `size` of the bind, the offset in the logical endpoint range `offset` and the offset in the memory handle `memOffset` must be multiples of the value for `bindAlignment` as returned by *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*.

The `size` + `memOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `offset` cannot be larger than the total size of the logical endpoint.

For device memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, the memory allocation must have been created on the device specified by `dev`. For host NUMA memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, the memory allocation must have been created on the CPU NUMA node closest to `dev`. That is, the value returned when querying *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_ID* for `dev`, must be the CPU NUMA node where the memory was allocated.

For multicast endpoints, the device named by `dev` must have been added to the multicast team via *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*.

For unicast endpoints the device named by `dev` must be the owner device specified during *cuLogicalEndpointCreate* via ::CUlogicalEndpointProp::unicast::device.

Externally shareable as well as imported multicast endpoints can be bound only to externally shareable memory. Imported unicast endpoints cannot be bound to any memory.

This call will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if *cuLogicalEndpointQuery* has not been called for the logical endpoint to ensure that the endpoint is ready for memory binding.

Note that this call will return *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* if there are insufficient resources required to perform the bind. This call may also return *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY* if the necessary system software is not initialized or running. This call may return *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using logical endpoints, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **`leId`** – **[in]** Logical endpoint to which memory will be associated.
- **`dev`** – **[in]** Device on which the memory will be bound to the logical endpoint
- **`offset`** – **[in]** Offset into the logical endpoint space.
- **`memHandle`** – **[in]** Handle representing a memory allocation.
- **`memOffset`** – **[in]** Offset into the memory for the attachment
- **`size`** – **[in]** Size of memory that will be bound to the logical endpoint.
- **`flags`** – **[in]** Flags for future use, must be zero for now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointCreate**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, const *CUlogicalEndpointProp* *prop)

Creates a logical endpoint with the requested properties and associates it with the logical endpoint id.

This creates a logical endpoint as described by `prop`. The number of participating devices is determined by the *CUlogicalEndpointProp::type*. If the type is CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_TYPE_UNICAST then ::CUlogicalEndpointProp::unicast::device specifies the owner device of the unicast logical endpoint. If the type is CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_TYPE_MULTICAST then ::CUlogicalEndpointProp::multicast::numDevices specifies the number of devices in the multicast logical endpoint team.

Devices can be added to a multicast logical endpoint via *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*. After all the participating devices have been added, a call to *cuLogicalEndpointQuery* must be made to ensure that the logical endpoint is ready for memory binding and access.

A unicast logical endpoint does not have a notion of adding devices via *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*. However, a call to *cuLogicalEndpointQuery* must still be made to ensure that the logical endpoint is ready for memory binding and access.

Memory is bound to the logical endpoint via either *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr* or *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, and can be unbound via *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*. The total amount of memory that can be bound per device is specified by *CUlogicalEndpointProp::size*. This size must be a multiple of the value for `bindAlignment` as returned by *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*. The maximum size for the logical endpoint cannot exceed the value for `maxSize` as returned by *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*. The bind alignment and maximum size depend on the properties of the logical endpoint.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **leId** – **[in]** Logical endpoint id that will be associated with the newly created logical endpoint.
- **prop** – **[in]** Properties of the logical endpoint to create.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*,

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointDestroy**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId)

Removes the association of the logical endpoint from the logical endpoint id.

Removes the association between the logical endpoint id and the logical endpoint resources. Any memory bound by this process to any device associated with the logical endpoint will be unbound. If this was the last reference to the logical endpoint, all associated resources will be destroyed.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

leId – **[in]** Logical endpoint id of the logical endpoint to be destroyed.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*,

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointExport**(void *handle, *CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, *CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType* handleType)

Exports a logical endpoint associated with leId to an IPC handle.

Given a logical endpoint id `leId`, create a shareable handle `handle` that can be used to share the logical endpoint with other processes. The recipient process can convert the shareable handle back into a logical endpoint id using *cuLogicalEndpointImport*. The implementation of what this `handle` is and how it can be transferred is defined by the requested handle type in `handletype`.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **handle** – **[out]** Pointer to the location in which to store the requested handle type.
- **leId** – **[in]** Logical endpoint id of logical endpoint.
- **handleType** – **[in]** Type of shareable handle requested. Defines type and size of the handle output parameter.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*,

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits**(cuuint64_t *bindAlignment, cuuint64_t *maxSize, const *CUlogicalEndpointProp* *prop)

Calculates the minimum alignment and the maximum size for the given logical endpoint properties.

The `bindAlignment` can be used as a multiple for size and bind offset values. The `maxSize` is the maximum size of the logical endpoint. If `maxSize` is less than *CUlogicalEndpointProp*:size the user must adjust the request to the smaller value.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **`bindAlignment`** – **[out]** Minimum alignment granularity of the proposed logical endpoint.
- **`maxSize`** – **[out]** Maximum size of the logical endpoint.
- **`prop`** – **[in]** Properties of the logical endpoint.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

CUresult **`cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease`**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* baseLeId, cuuint32_t count)

Releases a range of logical endpoint ids.

Releases up to `count` logical endpoint ids starting at `baseLeId`. The range of ids represented by [`baseLeId`, `baseLeId` + `count`) must all be previously reserved. All logical endpoints in the range must be destroyed before they can be released.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **`baseLeId`** – **[in]** First logical endpoint id to be released back to the system.
- **`count`** – **[in]** Number of logical endpoint ids to release back to the system.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*,

CUresult **`cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve`**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* *baseLeId, cuuint32_t count)

Reserves a range of logical endpoint ids.

Reserves a range of logical endpoint ids starting at `*baseLeId` and extending for `count`. The reserved ids can be used to create or import logical endpoints via *cuLogicalEndpointCreate* or *cuLogicalEndpointImport* respectively.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **`baseLeId`** – **[out]** If *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve* returns CUDA_SUCCESS, *baseLeId contains the base logical endpoint id of the reserved logical endpoint id range.
- **`count`** – **[in]** The number of logical endpoint ids to reserve.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*,

CUresult **`cuLogicalEndpointImport`**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, const void *handle, *CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType* handleType)

Imports a logical endpoint from the given IPC handle and associates it with a logical endpoint id.

Imports a logical endpoint from the given IPC `handle` and associates it with the logical endpoint id specified by `leId`.

If the current process cannot support the logical endpoint described by the shareable handle, this API will error as *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*. If `handle` is of type *CU_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT_IPC_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC* and the importer process does not have access permissions, then *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED* will be returned

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Parameters

- **`leId`** – **[in]** Logical endpoint id that will be used to access the exported logical endpoint.
- **`handle`** – **[in]** Shareable handle representing the logical endpoint that is to be imported.
- **`handleType`** – **[in]** Handle type of the exported handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*,

CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*,

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointQuery**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, cuuint32_t count, int *queryStatus)

Determines if all logical endpoints in the range have been successfully constructed.

Queries the driver to determine if all logical endpoints in the given range starting at `leId` and extending for `count` have been successfully constructed.

Provides a mechanism to ensure that it is safe to begin using a logical endpoint ID. Using a logical endpoint ID before verifying that it is fully constructed can result in undefined behavior.

This is not a blocking API, it returns immediately with a `queryStatus` of 0 if any logical endpoint ID in the given range is not fully constructed, and a non-zero value otherwise.

Construction of a multicast logical endpoint may fail here if the devices added via *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice* do not belong to the same clique.

This API may return *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* if no devices are found on which this logical endpoint can be accessed.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindMem*, *cuLogicalEndpointUnbind*, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*

Parameters

- **leId** – **[in]** First logical endpoint ID to be queried.
- **count** – **[in]** Number of logical endpoints IDs to be queried.
- **queryStatus** – **[out]** Status of the logical endpoints. Returns 0 if any logical endpoint in the given range is not fully constructed, and non-zero if all logical endpoints in the given range are fully constructed.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

CUresult **cuLogicalEndpointUnbind**(*CUlogicalEndpointId* leId, *CUdevice* dev, cuuint64_t offset, cuuint64_t size)

Unbinds any binding at offset from the logical endpoint.

Unbinds any memory allocations bound to the logical endpoint on `dev` at `offset` and up to the given `size`. The intended `size` of the unbind and the offset in the logical endpoint range `offset` must be multiples of the value for `bindAlignment` as returned by *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*.

See also:

cuLogicalEndpointCreate, *cuLogicalEndpointIdReserve*, *cuLogicalEndpointIdRelease*, *cuLogicalEndpointAddDevice*, *cuLogicalEndpointDestroy*, *cuLogicalEndpointBindAddr*, *cuLogicalEndpoint-*

BindMem, *cuLogicalEndpointExport*, *cuLogicalEndpointImport*, *cuLogicalEndpointGetLimits*, *cuLogicalEndpointQuery*

Note: The `offset` must correspond to a value specified during a bind call. The `size` must either match the bind call of the offset or be the combined `size` of multiple bind calls. The `size` + `offset` must fully enclose all bindings that are covered.

Parameters

- **`leId`** – **[in]** Logical endpoint id representing a logical endpoint.
- **`dev`** – **[in]** Device on which the memory is bound to the logical endpoint
- **`offset`** – **[in]** Offset into the logical endpoint.
- **`size`** – **[in]** Desired size to unbind.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

6.26.3. Typedefs

typedef cuuint32_t **`CUlogicalEndpointId`**

An ID that represents a logical endpoint.

6.27. Memory Management

This section describes the memory management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUmemDecompressAlgorithm

Bitmasks for CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_DECOMPRESS_ALGORITHM_MASK.

Functions

CUresult *cuArray3DCreate*(CUarray *pHandle, const CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR *pAllocateArray)
Creates a 3D CUDA array.

CUresult *cuArray3DGetDescriptor*(CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR *pArrayDescriptor, CUarray hArray)
Get a 3D CUDA array descriptor.

CUresult *cuArrayCreate*(CUarray *pHandle, const CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *pAllocateArray)
Creates a 1D or 2D CUDA array.

CUresult *cuArrayDestroy*(CUarray hArray)
Destroys a CUDA array.

CUresult *cuArrayGetDescriptor*(CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *pArrayDescriptor, CUarray hArray)
Get a 1D or 2D CUDA array descriptor.

CUresult *cuArrayGetMemoryRequirements*(CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS *memoryRequirements, CUarray array, CUdevice device)
Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA array.

CUresult *cuArrayGetPlane*(CUarray *pPlaneArray, CUarray hArray, unsigned int planeIdx)
Gets a CUDA array plane from a CUDA array.

CUresult *cuArrayGetSparseProperties*(CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES *sparseProperties, CUarray array)
Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA array.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetByPCIBusId*(CUdevice *dev, const char *pciBusId)
Returns a handle to a compute device.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetPCIBusId*(char *pciBusId, int len, CUdevice dev)
Returns a PCI Bus Id string for the device.

CUresult *cuDeviceRegisterAsyncNotification*(CUdevice device, CUasyncCallback callbackFunc, void *userData, CUasyncCallbackHandle *callback)
Registers a callback function to receive async notifications.

CUresult *cuDeviceUnregisterAsyncNotification*(CUdevice device, CUasyncCallbackHandle callback)
Unregisters an async notification callback.

CUresult *cuIpcCloseMemHandle*(CUdeviceptr dptr)
Attempts to close memory mapped with cuIpcOpenMemHandle.

CUresult *cuIpcGetEventHandle*(CUipcEventHandle *pHandle, CUevent event)
Gets an interprocess handle for a previously allocated event.

CUresult *cuIpcGetMemHandle*(CUipcMemHandle *pHandle, CUdeviceptr dptr)
Gets an interprocess memory handle for an existing device memory allocation.

CUresult *cuIpcOpenEventHandle*(CUevent *phEvent, CUipcEventHandle handle)
Opens an interprocess event handle for use in the current process.

CUresult *cuIpcOpenMemHandle*(CUdeviceptr *pdptr, CUipcMemHandle handle, unsigned int Flags)
Opens an interprocess memory handle exported from another process and returns a device pointer usable in the local process.

CUresult *cuMemAlloc*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize)
Allocates device memory.

CUresult *cuMemAllocHost*(void **pp, size_t bytesize)
Allocates page-locked host memory.

CUresult *cuMemAllocManaged*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize, unsigned int flags)
Allocates memory that will be automatically managed by the Unified Memory system.

CUresult *cuMemAllocPitch*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *pPitch, size_t WidthInBytes, size_t Height, unsigned int ElementSizeBytes)
Allocates pitched device memory.

CUresult *cuMemBatchDecompressAsync*(CUmemDecompressParams *paramsArray, size_t count, unsigned int flags, size_t *errorIndex, CUstream stream)
Submit a batch of `count` independent decompression operations.

CUresult *cuMemFree*(CUdeviceptr dptr)
Frees device memory.

CUresult *cuMemFreeHost*(void *p)
Frees page-locked host memory.

CUresult *cuMemGetAddressRange*(CUdeviceptr *pbase, size_t *psize, CUdeviceptr dptr)
Get information on memory allocations.

CUresult *cuMemGetHandleForAddressRange*(void *handle, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t size, CUmemRangeHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)
Retrieve handle for an address range.

CUresult *cuMemGetInfo*(size_t *free, size_t *total)
Gets free and total memory.

CUresult *cuMemHostAlloc*(void **pp, size_t bytesize, unsigned int Flags)
Allocates page-locked host memory.

CUresult *cuMemHostGetDevicePointer*(CUdeviceptr *pdptr, void *p, unsigned int Flags)
Passes back device pointer of mapped pinned memory.

CUresult *cuMemHostGetFlags*(unsigned int *pFlags, void *p)
Passes back flags that were used for a pinned allocation.

CUresult *cuMemHostRegister*(void *p, size_t bytesize, unsigned int Flags)
Registers an existing host memory range for use by CUDA.

CUresult *cuMemHostUnregister*(void *p)
Unregisters a memory range that was registered with cuMemHostRegister.

CUresult *cuMemcpy*(CUdeviceptr dst, CUdeviceptr src, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory.

CUresult *cuMemcpy2D*(const CUDA_MEMCPY2D *pCopy)
Copies memory for 2D arrays.

CUresult *cuMemcpy2DAsync*(const CUDA_MEMCPY2D *pCopy, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory for 2D arrays.

CUresult *cuMemcpy2DUnaligned*(const CUDA_MEMCPY2D *pCopy)
Copies memory for 2D arrays.

CUresult *cuMemcpy3D*(const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *pCopy)
Copies memory for 3D arrays.

CUresult *cuMemcpy3DAsync*(const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *pCopy, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory for 3D arrays.

CUresult *cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync*(size_t numOps, CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP *opList, unsigned long long flags, CUstream hStream)
Performs a batch of 3D memory copies asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemcpy3DPeer*(const CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER *pCopy)
Copies memory between contexts.

CUresult *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*(const CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER *pCopy, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory between contexts asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemcpy3DWithAttributesAsync*(CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP *op, unsigned long long flags, CUstream hStream)
Performs 3D memory copy with attributes asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemcpyAsync*(CUdeviceptr dst, CUdeviceptr src, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemcpyAtoA*(CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Array to Array.

CUresult *cuMemcpyAtoD*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Array to Device.

CUresult *cuMemcpyAtoH*(void *dstHost, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Array to Host.

CUresult *cuMemcpyAtoHAsync*(void *dstHost, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory from Array to Host.

CUresult *cuMemcpyBatchAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dsts, CUdeviceptr *srcs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, CUmemcpyAttributes *attrs, size_t *attrsIdxs, size_t numAttrs, CUstream hStream)
Performs a batch of memory copies asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemcpyDtoA*(CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Device to Array.

CUresult *cuMemcpyDtoD*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Device to Device.

CUresult *cuMemcpyDtoDAsync*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory from Device to Device.

CUresult *cuMemcpyDtoH*(void *dstHost, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Device to Host.

CUresult *cuMemcpyDtoHAsync*(void *dstHost, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory from Device to Host.

CUresult *cuMemcpyHtoA*(CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Host to Array.

CUresult *cuMemcpyHtoAAsync*(CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory from Host to Array.

CUresult *cuMemcpyHtoD*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Host to Device.

CUresult *cuMemcpyHtoDAsync*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory from Host to Device.

CUresult *cuMemcpyPeer*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUcontext dstContext, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, CUcontext srcContext, size_t ByteCount)
Copies device memory between two contexts.

CUresult *cuMemcpyPeerAsync*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUcontext dstContext, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, CUcontext srcContext, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies device memory between two contexts asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemcpyWithAttributesAsync*(CUdeviceptr dst, CUdeviceptr src, size_t size, CUmemcpyAttributes *attr, CUstream hStream)
Performs asynchronous memory copy operation with the specified attributes.

CUresult *cuMemsetD16*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned short us, size_t N)
Initializes device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD16Async*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned short us, size_t N, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD2D16*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned short us, size_t Width, size_t Height)
Initializes device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD2D16Async*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned short us, size_t Width, size_t Height, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD2D32*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned int ui, size_t Width, size_t Height)
Initializes device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD2D32Async*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned int ui, size_t Width, size_t Height, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD2D8*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned char uc, size_t Width, size_t Height)
Initializes device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD2D8Async*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned char uc, size_t Width, size_t Height, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD32*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned int ui, size_t N)
Initializes device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD32Async*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned int ui, size_t N, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD8*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned char uc, size_t N)
Initializes device memory.

CUresult *cuMemsetD8Async*(CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned char uc, size_t N, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

CUresult ***cuMipmappedArrayCreate*****(CUmipmappedArray *pHandle, const CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR *pMipmappedArrayDesc, unsigned int numMipmapLevels)**
Creates a CUDA mipmapped array.

CUresult ***cuMipmappedArrayDestroy*****(CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray)**
Destroys a CUDA mipmapped array.

CUresult ***cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel*****(CUarray *pLevelArray, CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray, unsigned int level)**
Gets a mipmap level of a CUDA mipmapped array.

CUresult ***cuMipmappedArrayGetMemoryRequirements*****(CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS *memoryRequirements, CUmipmappedArray mipmap, CUdevice device)**
Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA mipmapped array.

CUresult ***cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties*****(CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES *sparseProperties, CUmipmappedArray mipmap)**
Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA mipmapped array.

Structs

CUmemDecompressParams
Structure describing the parameters that compose a single decompression operation.

6.27.1. Enumerations

enum **CUmemDecompressAlgorithm**

Bitmasks for CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_DECOMPRESS_ALGORITHM_MASK.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MEM_DECOMPRESS_UNSUPPORTED** = 0
Decompression is unsupported.

enumerator **CU_MEM_DECOMPRESS_ALGORITHM_DEFLATE** = 1 << 0
Deflate is supported.

enumerator **CU_MEM_DECOMPRESS_ALGORITHM_SNAPPY** = 1 << 1
Snappy is supported.

enumerator **CU_MEM_DECOMPRESS_ALGORITHM_LZ4** = 1 << 2
LZ4 is supported.

6.27.2. Functions

CUresult **cuArray3DCreate**(*CUarray* *pHandle, const *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR* *pAllocateArray)

Creates a 3D CUDA array.

Creates a CUDA array according to the CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR structure `pAllocateArray` and returns a handle to the new CUDA array in `*pHandle`. The CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR is defined as:

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned int Width;
    unsigned int Height;
    unsigned int Depth;
    CUarray_format Format;
    unsigned int NumChannels;
    unsigned int Flags;
} CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR;
```

where:

- `Width`, `Height`, and `Depth` are the width, height, and depth of the CUDA array (in elements); the following types of CUDA arrays can be allocated:
  - A 1D array is allocated if `Height` and `Depth` extents are both zero.
  - A 2D array is allocated if only `Depth` extent is zero.
  - A 3D array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero.
  - A 1D layered CUDA array is allocated if only `Height` is zero and the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is set. Each layer is a 1D array. The number of layers is determined by the depth extent.
  - A 2D layered CUDA array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero and the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is set. Each layer is a 2D array. The number of layers is determined by the depth extent.
  - A cubemap CUDA array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero and the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP* flag is set. `Width` must be equal to `Height`, and `Depth` must be six. A cubemap is a special type of 2D layered CUDA array, where the six layers represent the six faces of a cube. The order of the six layers in memory is the same as that listed in *CUarray_cubemap_face*.
  - A cubemap layered CUDA array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero, and both, *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP* and *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flags are set. `Width` must be equal to `Height`, and `Depth` must be a multiple of six. A cubemap layered CUDA array is a special type of 2D layered CUDA array that consists of a collection of cubemaps. The first six layers represent the first cubemap, the next six layers form the second cubemap, and so on.
- ::Format specifies the format of the elements; *CUarray_format* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUarray_format_enum {
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8 = 0x01,
```

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```
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT16 = 0x02,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32 = 0x03,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT8 = 0x08,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT16 = 0x09,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT32 = 0x0a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF = 0x10,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT = 0x20,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12 = 0xb0,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X1 = 0xc0,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X2 = 0xc4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X4 = 0xc5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X1 = 0xc6,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc7,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc8,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc9,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X2 = 0xca,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X4 = 0xcb,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM = 0x91,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM_SRGB = 0x92,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM = 0x93,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_SRGB = 0x94,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM = 0x95,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_SRGB = 0x96,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM = 0x97,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM = 0x98,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM = 0x99,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM = 0x9a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_UF16 = 0x9b,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_SF16 = 0x9c,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM = 0x9d,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_SRGB = 0x9e,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P010 = 0x9f,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P016 = 0xa1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_NV16 = 0xa2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P210 = 0xa3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P216 = 0xa4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUY2 = 0xa5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y210 = 0xa6,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y216 = 0xa7,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_AYUV = 0xa8,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y410 = 0xa9,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y416 = 0xb1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR8 = 0xb2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR10 = 0xb3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_8bit_SemiPlanar = 0xb4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_16bit_SemiPlanar = 0xb5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT_101010_2 = 0x50,
} CUarray_format;
```

- `NumChannels` specifies the number of packed components per CUDA array element; it may be 1, 2, or 4;
- ::Flags may be set to
  - *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* to enable creation of layered CUDA arrays. If this flag is set,

Depth specifies the number of layers, not the depth of a 3D array.

- *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST* to enable surface references to be bound to the CUDA array. If this flag is not set, *cuSurfRefSetArray* will fail when attempting to bind the CUDA array to a surface reference.
- *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP* to enable creation of cubemaps. If this flag is set, Width must be equal to Height, and Depth must be six. If the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is also set, then Depth must be a multiple of six.
- *CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER* to indicate that the CUDA array will be used for texture gather. Texture gather can only be performed on 2D CUDA arrays.

Width, Height and Depth must meet certain size requirements as listed in the following table. All values are specified in elements. Note that for brevity's sake, the full name of the device attribute is not specified. For ex., TEXTURE1D_WIDTH refers to the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_WIDTH*.

Note that 2D CUDA arrays have different size requirements if the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER* flag is set. Width and Height must not be greater than *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_GATHER_WIDTH* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_GATHER_HEIGHT* respectively, in that case.

CUDA array type	Valid extents that must always be met {(width range in elements), (height range), (depth range)}	Valid extents with CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST set {(width range in elements), (height range), (depth range)}
1D	{ (1,TEXTURE1D_WIDTH), 0, 0 }	{ (1,SURFACE1D_WIDTH), 0, 0 }
2D	{ (1,TEXTURE2D_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURE2D_HEIGHT), 0 }	{ (1,SURFACE2D_WIDTH), (1,SURFACE2D_HEIGHT), 0 }
3D	{ (1,TEXTURE3D_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT), (1,TEXTURE3D_DEPTH) } OR { (1,TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE), (1,TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE), (1,TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE) }	{ (1,SURFACE3D_WIDTH), (1,SURFACE3D_HEIGHT), (1,SURFACE3D_DEPTH) }
1D Layered	{ (1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH), 0, (1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }	{ (1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH), 0, (1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }
2D Layered	{ (1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT), (1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }	{ (1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT), (1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }
Cubemap	{ (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH), 6 }	{ (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH), (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH), 6 }
Cubemap Layered	{ (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS) }	{ (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS) }

Here are examples of CUDA array descriptions:

Description for a CUDA array of 2048 floats:

```
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT;
desc.NumChannels = 1;
desc.Width = 2048;
desc.Height = 0;
desc.Depth = 0;
```

Description for a 64 x 64 CUDA array of floats:

```
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT;
desc.NumChannels = 1;
desc.Width = 64;
desc.Height = 64;
desc.Depth = 0;
```

Description for a `width` x `height` x `depth` CUDA array of 64-bit, 4x16-bit float16's:

```
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF;
desc.NumChannels = 4;
desc.Width = width;
desc.Height = height;
desc.Depth = depth;
```

See also:

cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMalloc3DArray

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pHandle** – - Returned array
- **pAllocateArray** – - 3D array descriptor

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuArray3DGetDescriptor**(*CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR* *pArrayDescriptor, *CUarray* hArray)

Get a 3D CUDA array descriptor.

Returns in *pArrayDescriptor a descriptor containing information on the format and dimensions of the CUDA array hArray. It is useful for subroutines that have been passed a CUDA array, but need to know the CUDA array parameters for validation or other purposes.

This function may be called on 1D and 2D arrays, in which case the Height and/or Depth members of the descriptor struct will be set to 0.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaArrayGetInfo

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pArrayDescriptor** – - Returned 3D array descriptor
- **hArray** – - 3D array to get descriptor of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuArrayCreate**(*CUarray* *pHandle, const *CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR* *pAllocateArray)

Creates a 1D or 2D CUDA array.

Creates a CUDA array according to the CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR structure pAllocateArray and returns a handle to the new CUDA array in *pHandle. The CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR is defined as:

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned int Width;
    unsigned int Height;
    CUarray_format Format;
    unsigned int NumChannels;
} CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR;
```

where:

- Width, and Height are the width, and height of the CUDA array (in elements); the CUDA array is one-dimensional if height is 0, two-dimensional otherwise;
- ::Format specifies the format of the elements; *CUarray_format* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUarray_format_enum {
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8 = 0x01,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT16 = 0x02,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32 = 0x03,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT8 = 0x08,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT16 = 0x09,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT32 = 0x0a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF = 0x10,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT = 0x20,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12 = 0xb0,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X1 = 0xc0,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X2 = 0xc4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X4 = 0xc5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X1 = 0xc6,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc7,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc8,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc9,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X2 = 0xca,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X4 = 0xcb,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM = 0x91,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM_SRGB = 0x92,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM = 0x93,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_SRGB = 0x94,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM = 0x95,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_SRGB = 0x96,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM = 0x97,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM = 0x98,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM = 0x99,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM = 0x9a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_UF16 = 0x9b,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_SF16 = 0x9c,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM = 0x9d,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_SRGB = 0x9e,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P010 = 0x9f,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P016 = 0xa1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_NV16 = 0xa2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P210 = 0xa3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P216 = 0xa4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUY2 = 0xa5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y210 = 0xa6,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y216 = 0xa7,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_AYUV = 0xa8,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y410 = 0xa9,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y416 = 0xb1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR8 = 0xb2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR10 = 0xb3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_8bit_SemiPlanar = 0xb4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_16bit_SemiPlanar = 0xb5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT_101010_2 = 0x50,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PACKED_422 = 0x51,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PACKED_444 = 0x52,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_420 = 0x53,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_420 = 0x54,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_422 = 0x55,
```

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```
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_422 = 0x56,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_444 = 0x57,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_444 = 0x58,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_420 = 0x59,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_420 = 0x5a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_422 = 0x5b,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_422 = 0x5c,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_444 = 0x5d,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_444 = 0x5e,
} CUarray_format;
```

- `NumChannels` specifies the number of packed components per CUDA array element; it may be 1, 2, or 4;

Here are examples of CUDA array descriptions:

Description for a CUDA array of 2048 floats:

```
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT;
desc.NumChannels = 1;
desc.Width = 2048;
desc.Height = 1;
```

Description for a 64 x 64 CUDA array of floats:

```
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT;
desc.NumChannels = 1;
desc.Width = 64;
desc.Height = 64;
```

Description for a `width` x `height` CUDA array of 64-bit, 4x16-bit float16's:

```
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF;
desc.NumChannels = 4;
desc.Width = width;
desc.Height = height;
```

Description for a `width` x `height` CUDA array of 16-bit elements, each of which is two 8-bit unsigned chars:

```
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR arrayDesc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8;
desc.NumChannels = 2;
desc.Width = width;
desc.Height = height;
```

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync,

cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMallocArray

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pHandle** – - Returned array
- **pAllocateArray** – - Array descriptor

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuArrayDestroy**(*CUarray* hArray)

Destroys a CUDA array.

Destroys the CUDA array `hArray`.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaFreeArray

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hArray – - Array to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ARRAY_IS_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuArrayGetDescriptor**(*CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR* *pArrayDescriptor, *CUarray* hArray)

Get a 1D or 2D CUDA array descriptor.

Returns in `*pArrayDescriptor` a descriptor containing information on the format and dimensions of the CUDA array `hArray`. It is useful for subroutines that have been passed a CUDA array, but need to know the CUDA array parameters for validation or other purposes.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaArrayGetInfo

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pArrayDescriptor** – - Returned array descriptor
- **hArray** – - Array to get descriptor of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuArrayGetMemoryRequirements**(*CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS* *memoryRequirements, *CUarray* array, *CUdevice* device)

Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA array.

Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA array in `memoryRequirements` If the CUDA array is not allocated with flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned.

The returned value in *CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS::size* represents the total size of the CUDA array. The returned value in *CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS::alignment* represents the alignment necessary for mapping the CUDA array.

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayGetMemoryRequirements, *cuMemMapArrayAsync*

Parameters

- **memoryRequirements** – **[out]** - Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS
- **array** – **[in]** - CUDA array to get the memory requirements of
- **device** – **[in]** - Device to get the memory requirements for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuArrayGetPlane**(*CUarray* *pPlaneArray, *CUarray* hArray, unsigned int planeIdx)

Gets a CUDA array plane from a CUDA array.

Returns in `pPlaneArray` a CUDA array that represents a single format plane of the CUDA array `hArray`.

If `planeIdx` is greater than the maximum number of planes in this array or if the array does not have a multi-planar format e.g: *CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12*, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

Note that if the `hArray` has format *CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12*, then passing in 0 for `planeIdx` returns a CUDA array of the same size as `hArray` but with one channel and *CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8* as its format. If 1 is passed for `planeIdx`, then the returned CUDA array has half the height and width of `hArray` with two channels and *CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8* as its format.

See also:

cuArrayCreate, ::cudaArrayGetPlane

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pPlaneArray** – - Returned CUDA array referenced by the `planeIdx`
- **hArray** – - Multiplanar CUDA array
- **planeIdx** – - Plane index

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuArrayGetSparseProperties**(*CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES* *sparseProperties, *CUarray* array)

Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA array.

Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA array in `sparseProperties` If the CUDA array is not allocated with flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SPARSE* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned.

If the returned value in *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::flags* contains *CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL*, then *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailSize* represents the total size of the array. Otherwise, it will be zero. Also, the returned value in *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailFirstLevel* is always zero. Note that the `array` must have been allocated using cuArrayCreate or cuArray3DCreate. For CUDA arrays obtained using *cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned. Instead, *cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties* must be used to obtain the sparse properties of the entire CUDA mipmapped array to which `array` belongs to.

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties, *cuMemMapArrayAsync*

Parameters

- **sparseProperties** – **[out]** - Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES
- **array** – **[in]** - CUDA array to get the sparse properties of

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

CUresult **cuDeviceGetByPCIBusId**(*CUdevice* *dev, const char *pciBusId)

Returns a handle to a compute device.

Returns in `*device` a device handle given a PCI bus ID string.

where `domain`, `bus`, `device`, and `function` are all hexadecimal values

See also:

cuDeviceGet, *cuDeviceGetAttribute*, *cuDeviceGetPCIBusId*, ::cudaDeviceGetByPCIBusId

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dev** – - Returned device handle
- **pciBusId** – - String in one of the following forms:

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetPCIBusId**(char *pciBusId, int len, *CUdevice* dev)

Returns a PCI Bus Id string for the device.

Returns an ASCII string identifying the device `dev` in the NULL-terminated string pointed to by `pciBusId`. `len` specifies the maximum length of the string that may be returned.

where `domain`, `bus`, `device`, and `function` are all hexadecimal values. pciBusId should be large enough to store 13 characters including the NULL-terminator.

See also:

cuDeviceGet, *cuDeviceGetAttribute*, *cuDeviceGetByPCIBusId*, ::cudaDeviceGetPCIBusId

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pciBusId** – - Returned identifier string for the device in the following format
- **len** – - Maximum length of string to store in `name`
- **dev** – - Device to get identifier string for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceRegisterAsyncNotification**(*CUdevice* device, *CUasyncCallback* callbackFunc, void *userData, *CUasyncCallbackHandle* *callback)

Registers a callback function to receive async notifications.

Registers `callbackFunc` to receive async notifications.

The `userData` parameter is passed to the callback function at async notification time.

Likewise, `callback` is also passed to the callback function to distinguish between multiple registered callbacks.

The callback function being registered should be designed to return quickly (~10ms).

Any long running tasks should be queued for execution on an application thread.

Callbacks may not call cuDeviceRegisterAsyncNotification or cuDeviceUnregisterAsyncNotification. Doing so will result in *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*. Async notification callbacks execute in an undefined order and may be serialized.

Returns in `*callback` a handle representing the registered callback instance.

See also:

cuDeviceUnregisterAsyncNotification

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **device** – - The device on which to register the callback
- **callbackFunc** – - The function to register as a callback
- **userData** – - A generic pointer to user data. This is passed into the callback function.
- **callback** – - A handle representing the registered callback instance

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuDeviceUnregisterAsyncNotification**(*CUdevice* device, *CUasyncCallbackHandle* callback)

Unregisters an async notification callback.

Unregisters `callback` so that the corresponding callback function will stop receiving async notifications.

See also:

cuDeviceRegisterAsyncNotification

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **device** – - The device from which to remove `callback`.
- **callback** – - The callback instance to unregister from receiving async notifications.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuIpcCloseMemHandle**(*CUdeviceptr* dptr)

Attempts to close memory mapped with cuIpcOpenMemHandle.

Decrements the reference count of the memory returned by cuIpcOpenMemHandle by 1. When the reference count reaches 0, this API unmaps the memory. The original allocation in the exporting process as well as imported mappings in other processes will be unaffected.

Any resources used to enable peer access will be freed if this is the last mapping using them.

IPC functionality is restricted to devices with support for unified addressing on Linux and Windows operating systems. IPC functionality on Windows is supported for compatibility purposes but not recommended as it comes with performance cost. Users can test their device for IPC functionality by calling ::cuapiDeviceGetAttribute with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_IPC_EVENT_SUPPORTED*

See also:

cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, *cuIpcGetEventHandle*, *cuIpcOpenEventHandle*, *cuIpcGetMemHandle*, cuIpcOpenMemHandle, ::cudaIpcCloseMemHandle

Parameters

dptr – - Device pointer returned by cuIpcOpenMemHandle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuIpcGetEventHandle**(*CUipcEventHandle* *pHandle, *CUevent* event)

Gets an interprocess handle for a previously allocated event.

Takes as input a previously allocated event. This event must have been created with the *CU_EVENT_INTERPROCESS* and *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flags set. This opaque handle may be copied into other processes and opened with *cuIpcOpenEventHandle* to allow efficient hardware synchronization between GPU work in different processes.

After the event has been opened in the importing process, *cuEventRecord*, *cuEventSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent* and *cuEventQuery* may be used in either process. Performing operations on the imported event after the exported event has been freed with cuEventDestroy will result in undefined behavior.

IPC functionality is restricted to devices with support for unified addressing on Linux and Windows operating systems. IPC functionality on Windows is supported for compatibility purposes but not recommended as it comes with performance cost. Users can test their device for IPC functionality by calling *cuDeviceGetAttribute* with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_IPC_EVENT_SUPPORTED*

See also:

cuEventCreate, cuEventDestroy, *cuEventSynchronize*, *cuEventQuery*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuIpcOpenEventHandle*, *cuIpcGetMemHandle*, cuIpcOpenMemHandle, *cuIpcCloseMemHandle*, ::cudaIpcGetEventHandle

Parameters

- **pHandle** – - Pointer to a user allocated CUipcEventHandle in which to return the opaque event handle
- **event** – - Event allocated with *CU_EVENT_INTERPROCESS* and *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flags.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuIpcGetMemHandle**(*CUipcMemHandle* *pHandle, *CUdeviceptr* dptr)

Gets an interprocess memory handle for an existing device memory allocation.

Takes a pointer to the base of an existing device memory allocation created with cuMemAlloc and exports it for use in another process. This is a lightweight operation and may be called multiple times on an allocation without adverse effects.

If a region of memory is freed with cuMemFree and a subsequent call to cuMemAlloc returns memory with the same device address, *cuIpcGetMemHandle* will return a unique handle for the new memory.

IPC functionality is restricted to devices with support for unified addressing on Linux and Windows operating systems. IPC functionality on Windows is supported for compatibility purposes but not recommended as it comes with performance cost. Users can test their device for IPC functionality by calling ::cuapiDeviceGetAttribute with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_IPC_EVENT_SUPPORTED*

See also:

cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, *cuIpcGetEventHandle*, *cuIpcOpenEventHandle*, cuIpcOpenMemHandle, *cuIpcCloseMemHandle*, ::cudaIpcGetMemHandle

Parameters

- **pHandle** – - Pointer to user allocated CUipcMemHandle to return the handle in.
- **dptr** – - Base pointer to previously allocated device memory

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuIpcOpenEventHandle**(*CUevent* *phEvent, *CUipcEventHandle* handle)

Opens an interprocess event handle for use in the current process.

Opens an interprocess event handle exported from another process with *cuIpcGetEventHandle*. This function returns a *CUevent* that behaves like a locally created event with the *CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING* flag specified. This event must be freed with cuEventDestroy.

Performing operations on the imported event after the exported event has been freed with cuEventDestroy will result in undefined behavior.

IPC functionality is restricted to devices with support for unified addressing on Linux and Windows operating systems. IPC functionality on Windows is supported for compatibility purposes but not recommended as it comes with performance cost. Users can test their device for IPC functionality by calling ::cuapiDeviceGetAttribute with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_IPC_EVENT_SUPPORTED*

See also:

cuEventCreate, cuEventDestroy, *cuEventSynchronize*, *cuEventQuery*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuIpcGetEventHandle*, *cuIpcGetMemHandle*, cuIpcOpenMemHandle, *cuIpcCloseMemHandle*, ::cudaIpcOpenEventHandle

Parameters

- **phEvent** – - Returns the imported event
- **handle** – - Interprocess handle to open

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_UNSUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuIpcOpenMemHandle**(*CUdeviceptr* *pdptr, *CUipcMemHandle* handle, unsigned int Flags)

Opens an interprocess memory handle exported from another process and returns a device pointer usable in the local process.

Maps memory exported from another process with *cuIpcGetMemHandle* into the current device address space. For contexts on different devices cuIpcOpenMemHandle can attempt to enable peer access between the devices as if the user called *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess*. This behavior is

controlled by the *CU_IPC_MEM_LAZY_ENABLE_PEER_ACCESS* flag. *cuDeviceCanAccessPeer* can determine if a mapping is possible.

Contexts that may open ::CUipcMemHandles are restricted in the following way. ::CUipcMemHandles from each *CUdevice* in a given process may only be opened by one *CUcontext* per *CUdevice* per other process.

If the memory handle has already been opened by the current context, the reference count on the handle is incremented by 1 and the existing device pointer is returned.

Memory returned from cuIpcOpenMemHandle must be freed with *cuIpcCloseMemHandle*.

Calling cuMemFree on an exported memory region before calling *cuIpcCloseMemHandle* in the importing context will result in undefined behavior.

IPC functionality is restricted to devices with support for unified addressing on Linux and Windows operating systems. IPC functionality on Windows is supported for compatibility purposes but not recommended as it comes with performance cost. Users can test their device for IPC functionality by calling ::cuapiDeviceGetAttribute with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_IPC_EVENT_SUPPORTED*

See also:

cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, *cuIpcGetEventHandle*, *cuIpcOpenEventHandle*, *cuIpcGetMemHandle*, *cuIpcCloseMemHandle*, *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess*, *cuDeviceCanAccessPeer*, ::cudaIpcOpenMemHandle

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Note: No guarantees are made about the address returned in `*pdptr`. In particular, multiple processes may not receive the same address for the same `handle`.

Parameters

- **`pdptr`** – - Returned device pointer
- **`handle`** – - CUipcMemHandle to open
- **`Flags`** – - Flags for this operation. Must be specified as *CU_IPC_MEM_LAZY_ENABLE_PEER_ACCESS*

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_TOO_MANY_PEERS*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **`cuMemAlloc`**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t bytesize)

Allocates device memory.

Allocates `bytesize` bytes of linear memory on the device and returns in `*dptr` a pointer to the allocated memory. The allocated memory is suitably aligned for any kind of variable. The memory is not cleared. If `bytesize` is 0, cuMemAlloc() returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMem-

cpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMalloc

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned device pointer
- **bytesize** – - Requested allocation size in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* *CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuMemAllocHost**(void **pp, size_t bytesize)

Allocates page-locked host memory.

Allocates `bytesize` bytes of host memory that is page-locked and accessible to the device. The driver tracks the virtual memory ranges allocated with this function and automatically accelerates calls to functions such as *cuMemcpy()*. Since the memory can be accessed directly by the device, it can be read or written with much higher bandwidth than pageable memory obtained with functions such as ::malloc().

On systems where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES* is true, cuMemAllocHost may not page-lock the allocated memory.

Page-locking excessive amounts of memory with cuMemAllocHost() may degrade system performance, since it reduces the amount of memory available to the system for paging. As a result, this function is best used sparingly to allocate staging areas for data exchange between host and device.

Note all host memory allocated using cuMemAllocHost() will automatically be immediately accessible to all contexts on all devices which support unified addressing (as may be queried using *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_ADDRESSING*). The device pointer that may be used to access this host memory from those contexts is always equal to the returned host pointer `*pp`. See *Unified Addressing* for additional details.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMallocHost

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pp** – - Returned pointer to host memory
- **bytesize** – - Requested allocation size in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* *CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuMemAllocManaged**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t bytesize, unsigned int flags)

Allocates memory that will be automatically managed by the Unified Memory system.

Allocates `bytesize` bytes of managed memory on the device and returns in `*dptr` a pointer to the allocated memory. If the device doesn't support allocating managed memory, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* is returned. Support for managed memory can be queried using the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MANAGED_MEMORY*. The allocated memory is suitably aligned for any kind of variable. The memory is not cleared. If `bytesize` is 0, *cuMemAllocManaged* returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*. The pointer is valid on the CPU and on all GPUs in the system that support managed memory. All accesses to this pointer must obey the Unified Memory programming model.

`flags` specifies the default stream association for this allocation. `flags` must be one of *CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL* or *CU_MEM_ATTACH_HOST*. If *CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL* is specified, then this memory is accessible from any stream on any device. If *CU_MEM_ATTACH_HOST* is specified, then the allocation should not be accessed from devices that have a zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*; an explicit call to *cuStreamAttachMemAsync* will be required to enable access on such devices.

If the association is later changed via *cuStreamAttachMemAsync* to a single stream, the default association as specified during *cuMemAllocManaged* is restored when that stream is destroyed. For **managed** variables, the default association is always *CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL*. Note that destroying a stream is an asynchronous operation, and as a result, the change to default association won't happen until all work in the stream has completed.

Memory allocated with *cuMemAllocManaged* should be released with cuMemFree.

Device memory oversubscription is possible for GPUs that have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. Managed memory on such GPUs may be evicted from device memory to host memory at any time by the Unified Memory driver in order to make room for other allocations.

In a system where all GPUs have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*, managed memory may not be populated when this API returns and instead may be populated on access. In such systems, managed memory can migrate to any processor's memory at any time. The Unified Memory driver will employ heuristics to maintain data locality and prevent excessive page faults to the extent possible. The application can also guide the driver about memory usage patterns via cuMemAdvise. The application can also explicitly migrate memory to a desired processor's memory via cuMemPrefetchAsync.

In a multi-GPU system where all of the GPUs have a zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* and all the GPUs have peer-to-peer

support with each other, the physical storage for managed memory is created on the GPU which is active at the time *cuMemAllocManaged* is called. All other GPUs will reference the data at reduced bandwidth via peer mappings over the PCIe bus. The Unified Memory driver does not migrate memory among such GPUs.

In a multi-GPU system where not all GPUs have peer-to-peer support with each other and where the value of the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* is zero for at least one of those GPUs, the location chosen for physical storage of managed memory is system-dependent.

- On Linux, the location chosen will be device memory as long as the current set of active contexts are on devices that either have peer-to-peer support with each other or have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. If there is an active context on a GPU that does not have a non-zero value for that device attribute and it does not have peer-to-peer support with the other devices that have active contexts on them, then the location for physical storage will be 'zero-copy' or host memory. Note that this means that managed memory that is located in device memory is migrated to host memory if a new context is created on a GPU that doesn't have a non-zero value for the device attribute and does not support peer-to-peer with at least one of the other devices that has an active context. This in turn implies that context creation may fail if there is insufficient host memory to migrate all managed allocations.
- On Windows, the physical storage is always created in 'zero-copy' or host memory. All GPUs will reference the data at reduced bandwidth over the PCIe bus. In these circumstances, use of the environment variable CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES is recommended to restrict CUDA to only use those GPUs that have peer-to-peer support. Alternatively, users can also set CUDA_MANAGED_FORCE_DEVICE_ALLOC to a non-zero value to force the driver to always use device memory for physical storage. When this environment variable is set to a non-zero value, all contexts created in that process on devices that support managed memory have to be peer-to-peer compatible with each other. Context creation will fail if a context is created on a device that supports managed memory and is not peer-to-peer compatible with any of the other managed memory supporting devices on which contexts were previously created, even if those contexts have been destroyed. These environment variables are described in the CUDA programming guide under the "CUDA environment variables" section.
- On ARM, managed memory is not available on discrete gpu with Drive PX-2.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, *cuDeviceGetAttribute*, *cuStreamAttachMemAsync*, ::cudaMallocManaged

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned device pointer
- **bytesize** – - Requested allocation size in bytes
- **flags** – - Must be one of *CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL* or *CU_MEM_ATTACH_HOST*

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemAllocPitch**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t *pPitch, size_t WidthInBytes, size_t Height, unsigned int ElementSizeBytes)

Allocates pitched device memory.

Allocates at least `WidthInBytes` * `Height` bytes of linear memory on the device and returns in `*dptr` a pointer to the allocated memory. The function may pad the allocation to ensure that corresponding pointers in any given row will continue to meet the alignment requirements for coalescing as the address is updated from row to row. `ElementSizeBytes` specifies the size of the largest reads and writes that will be performed on the memory range. `ElementSizeBytes` may be 4, 8 or 16 (since coalesced memory transactions are not possible on other data sizes). If `ElementSizeBytes` is smaller than the actual read/write size of a kernel, the kernel will run correctly, but possibly at reduced speed. The pitch returned in `*pPitch` by cuMemAllocPitch() is the width in bytes of the allocation. The intended usage of pitch is as a separate parameter of the allocation, used to compute addresses within the 2D array. Given the row and column of an array element of type **T**, the address is computed as:

```
T* pElement = (T*)((char*)BaseAddress + Row * Pitch) + Column;
```

The pitch returned by cuMemAllocPitch() is guaranteed to work with cuMemcpy2D() under all circumstances. For allocations of 2D arrays, it is recommended that programmers consider performing pitch allocations using cuMemAllocPitch(). Due to alignment restrictions in the hardware, this is especially true if the application will be performing 2D memory copies between different regions of device memory (whether linear memory or CUDA arrays).

The byte alignment of the pitch returned by cuMemAllocPitch() is guaranteed to match or exceed the alignment requirement for texture binding with cuTexRefSetAddress2D().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMallocPitch

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned device pointer

- **pPitch** – - Returned pitch of allocation in bytes
- **WidthInBytes** – - Requested allocation width in bytes
- **Height** – - Requested allocation height in rows
- **ElementSizeBytes** – - Size of largest reads/writes for range

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemBatchDecompressAsync**(*CUmemDecompressParams* *paramsArray, size_t count, unsigned int flags, size_t *errorIndex, *CUstream* stream)

Submit a batch of `count` independent decompression operations.

Each of the `count` decompression operations is described by a single entry in the `paramsArray` array. Once the batch has been submitted, the function will return, and decompression will happen asynchronously w.r.t. the CPU. To the work completion tracking mechanisms in the CUDA driver, the batch will be considered a single unit of work and processed according to stream semantics, i.e., it is not possible to query the completion of individual decompression operations within a batch.

The memory pointed to by each of *CUmemDecompressParams.src*, *CUmemDecompressParams.dst*, and *CUmemDecompressParams.dstActBytes*, must be capable of usage with the hardware decompress feature. That is, for each of said pointers, the pointer attribute *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_HW_DECOMPRESS_CAPABLE* should give a non-zero value. To ensure this, the memory backing the pointers should have been allocated using one of the following CUDA memory allocators:

- cuMemAlloc()
- *cuMemCreate()* with the usage flag *CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_HW_DECOMPRESS*
- *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync()* from a pool that was created with the usage flag *CU_MEM_POOL_CREATE_USAGE_HW_DECOMPRESS* Additionally, *CUmemDecompressParams.src*, *CUmemDecompressParams.dst*, and *CUmemDecompressParams.dstActBytes*, must all be accessible from the device associated with the context where `stream` was created. For information on how to ensure this, see the documentation for the allocator of interest.

See also:

cuMemAlloc, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **paramsArray** – **[in]** The array of structures describing the independent decompression operations.
- **count** – **[in]** The number of entries in `paramsArray` array.
- **flags** – **[in]** Must be 0.
- **errorIndex** – **[out]** The index into `paramsArray` of the decompression operation for which the error returned by this function pertains to. If `index` is SIZE_MAX and the value returned is not *CUDA_SUCCESS*, then the error returned by this function should be considered a general error that does not pertain to a particular decompression operation. May be `NULL`, in which case, no index will be recorded in the event of error.
- **stream** – **[in]** The stream where the work will be enqueued.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemFree**(*CUdeviceptr* dptr)

Frees device memory.

Frees the memory space pointed to by `dptr`, which must have been returned by a previous call to one of the following memory allocation APIs - cuMemAlloc(), cuMemAllocPitch(), *cuMemAllocManaged()*, *cuMemAllocAsync()*, *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync()*

Note - This API will not perform any implict synchronization when the pointer was allocated with *cuMemAllocAsync* or *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*. Callers must ensure that all accesses to these pointer have completed before invoking cuMemFree. For best performance and memory reuse, users should use *cuMemFreeAsync* to free memory allocated via the stream ordered memory allocator. For all other pointers, this API may perform implicit synchronization.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, *cuMemAllocManaged*, *cuMemAllocAsync*, *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, *cuMemFreeAsync*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaFree

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

dptr – - Pointer to memory to free

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemFreeHost**(void *p)

Frees page-locked host memory.

Frees the memory space pointed to by p, which must have been returned by a previous call to cuMemAllocHost().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaFreeHost

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

p – - Pointer to memory to free

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemGetAddressRange**(*CUdeviceptr* *pbase, size_t *psize, *CUdeviceptr* dptr)

Get information on memory allocations.

Returns the base address in `*pbase` and size in `*psize` of the allocation that contains the input pointer `dptr`. Both parameters `pbase` and `psize` are optional. If one of them is NULL, it is ignored.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pbase** – - Returned base address
- **psize** – - Returned size of device memory allocation
- **dptr** – - Device pointer to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemGetHandleForAddressRange**(void *handle, *CUdeviceptr* dptr, size_t size, *CUmemRangeHandleType* handleType, unsigned long long flags)

Retrieve handle for an address range.

Get a handle of the specified type to an address range. When requesting CUmemRangeHandleType::CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_FD, address range obtained by a prior call to either cuMemAlloc or *cuMemAddressReserve* is supported if the *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DMA_BUF_SUPPORTED* device attribute returns true. If the address range was obtained via *cuMemAddressReserve*, it must also be fully mapped via *cuMemMap*. Address range obtained by a prior call to either cuMemAllocHost or *cuMemHostAlloc* is supported if the *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_ALLOC_DMA_BUF_SUPPORTED* device attribute returns true.

As of CUDA 13.0, querying support for address range obtained by calling cuMemAllocHost or *cuMemHostAlloc* using the *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DMA_BUF_SUPPORTED* device attribute is deprecated.

Users must ensure the `dptr` and `size` are aligned to the host page size.

The `handle` will be interpreted as a pointer to an integer to store the dma_buf file descriptor. Users must ensure the entire address range is backed and mapped when the address range is allocated by *cuMemAddressReserve*. All the physical allocations backing the address range must be resident on the same device and have identical allocation properties. Users are also expected to retrieve a new handle every time the underlying physical allocation(s) corresponding to a previously queried VA range are changed.

For CUmemRangeHandleType::CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_FD, users may set flags to *CU_MEM_RANGE_FLAG_DMA_BUF_MAPPING_TYPE_PCIE*. Which when set on a supported platform, will give a DMA_BUF handle mapped via PCIE BAR1 or will return an error otherwise.

If the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DMA_BUF_MMAP_SUPPORTED* is set and a CUmemRangeHandleType::CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_FD is requested for a device memory range then the returned dmabuf file descriptor may be passed as the file descriptor argument to the mmap() system call.

For device memory on x86 systems the mapping will be a write combined mapping. On coherent ARM platforms these mappings will be regular cached memory. On all other platforms these mappings will be uncached.

Parameters

- **handle** – **[out]** - Pointer to the location where the returned handle will be stored.
- **dptr** – **[in]** - Pointer to a valid CUDA device allocation. Must be aligned to host page size.

- **size** – **[in]** - Length of the address range. Must be aligned to host page size.
- **handleType** – **[in]** - Type of handle requested (defines type and size of the handle output parameter)
- **flags** – **[in]** - When requesting CUmemRangeHandleType::CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_FD the value could be *CU_MEM_RANGE_FLAG_DMA_BUF_MAPPING_TYPE_PCIE*, otherwise 0.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemGetInfo**(size_t *free, size_t *total)

Gets free and total memory.

Returns in `*total` the total amount of memory available to the the current context. Returns in `*free` the amount of memory on the device that is free according to the OS. CUDA is not guaranteed to be able to allocate all of the memory that the OS reports as free. In a multi-tenet situation, free estimate returned is prone to race condition where a new allocation/free done by a different process or a different thread in the same process between the time when free memory was estimated and reported, will result in deviation in free value reported and actual free memory.

The integrated GPU on Tegra shares memory with CPU and other component of the SoC. The free and total values returned by the API excludes the SWAP memory space maintained by the OS on some platforms. The OS may move some of the memory pages into swap area as the GPU or CPU allocate or access memory. See Tegra app note on how to calculate total and free memory on Tegra.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemGetInfo

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **free** – - Returned free memory in bytes
- **total** – - Returned total memory in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemHostAlloc**(void **pp, size_t bytesize, unsigned int Flags)

Allocates page-locked host memory.

Allocates `bytesize` bytes of host memory that is page-locked and accessible to the device. The driver tracks the virtual memory ranges allocated with this function and automatically accelerates calls to functions such as cuMemcpyHtoD(). Since the memory can be accessed directly by the device, it can be read or written with much higher bandwidth than pageable memory obtained with functions such as ::malloc().

On systems where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES* is true, *cuMemHostAlloc* may not page-lock the allocated memory.

Page-locking excessive amounts of memory may degrade system performance, since it reduces the amount of memory available to the system for paging. As a result, this function is best used sparingly to allocate staging areas for data exchange between host and device.

The `Flags` parameter enables different options to be specified that affect the allocation, as follows.

- *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_PORTABLE*: The memory returned by this call will be considered as pinned memory by all CUDA contexts, not just the one that performed the allocation.
- *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_DEVICEMAP*: Maps the allocation into the CUDA address space. The device pointer to the memory may be obtained by calling cuMemHostGetDevicePointer().
- *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED*: Allocates the memory as write-combined (WC). WC memory can be transferred across the PCI Express bus more quickly on some system configurations, but cannot be read efficiently by most CPUs. WC memory is a good option for buffers that will be written by the CPU and read by the GPU via mapped pinned memory or host->device transfers.

All of these flags are orthogonal to one another: a developer may allocate memory that is portable, mapped and/or write-combined with no restrictions.

The *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_DEVICEMAP* flag may be specified on CUDA contexts for devices that do not support mapped pinned memory. The failure is deferred to cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() because the memory may be mapped into other CUDA contexts via the *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_PORTABLE* flag.

The memory allocated by this function must be freed with *cuMemFreeHost()*.

Note all host memory allocated using *cuMemHostAlloc()* will automatically be immediately accessible to all contexts on all devices which support unified addressing (as may be queried using *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_ADDRESSING*). Unless the flag *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED* is specified, the device pointer that may be used to access this host memory from those contexts is always equal to the returned host pointer `*pp`. If the flag *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED* is specified, then the function cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() must be used to query the device pointer, even if the context supports unified addressing. See *Unified Addressing* for additional details.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaHostAlloc

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pp** – - Returned pointer to host memory
- **bytesize** – - Requested allocation size in bytes
- **Flags** – - Flags for allocation request

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* *CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuMemHostGetDevicePointer**(*CUdeviceptr* *pdptr, void *p, unsigned int Flags)

Passes back device pointer of mapped pinned memory.

Passes back the device pointer `pdptr` corresponding to the mapped, pinned host buffer `p` allocated by *cuMemHostAlloc*.

cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() will fail if the *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_DEVICEMAP* flag was not specified at the time the memory was allocated, or if the function is called on a GPU that does not support mapped pinned memory.

For devices that have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_HOST_POINTER_FOR_REGISTERED_MEM*, the memory can also be accessed from the device using the host pointer `p`. The device pointer returned by cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() may or may not match the original host pointer `p` and depends on the devices visible to the application. If all devices visible to the application have a non-zero value for the device attribute, the device pointer returned by cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() will match the original pointer `p`. If any device visible to the application has a zero value for the device attribute, the device pointer returned by cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() will not match the original host pointer `p`, but it will be suitable for use on all devices provided Unified Virtual Addressing is enabled. In such systems, it is valid to access the memory using either pointer on devices that have a non-zero value for the device attribute. Note however that such devices should access the memory using only one of the two pointers and not both.

`Flags` provides for future releases. For now, it must be set to 0.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaHostGetDevicePointer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pdptr** – - Returned device pointer
- **p** – - Host pointer
- **Flags** – - Options (must be 0)

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemHostGetFlags**(unsigned int *pFlags, void *p)

Passes back flags that were used for a pinned allocation.

Passes back the flags `pFlags` that were specified when allocating the pinned host buffer `p` allocated by *cuMemHostAlloc*.

cuMemHostGetFlags() will fail if the pointer does not reside in an allocation performed by cuMemAllocHost() or *cuMemHostAlloc()*.

See also:

cuMemAllocHost, *cuMemHostAlloc*, ::cudaHostGetFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pFlags** – - Returned flags word
- **p** – - Host pointer

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemHostRegister**(void *p, size_t bytesize, unsigned int Flags)

Registers an existing host memory range for use by CUDA.

Page-locks the memory range specified by `p` and `bytesize` and maps it for the device(s) as specified by `Flags`. This memory range also is added to the same tracking mechanism as *cuMemHostAlloc* to automatically accelerate calls to functions such as cuMemcpyHtoD(). Since the memory can be accessed directly by the device, it can be read or written with much higher bandwidth than pageable memory that has not been registered. Page-locking excessive amounts of memory may degrade system performance, since it reduces the amount of memory available to the system for paging. As a result, this function is best used sparingly to register staging areas for data exchange between host and device.

On systems where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES* is true, cuMemHostRegister might not page-lock the memory range specified by `ptr`. On such systems with discrete GPUs, the memory range is not page-locked and only unpopulated pages are populated. On systems with an SoC-integrated GPU (e.g. NVIDIA Tegra), the memory range is page-locked. Since the GPU on these systems can access pageable memory directly, applications that want to avoid the page-locking cost can skip cuMemHostRegister and access

the memory directly from the GPU. See Tegra app note for registered memory behavior on Tegra platforms.

The `Flags` parameter enables different options to be specified that affect the allocation, as follows.

- *CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_PORTABLE*: The memory returned by this call will be considered as pinned memory by all CUDA contexts, not just the one that performed the allocation.
- *CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_DEVICEMAP*: Maps the allocation into the CUDA address space. The device pointer to the memory may be obtained by calling cuMemHostGetDevicePointer().
- *CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_IOMEMORY*: The pointer is treated as pointing to some I/O memory space, e.g. the PCI Express resource of a 3rd party device.
- *CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_READ_ONLY*: The pointer is treated as pointing to memory that is considered read-only by the device. On platforms without *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES*, this flag is required in order to register memory mapped to the CPU as read-only. Support for the use of this flag can be queried from the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_ONLY_HOST_REGISTER_SUPPORTED*. Using this flag with a current context associated with a device that does not have this attribute set will cause cuMemHostRegister to error with CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED.

All of these flags are orthogonal to one another: a developer may page-lock memory that is portable or mapped with no restrictions.

The *CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_DEVICEMAP* flag may be specified on CUDA contexts for devices that do not support mapped pinned memory. The failure is deferred to cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() because the memory may be mapped into other CUDA contexts via the *CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_PORTABLE* flag.

For devices that have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_HOST_POINTER_FOR_REGISTERED_MEM*, the memory can also be accessed from the device using the host pointer `p`. The device pointer returned by cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() may or may not match the original host pointer `ptr` and depends on the devices visible to the application. If all devices visible to the application have a non-zero value for the device attribute, the device pointer returned by cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() will match the original pointer `ptr`. If any device visible to the application has a zero value for the device attribute, the device pointer returned by cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() will not match the original host pointer `ptr`, but it will be suitable for use on all devices provided Unified Virtual Addressing is enabled. In such systems, it is valid to access the memory using either pointer on devices that have a non-zero value for the device attribute. Note however that such devices should access the memory using only of the two pointers and not both.

The memory page-locked by this function must be unregistered with *cuMemHostUnregister()*.

See also:

cuMemHostUnregister, *cuMemHostGetFlags*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, ::cudaHostRegister

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **p** – - Host pointer to memory to page-lock
- **bytesize** – - Size in bytes of the address range to page-lock
- **Flags** – - Flags for allocation request

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_HOST_MEMORY_ALREADY_REGISTERED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED* *CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuMemHostUnregister**(void *p)

Unregisters a memory range that was registered with cuMemHostRegister.

Unmaps the memory range whose base address is specified by p, and makes it pageable again.

The base address must be the same one specified to cuMemHostRegister().

See also:

cuMemHostRegister, ::cudaHostUnregister

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

p – - Host pointer to memory to unregister

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_HOST_MEMORY_NOT_REGISTERED*,

CUresult **cuMemcpy**(*CUdeviceptr* dst, *CUdeviceptr* src, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory.

Copies data between two pointers. `dst` and `src` are base pointers of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy. Note that this function infers the type of the transfer (host to host, host to device, device to device, or device to host) from the pointer values. This function is only allowed in contexts which support unified addressing.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy, ::cudaMemcpyToSymbol, ::cudaMemcpyFromSymbol

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dst** – - Destination unified virtual address space pointer
- **src** – - Source unified virtual address space pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy2D**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY2D* *pCopy)

Copies memory for 2D arrays.

Perform a 2D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY2D structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY2D_st {
   unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY;
   CUmemorytype srcMemoryType;
       const void *srcHost;
       CUdeviceptr srcDevice;
       CUarray srcArray;
       unsigned int srcPitch;

   unsigned int dstXInBytes, dstY;
   CUmemorytype dstMemoryType;
       void *dstHost;
       CUdeviceptr dstDevice;
       CUarray dstArray;
       unsigned int dstPitch;

   unsigned int WidthInBytes;
   unsigned int Height;
} CUDA_MEMCPY2D;
```

where:

- ::srcMemoryType and ::dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; ::CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

- ::srcXInBytes and ::srcY specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::srcHost and ::srcPitch specify the (host) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (device) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::srcArray specifies the handle of the source data. ::srcHost, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch are ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::dstHost and ::dstPitch specify the (host) base address of the destination data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (device) base address of the destination data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::dstArray specifies the handle of the destination data. ::dstHost, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch are ignored.

- ::dstXInBytes and ::dstY specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

  For host pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+srcY*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+srcY*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- ::WidthInBytes and ::Height specify the width (in bytes) and height of the 2D copy being performed.

- If specified, ::srcPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + ::srcXInBytes, and ::dstPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + dstXInBytes.

  For host pointers, the base address is

```
void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+dstY*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

```
CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+dstY*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
```

  For CUDA arrays, ::dstXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy2D, ::cudaMemcpy2DToArray, ::cudaMemcpy2DFromArray

cuMemcpy2D() returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (*CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH*). cuMemAllocPitch() passes back pitches that always work with cuMemcpy2D(). On intra-device memory copies (device to device, CUDA array to device, CUDA array to CUDA array), cuMemcpy2D() may fail for pitches not computed by cuMemAllocPitch(). cuMemcpy2DUnaligned() does not have this restriction, but may run significantly slower in the cases where cuMemcpy2D() would have returned an error code.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

pCopy – - Parameters for the memory copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy2DAsync**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY2D* *pCopy, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory for 2D arrays.

Perform a 2D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY2D structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY2D_st {
   unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY;
   CUmemorytype srcMemoryType;
   const void *srcHost;
   CUdeviceptr srcDevice;
   CUarray srcArray;
   unsigned int srcPitch;
   unsigned int dstXInBytes, dstY;
   CUmemorytype dstMemoryType;
   void *dstHost;
   CUdeviceptr dstDevice;
   CUarray dstArray;
   unsigned int dstPitch;
   unsigned int WidthInBytes;
   unsigned int Height;
} CUDA_MEMCPY2D;
```

where:

- ::srcMemoryType and ::dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; ::CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

- ::srcXInBytes and ::srcY specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::srcHost and ::srcPitch specify the (host) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (device) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::srcArray specifies the handle of the source data. ::srcHost, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch are ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::dstHost and ::dstPitch specify the (host) base address of the destination data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (device) base address of the destination data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored.

If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::dstArray specifies the handle of the destination data. ::dstHost, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch are ignored.

- ::dstXInBytes and ::dstY specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

  For host pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+srcY*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+srcY*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- ::WidthInBytes and ::Height specify the width (in bytes) and height of the 2D copy being performed.
- If specified, ::srcPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + ::srcXInBytes, and ::dstPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + dstXInBytes.
- If specified, ::srcPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + ::srcXInBytes, and ::dstPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + dstXInBytes.
- If specified, ::srcHeight must be greater than or equal to ::Height + ::srcY, and ::dstHeight must be greater than or equal to ::Height + ::dstY.

  For host pointers, the base address is

  ```
  void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+dstY*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+dstY*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::dstXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpy2DAsync, ::cudaMemcpy2DToArrayAsync, ::cudaMemcpy2DFromArrayAsync

cuMemcpy2DAsync() returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (*CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH*). cuMemAllocPitch() passes back pitches that always

work with cuMemcpy2D(). On intra-device memory copies (device to device, CUDA array to device, CUDA array to CUDA array), cuMemcpy2DAsync() may fail for pitches not computed by cuMemAllocPitch().

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **pCopy** – - Parameters for the memory copy
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy2DUnaligned**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY2D* *pCopy)

Copies memory for 2D arrays.

Perform a 2D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY2D structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY2D_st {
   unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY;
   CUmemorytype srcMemoryType;
   const void *srcHost;
   CUdeviceptr srcDevice;
   CUarray srcArray;
   unsigned int srcPitch;
   unsigned int dstXInBytes, dstY;
   CUmemorytype dstMemoryType;
   void *dstHost;
   CUdeviceptr dstDevice;
   CUarray dstArray;
   unsigned int dstPitch;
   unsigned int WidthInBytes;
   unsigned int Height;
} CUDA_MEMCPY2D;
```

where:

- ::srcMemoryType and ::dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; ::CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

- ::srcXInBytes and ::srcY specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::srcHost and ::srcPitch specify the (host) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (device) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::srcArray specifies the handle of the source data. ::srcHost, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch are ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::dstHost and ::dstPitch specify the (host) base address of the destination data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (device) base address of the destination data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::dstArray specifies the handle of the destination data. ::dstHost, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch are ignored.

- ::dstXInBytes and ::dstY specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

  For host pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+srcY*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+srcY*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- ::WidthInBytes and ::Height specify the width (in bytes) and height of the 2D copy being performed.

- If specified, ::srcPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + ::srcXInBytes, and ::dstPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + dstXInBytes.

  For host pointers, the base address is

  ```
  void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+dstY*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+dstY*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::dstXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy2D, ::cudaMemcpy2DToArray, ::cudaMemcpy2DFromArray

cuMemcpy2D() returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (*CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH*). cuMemAllocPitch() passes back pitches that always work with cuMemcpy2D(). On intra-device memory copies (device to device, CUDA array to device, CUDA array to CUDA array), cuMemcpy2D() may fail for pitches not computed by cuMemAllocPitch(). cuMemcpy2DUnaligned() does not have this restriction, but may run significantly slower in the cases where cuMemcpy2D() would have returned an error code.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

pCopy – - Parameters for the memory copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy3D**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D* *pCopy)

Copies memory for 3D arrays.

Perform a 3D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY3D_st {

    unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY, srcZ;
    unsigned int srcLOD;
    CUmemorytype srcMemoryType;
        const void *srcHost;
        CUdeviceptr srcDevice;
        CUarray srcArray;
        unsigned int srcPitch;  // ignored when src is array
        unsigned int srcHeight; // ignored when src is array; may be 0 if Depth==1

    unsigned int dstXInBytes, dstY, dstZ;
    unsigned int dstLOD;
    CUmemorytype dstMemoryType;
        void *dstHost;
        CUdeviceptr dstDevice;
        CUarray dstArray;
        unsigned int dstPitch;  // ignored when dst is array
        unsigned int dstHeight; // ignored when dst is array; may be 0 if Depth==1

    unsigned int WidthInBytes;
    unsigned int Height;
    unsigned int Depth;
} CUDA_MEMCPY3D;
```

where:

- ::srcMemoryType and ::dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; ::CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

- ::srcXInBytes, ::srcY and ::srcZ specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::srcHost, ::srcPitch and ::srcHeight specify the (host) base address of the source data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::srcDevice, ::srcPitch and ::srcHeight specify the (device) base address of the source data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::srcArray specifies the handle of the source data. ::srcHost, ::srcDevice, ::srcPitch and ::srcHeight are ignored.

If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::dstHost and ::dstPitch specify the (host) base address of the destination data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::dstArray is ignored.

If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (device) base address of the destination data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::dstArray is ignored.

If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::dstArray specifies the handle of the destination data. ::dstHost, ::dstDevice, ::dstPitch and ::dstHeight are ignored.

- dstXInBytes, ::dstY and ::dstZ specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

  For host pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+(srcZ*srcHeight+srcY)*srcPitch +
  ↪srcXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+(srcZ*srcHeight+srcY)*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- ::WidthInBytes, ::Height and ::Depth specify the width (in bytes), height and depth of the 3D copy being performed.
- If specified, ::srcPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + ::srcXInBytes, and ::dstPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + dstXInBytes.
- If specified, ::srcHeight must be greater than or equal to ::Height + ::srcY, and ::dstHeight must be greater than or equal to ::Height + ::dstY.

  For host pointers, the base address is

  ```
  void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+(dstZ*dstHeight+dstY)*dstPitch +
  ↪dstXInBytes);
  ```

  For device pointers, the starting address is

  ```
  CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+(dstZ*dstHeight+dstY)*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
  ```

  For CUDA arrays, ::dstXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

The ::srcLOD and ::dstLOD members of the CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure must be set to 0.

cuMemcpy3D() returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (*CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH*).

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy3D

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

pCopy – - Parameters for the memory copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy3DAsync**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D* *pCopy, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory for 3D arrays.

Perform a 3D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY3D_st {

    unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY, srcZ;
    unsigned int srcLOD;
    CUmemorytype srcMemoryType;
        const void *srcHost;
        CUdeviceptr srcDevice;
        CUarray srcArray;
        unsigned int srcPitch;  // ignored when src is array
        unsigned int srcHeight; // ignored when src is array; may be 0 if Depth==1

    unsigned int dstXInBytes, dstY, dstZ;
    unsigned int dstLOD;
    CUmemorytype dstMemoryType;
        void *dstHost;
        CUdeviceptr dstDevice;
        CUarray dstArray;
        unsigned int dstPitch;  // ignored when dst is array
        unsigned int dstHeight; // ignored when dst is array; may be 0 if Depth==1

    unsigned int WidthInBytes;
    unsigned int Height;
```

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```
    unsigned int Depth;
} CUDA_MEMCPY3D;
```

where:

- ::srcMemoryType and ::dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; ::CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
   CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

- ::srcXInBytes, ::srcY and ::srcZ specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::srcDevice and ::srcPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::srcArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::srcHost, ::srcPitch and ::srcHeight specify the (host) base address of the source data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::srcDevice, ::srcPitch and ::srcHeight specify the (device) base address of the source data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::srcArray is ignored.

  If ::srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::srcArray specifies the handle of the source data. ::srcHost, ::srcDevice, ::srcPitch and ::srcHeight are ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (unified virtual address space) base address of the source data and the bytes per row to apply. ::dstArray is ignored. This value may be used only if unified addressing is supported in the calling context.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*, ::dstHost and ::dstPitch specify the (host) base address of the destination data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*, ::dstDevice and ::dstPitch specify the (device) base address of the destination data, the bytes per row, and the height of each 2D slice of the 3D array. ::dstArray is ignored.

  If ::dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*, ::dstArray specifies the handle of the destination data. ::dstHost, ::dstDevice, ::dstPitch and ::dstHeight are ignored.

- dstXInBytes, ::dstY and ::dstZ specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

  For host pointers, the starting address is

```
void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+(srcZ*srcHeight+srcY)*srcPitch +
↪srcXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```
CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+(srcZ*srcHeight+srcY)*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, ::srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- ::WidthInBytes, ::Height and ::Depth specify the width (in bytes), height and depth of the 3D copy being performed.
- If specified, ::srcPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + ::srcXInBytes, and ::dstPitch must be greater than or equal to ::WidthInBytes + dstXInBytes.
- If specified, ::srcHeight must be greater than or equal to ::Height + ::srcY, and ::dstHeight must be greater than or equal to ::Height + ::dstY.

For host pointers, the base address is

```
void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+(dstZ*dstHeight+dstY)*dstPitch +
↪dstXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```
CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+(dstZ*dstHeight+dstY)*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, ::dstXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

The ::srcLOD and ::dstLOD members of the CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure must be set to 0.

cuMemcpy3DAsync() returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (*CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH*).

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpy3DAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **pCopy** – - Parameters for the memory copy
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync**(size_t numOps, *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP* *opList, unsigned long long flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs a batch of 3D memory copies asynchronously.

Performs a batch of memory copies. The batch as a whole executes in stream order but copies within a batch are not guaranteed to execute in any specific order. Note that this means specifying any dependent copies within a batch will result in undefined behavior.

Performs memory copies as specified in the `opList` array. The length of this array is specified in `numOps`. Each entry in this array describes a copy operation. This includes among other things, the source and destination operands for the copy as specified in *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP::src* and *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP::dst* respectively. The source and destination operands of a copy can either be a pointer or a CUDA array. The width, height and depth of a copy is specified in *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP::extent*. The width, height and depth of a copy are specified in elements and must not be zero. For pointer-to-pointer copies, the element size is considered to be 1. For pointer to CUDA array or vice versa copies, the element size is determined by the CUDA array. For CUDA array to CUDA array copies, the element size of the two CUDA arrays must match.

For a given operand, if CUmemcpy3DOperand::type is specified as *CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER*, then CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::ptr will be used. The CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::ptr::ptr field must contain the pointer where the copy should begin. The *CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::ptr::rowLength* field specifies the length of each row in elements and must either be zero or be greater than or equal to the width of the copy specified in ::CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP::extent::width. The *CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::ptr::layerHeight* field specifies the height of each layer and must either be zero or be greater than or equal to the height of the copy specified in ::CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP::extent::height. When either of these values is zero, that aspect of the operand is considered to be tightly packed according to the copy extent. For managed memory pointers on devices where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* is true or system-allocated pageable memory on devices where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS* is true, the *CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::ptr::locHint* field can be used to hint the location of the operand.

If an operand's type is specified as *CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_ARRAY*, then *CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::array* will be used. The *CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::array::array* field specifies the CUDA array and *CUmemcpy3DOperand::op::array::offset* specifies the 3D offset into that array where the copy begins.

The *CUmemcpyAttributes::srcAccessOrder* indicates the source access ordering to be observed for copies associated with the attribute. If the source access order is set to *CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_STREAM*, then the source will be accessed in stream order. If the source access order is set to *CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_DURING_API_CALL* then

it indicates that access to the source pointer can be out of stream order and all accesses must be complete before the API call returns. This flag is suited for ephemeral sources (ex., stack variables) when it's known that no prior operations in the stream can be accessing the memory and also that the lifetime of the memory is limited to the scope that the source variable was declared in. Specifying this flag allows the driver to optimize the copy and removes the need for the user to synchronize the stream after the API call. If the source access order is set to *CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_ANY* then it indicates that access to the source pointer can be out of stream order and the accesses can happen even after the API call returns. This flag is suited for host pointers allocated outside CUDA (ex., via malloc) when it's known that no prior operations in the stream can be accessing the memory. Specifying this flag allows the driver to optimize the copy on certain platforms. Each memcopy operation in `opList` must have a valid srcAccessOrder setting, otherwise this API will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

The *CUmemcpyAttributes::flags* field can be used to specify certain flags for copies. Setting the *CU_MEMCPY_FLAG_PREFER_OVERLAP_WITH_COMPUTE* flag indicates that the associated copies should preferably overlap with any compute work. Note that this flag is a hint and can be ignored depending on the platform and other parameters of the copy.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **`numOps`** – - Total number of memcpy operations.
- **`opList`** – - Array of size `numOps` containing the actual memcpy operations.
- **`flags`** – - Flags for future use, must be zero now.
- **`hStream`** – - The stream to enqueue the operations in. Must not be default NULL stream.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **`cuMemcpy3DPeer`**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER* *pCopy)

Copies memory between contexts.

Perform a 3D memory copy according to the parameters specified in `pCopy`. See the definition of the CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER structure for documentation of its parameters.

See also:

cuMemcpyDtoD, *cuMemcpyPeer*, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, *cuMemcpyPeerAsync*, *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*, ::cudaMemcpy3DPeer

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

pCopy – - Parameters for the memory copy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync**(const *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER* *pCopy, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory between contexts asynchronously.

Perform a 3D memory copy according to the parameters specified in `pCopy`. See the definition of the CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER structure for documentation of its parameters.

See also:

cuMemcpyDtoD, *cuMemcpyPeer*, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, *cuMemcpyPeerAsync*, *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*, ::cudaMemcpy3DPeerAsync

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **pCopy** – - Parameters for the memory copy
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpy3DWithAttributesAsync**(*CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP* *op, unsigned long long flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs 3D memory copy with attributes asynchronously.

Performs the copy operation specified in `op`. `flags` specifies the flags for the copy and `hStream` specifies the stream to enqueue the operation in.

For more information regarding the operation, please refer to CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP and it's usage desciption in::cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync

See also:

cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **op** – - Operation to perform
- **flags** – - Flags for the copy, must be zero now.
- **hStream** – - Stream to enqueue the operation in

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* dst, *CUdeviceptr* src, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory asynchronously.

Copies data between two pointers. `dst` and `src` are base pointers of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy. Note that this function infers the type of the transfer (host to host, host to device, device to device, or device to host) from the pointer values. This function is only allowed in contexts which support unified addressing.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*,

cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpyAsync, ::cudaMemcpyToSymbolAsync, ::cudaMemcpyFromSymbolAsync

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dst** – - Destination unified virtual address space pointer
- **src** – - Source unified virtual address space pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyAtoA**(*CUarray* dstArray, size_t dstOffset, *CUarray* srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Array to Array.

Copies from one 1D CUDA array to another. `dstArray` and `srcArray` specify the handles of the destination and source CUDA arrays for the copy, respectively. `dstOffset` and `srcOffset` specify the destination and source offsets in bytes into the CUDA arrays. `ByteCount` is the number of bytes to be copied. The size of the elements in the CUDA arrays need not be the same format, but the elements must be the same size; and count must be evenly divisible by that size.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo,

cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpyArrayToArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **dstArray** – - Destination array
- **dstOffset** – - Offset in bytes of destination array
- **srcArray** – - Source array
- **srcOffset** – - Offset in bytes of source array
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyAtoD**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, *CUarray* srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Array to Device.

Copies from one 1D CUDA array to device memory. `dstDevice` specifies the base pointer of the destination and must be naturally aligned with the CUDA array elements. `srcArray` and `srcOffset` specify the CUDA array handle and the offset in bytes into the array where the copy is to begin. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy and must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpyFromArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **srcArray** – - Source array
- **srcOffset** – - Offset in bytes of source array
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyAtoH**(void *dstHost, *CUarray* srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Array to Host.

Copies from one 1D CUDA array to host memory. `dstHost` specifies the base pointer of the destination. `srcArray` and `srcOffset` specify the CUDA array handle and starting offset in bytes of the source data. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpyFromArray

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstHost** – - Destination device pointer
- **srcArray** – - Source array
- **srcOffset** – - Offset in bytes of source array
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyAtoHAsync**(void *dstHost, *CUarray* srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory from Array to Host.

Copies from one 1D CUDA array to host memory. `dstHost` specifies the base pointer of the destination. `srcArray` and `srcOffset` specify the CUDA array handle and starting offset in bytes of the source data. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpyFromArrayAsync

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstHost** – - Destination pointer
- **srcArray** – - Source array
- **srcOffset** – - Offset in bytes of source array
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyBatchAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* *dsts, *CUdeviceptr* *srcs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, *CUmemcpyAttributes* *attrs, size_t *attrsIdxs, size_t numAttrs, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs a batch of memory copies asynchronously.

Performs a batch of memory copies. The batch as a whole executes in stream order but copies within a batch are not guaranteed to execute in any specific order. This API only supports pointer-to-pointer copies. For copies involving CUDA arrays, please see cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync.

Performs memory copies from source buffers specified in `srcs` to destination buffers specified in `dsts`. The size of each copy is specified in `sizes`. All three arrays must be of the same length as specified by `count`. Since there are no ordering guarantees for copies within a batch, specifying any dependent copies within a batch will result in undefined behavior.

Every copy in the batch has to be associated with a set of attributes specified in the `attrs` array. Each entry in this array can apply to more than one copy. This can be done by specifying in the `attrsIdxs` array, the index of the first copy that the corresponding entry in the `attrs` array applies to. Both `attrs` and `attrsIdxs` must be of the same length as specified by `numAttrs`. For example, if a batch has 10 copies listed in dst/src/sizes, the first 6 of which have one set of attributes and the remaining 4 another, then `numAttrs` will be 2, `attrsIdxs` will be {0, 6} and `attrs` will contains the two sets of attributes. Note that the first entry in `attrsIdxs` must always be 0. Also, each entry must be greater than the previous entry and the last entry should be less than `count`. Furthermore, `numAttrs` must be lesser than or equal to `count`.

The *CUmemcpyAttributes::srcAccessOrder* indicates the source access ordering to be observed for copies associated with the attribute. If the source access order is set to *CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_STREAM*, then the source will be accessed in stream order. If the source access order is set to *CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_DURING_API_CALL* then it indicates that access to the source pointer can be out of stream order and all accesses must be complete before the API call returns. This flag is suited for ephemeral sources (ex., stack variables) when it's known that no prior operations in the stream can be accessing the memory and also that the lifetime of the memory is limited to the scope that the source variable was declared in. Specifying this flag allows the driver to optimize the copy and removes the need for the user to synchronize the stream after the API call. If the source access order is set to *CU_MEMCPY_SRC_ACCESS_ORDER_ANY* then it indicates that access to the source pointer can be out of stream order and the accesses can happen even after the API call returns. This flag is suited for host pointers allocated outside CUDA (ex., via malloc) when it's known that no prior operations in the stream can be accessing the memory. Specifying this flag allows the driver to optimize the copy on certain platforms. Each memcpy operation in the batch must have a valid CUmemcpyAttributes corresponding to it including the appropriate srcAccessOrder setting, otherwise the API will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

The *CUmemcpyAttributes::srcLocHint* and *CUmemcpyAttributes::dstLocHint* allows applications to specify hint locations for operands of a copy when the operand doesn't have a fixed location. That is, these hints are only applicable for managed memory pointers on devices where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* is true or system-allocated pageable memory on devices where *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS* is true. For other cases, these hints are ignored.

The *CUmemcpyAttributes::flags* field can be used to specify certain flags for copies. Setting the *CU_MEMCPY_FLAG_PREFER_OVERLAP_WITH_COMPUTE* flag indicates that the associated copies should preferably overlap with any compute work. Note that this flag is a hint and can be ignored depending on the platform and other parameters of the copy.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dsts** – - Array of destination pointers.
- **srcs** – - Array of memcpy source pointers.
- **sizes** – - Array of sizes for memcpy operations.
- **count** – - Size of `dsts`, `srcs` and `sizes` arrays
- **attrs** – - Array of memcpy attributes.
- **attrsIdxs** – - Array of indices to specify which copies each entry in the `attrs` array applies to. The attributes specified in attrs[k] will be applied to copies starting from attrsIdxs[k] through attrsIdxs[k+1] - 1. Also attrs[numAttrs-1] will apply to copies starting from attrsIdxs[numAttrs-1] through count - 1.
- **numAttrs** – - Size of `attrs` and `attrsIdxs` arrays.
- **hStream** – - The stream to enqueue the operations in. Must not be legacy NULL stream.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyDtoA**(*CUarray* dstArray, size_t dstOffset, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Device to Array.

Copies from device memory to a 1D CUDA array. `dstArray` and `dstOffset` specify the CUDA array handle and starting index of the destination data. `srcDevice` specifies the base pointer of the source. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpyToArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **dstArray** – - Destination array
- **dstOffset** – - Offset in bytes of destination array
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyDtoD**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Device to Device.

Copies from device memory to device memory. `dstDevice` and `srcDevice` are the base pointers of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy, ::cudaMemcpyToSymbol, ::cudaMemcpyFromSymbol

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyDtoDAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory from Device to Device.

Copies from device memory to device memory. `dstDevice` and `srcDevice` are the base pointers of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpyAsync, ::cudaMemcpyToSymbolAsync, ::cudaMemcpyFromSymbolAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyDtoH**(void *dstHost, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Device to Host.

Copies from device to host memory. `dstHost` and `srcDevice` specify the base pointers of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy, ::cudaMemcpyFromSymbol

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstHost** – - Destination host pointer
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyDtoHAsync**(void *dstHost, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory from Device to Host.

Copies from device to host memory. `dstHost` and `srcDevice` specify the base pointers of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*,

cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpyAsync, ::cudaMemcpyFromSymbolAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstHost** – - Destination host pointer
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyHtoA**(*CUarray* dstArray, size_t dstOffset, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Host to Array.

Copies from host memory to a 1D CUDA array. `dstArray` and `dstOffset` specify the CUDA array handle and starting offset in bytes of the destination data. `pSrc` specifies the base address of the source. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpyToArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstArray** – - Destination array
- **dstOffset** – - Offset in bytes of destination array
- **srcHost** – - Source host pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyHtoAAsync** (*CUarray* dstArray, size_t dstOffset, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory from Host to Array.

Copies from host memory to a 1D CUDA array. `dstArray` and `dstOffset` specify the CUDA array handle and starting offset in bytes of the destination data. `srcHost` specifies the base address of the source. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpyToArrayAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstArray** – - Destination array
- **dstOffset** – - Offset in bytes of destination array
- **srcHost** – - Source host pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyHtoD**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Host to Device.

Copies from host memory to device memory. `dstDevice` and `srcHost` are the base addresses of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemcpy, ::cudaMemcpyToSymbol

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over alloca-

tions that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **srcHost** – - Source host pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyHtoDAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies memory from Host to Device.

Copies from host memory to device memory. `dstDevice` and `srcHost` are the base addresses of the destination and source, respectively. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemcpyAsync, ::cudaMemcpyToSymbolAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **srcHost** – - Source host pointer
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyPeer**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, *CUcontext* dstContext, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, *CUcontext* srcContext, size_t ByteCount)

Copies device memory between two contexts.

Copies from device memory in one context to device memory in another context. `dstDevice` is the base device pointer of the destination memory and `dstContext` is the destination context. `srcDevice` is the base device pointer of the source memory and `srcContext` is the source pointer. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuMemcpyDtoD, *cuMemcpy3DPeer*, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, *cuMemcpyPeerAsync*, *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*, ::cudaMemcpyPeer

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstContext** – - Destination context
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **srcContext** – - Source context
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyPeerAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, *CUcontext* dstContext, *CUdeviceptr* srcDevice, *CUcontext* srcContext, size_t ByteCount, *CUstream* hStream)

Copies device memory between two contexts asynchronously.

Copies from device memory in one context to device memory in another context. `dstDevice` is the base device pointer of the destination memory and `dstContext` is the destination context. `srcDevice` is the base device pointer of the source memory and `srcContext` is the source pointer. `ByteCount` specifies the number of bytes to copy.

See also:

cuMemcpyDtoD, *cuMemcpyPeer*, *cuMemcpy3DPeer*, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*, ::cudaMemcpyPeerAsync

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstContext** – - Destination context
- **srcDevice** – - Source device pointer
- **srcContext** – - Source context
- **ByteCount** – - Size of memory copy in bytes
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemcpyWithAttributesAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* dst, *CUdeviceptr* src, size_t size, *CUmemcpyAttributes* *attr, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs asynchronous memory copy operation with the specified attributes.

Performs asynchronous memory copy operation where `dst` and `src` are the destination and source pointers respectively. `size` specifies the number of bytes to copy. `attr` specifies the attributes for the copy and `hStream` specifies the stream to enqueue the operation in.

For more information regarding the attributes, please refer to CUmemcpyAttributes and it's usage desciption in::cuMemcpyBatchAsync

See also:

cuMemcpyBatchAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: Memory regions requested must be either entirely registered with CUDA, or in the case of host pageable transfers, not registered at all. Memory regions spanning over allocations that are both registered and not registered with CUDA are not supported and will return CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Parameters

- **dst** – - Destination device pointer
- **src** – - Source device pointer
- **size** – - Number of bytes to copy
- **attr** – - Attributes for the copy
- **hStream** – - Stream to enqueue the operation in

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD16**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, unsigned short us, size_t N)

Initializes device memory.

Sets the memory range of `N` 16-bit values to the specified value `us`. The `dstDevice` pointer must be two byte aligned.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **us** – - Value to set
- **N** – - Number of elements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD16Async**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, unsigned short us, size_t N, *CUstream* hStream)

Sets device memory.

Sets the memory range of `N` 16-bit values to the specified value `us`. The `dstDevice` pointer must be two byte aligned.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemsetAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **us** – - Value to set
- **N** – - Number of elements
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD2D16**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned short us, size_t Width, size_t Height)

Initializes device memory.

Sets the 2D memory range of `Width` 16-bit values to the specified value `us`. `Height` specifies the number of rows to set, and `dstPitch` specifies the number of bytes between each row. The `dstDevice` pointer and `dstPitch` offset must be two byte aligned. This function performs fastest when the pitch is one that has been passed back by cuMemAllocPitch().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset2D

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstPitch** – - Pitch of destination device pointer(Unused if `Height` is 1)
- **us** – - Value to set
- **Width** – - Width of row
- **Height** – - Number of rows

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD2D16Async**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned short us, size_t Width, size_t Height, *CUstream* hStream)

Sets device memory.

Sets the 2D memory range of `Width` 16-bit values to the specified value `us`. `Height` specifies the number of rows to set, and `dstPitch` specifies the number of bytes between each row. The `dstDevice` pointer and `dstPitch` offset must be two byte aligned. This function performs fastest when the pitch is one that has been passed back by cuMemAllocPitch().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset2DAsync

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstPitch** – - Pitch of destination device pointer(Unused if `Height` is 1)
- **us** – - Value to set
- **Width** – - Width of row
- **Height** – - Number of rows
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD2D32**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned int ui, size_t Width, size_t Height)

Initializes device memory.

Sets the 2D memory range of `Width` 32-bit values to the specified value `ui`. `Height` specifies the number of rows to set, and `dstPitch` specifies the number of bytes between each row. The `dstDevice` pointer and `dstPitch` offset must be four byte aligned. This function performs fastest when the pitch is one that has been passed back by cuMemAllocPitch().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD,

cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset2D

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstPitch** – - Pitch of destination device pointer(Unused if `Height` is 1)
- **ui** – - Value to set
- **Width** – - Width of row
- **Height** – - Number of rows

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD2D32Async**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned int ui, size_t Width, size_t Height, *CUstream* hStream)

Sets device memory.

Sets the 2D memory range of `Width` 32-bit values to the specified value `ui`. `Height` specifies the number of rows to set, and `dstPitch` specifies the number of bytes between each row. The `dstDevice` pointer and `dstPitch` offset must be four byte aligned. This function performs fastest when the pitch is one that has been passed back by cuMemAllocPitch().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset2DAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstPitch** – - Pitch of destination device pointer(Unused if Height is 1)
- **ui** – - Value to set
- **Width** – - Width of row
- **Height** – - Number of rows
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD2D8**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned char uc, size_t Width, size_t Height)

Initializes device memory.

Sets the 2D memory range of Width 8-bit values to the specified value uc. Height specifies the number of rows to set, and dstPitch specifies the number of bytes between each row. This function performs fastest when the pitch is one that has been passed back by cuMemAllocPitch().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset2D

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstPitch** – - Pitch of destination device pointer(Unused if Height is 1)
- **uc** – - Value to set
- **Width** – - Width of row
- **Height** – - Number of rows

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD2D8Async**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned char uc, size_t Width, size_t Height, *CUstream* hStream)

Sets device memory.

Sets the 2D memory range of Width 8-bit values to the specified value uc. Height specifies the number of rows to set, and dstPitch specifies the number of bytes between each row. This function performs fastest when the pitch is one that has been passed back by cuMemAllocPitch().

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset2DAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **dstPitch** – - Pitch of destination device pointer(Unused if Height is 1)
- **uc** – - Value to set
- **Width** – - Width of row
- **Height** – - Number of rows

- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD32**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, unsigned int ui, size_t N)

Initializes device memory.

Sets the memory range of N 32-bit values to the specified value `ui`. The `dstDevice` pointer must be four byte aligned.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **ui** – - Value to set
- **N** – - Number of elements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD32Async**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, unsigned int ui, size_t N, *CUstream* hStream)

Sets device memory.

Sets the memory range of N 32-bit values to the specified value `ui`. The `dstDevice` pointer must be four byte aligned.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD,

cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, ::cudaMemsetAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **ui** – - Value to set
- **N** – - Number of elements
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD8**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, unsigned char uc, size_t N)

Initializes device memory.

Sets the memory range of N 8-bit values to the specified value uc.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, *cuMemsetD8Async*, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemset

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **uc** – - Value to set
- **N** – - Number of elements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemsetD8Async**(*CUdeviceptr* dstDevice, unsigned char uc, size_t N, *CUstream* hStream)

Sets device memory.

Sets the memory range of N 8-bit values to the specified value uc.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, *cuArrayDestroy*, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, *cuMemFreeHost*, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, *cuMemsetD2D8Async*, cuMemsetD2D16, *cuMemsetD2D16Async*, cuMemsetD2D32, *cuMemsetD2D32Async*, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, *cuMemsetD16Async*, cuMemsetD32, *cuMemsetD32Async*, ::cudaMemsetAsync

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: See also memset synchronization details.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **dstDevice** – - Destination device pointer
- **uc** – - Value to set
- **N** – - Number of elements
- **hStream** – - Stream identifier

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMipmappedArrayCreate**(*CUmipmappedArray* *pHandle, const *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR* *pMipmappedArrayDesc, unsigned int numMipmapLevels)

Creates a CUDA mipmapped array.

Creates a CUDA mipmapped array according to the CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR structure `pMipmappedArrayDesc` and returns a handle to the new CUDA mipmapped array in `*pHandle`. `numMipmapLevels` specifies the number of mipmap levels to be allocated. This value is clamped to the range [1, 1 + floor(log2(max(width, height, depth)))].

The CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR is defined as:

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned int Width;
    unsigned int Height;
    unsigned int Depth;
    CUarray_format Format;
    unsigned int NumChannels;
    unsigned int Flags;
} CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR;
```

where:

- `Width`, `Height`, and `Depth` are the width, height, and depth of the CUDA array (in elements); the following types of CUDA arrays can be allocated:
  - A 1D mipmapped array is allocated if `Height` and `Depth` extents are both zero.
  - A 2D mipmapped array is allocated if only `Depth` extent is zero.
  - A 3D mipmapped array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero.
  - A 1D layered CUDA mipmapped array is allocated if only `Height` is zero and the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is set. Each layer is a 1D array. The number of layers is determined by the depth extent.
  - A 2D layered CUDA mipmapped array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero and the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is set. Each layer is a 2D array. The number of layers is determined by the depth extent.
  - A cubemap CUDA mipmapped array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero and the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP* flag is set. `Width` must be equal to `Height`, and `Depth` must be six. A cubemap is a special type of 2D layered CUDA array, where the six layers represent the six faces of a cube. The order of the six layers in memory is the same as that listed in *CUarray_cubemap_face*.
  - A cubemap layered CUDA mipmapped array is allocated if all three extents are non-zero, and both, *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP* and *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flags are set. `Width` must be equal to `Height`, and `Depth` must be a multiple of six. A cubemap layered CUDA array is a special type of 2D layered CUDA array that consists of a collection of cubemaps. The first six layers represent the first cubemap, the next six layers form the second cubemap, and so on.

- ::Format specifies the format of the elements; *CUarray_format* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUarray_format_enum {
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8 = 0x01,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT16 = 0x02,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32 = 0x03,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT8 = 0x08,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT16 = 0x09,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT32 = 0x0a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF = 0x10,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT = 0x20,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12 = 0xb0,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X1 = 0xc0,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X2 = 0xc4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT16X4 = 0xc5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X1 = 0xc6,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc7,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc8,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc9,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X2 = 0xca,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X4 = 0xcb,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM = 0x91,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM_SRGB = 0x92,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM = 0x93,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_SRGB = 0x94,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM = 0x95,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_SRGB = 0x96,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM = 0x97,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM = 0x98,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM = 0x99,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM = 0x9a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_UF16 = 0x9b,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_SF16 = 0x9c,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM = 0x9d,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_SRGB = 0x9e,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P010 = 0x9f,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P016 = 0xa1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_NV16 = 0xa2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P210 = 0xa3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_P216 = 0xa4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUY2 = 0xa5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y210 = 0xa6,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y216 = 0xa7,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_AYUV = 0xa8,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y410 = 0xa9,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y416 = 0xb1,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR8 = 0xb2,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_Y444_PLANAR10 = 0xb3,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_8bit_SemiPlanar = 0xb4,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_YUV444_16bit_SemiPlanar = 0xb5,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNORM_INT_101010_2 = 0x50,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PACKED_422 = 0x51,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PACKED_444 = 0x52,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_420 = 0x53,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_420 = 0x54,
```

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```
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_422 = 0x55,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_422 = 0x56,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_SEMIPLANAR_444 = 0x57,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_SEMIPLANAR_444 = 0x58,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_420 = 0x59,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_420 = 0x5a,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_422 = 0x5b,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_422 = 0x5c,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT8_PLANAR_444 = 0x5d,
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UINT16_PLANAR_444 = 0x5e,
} CUarray_format;
```

- `NumChannels` specifies the number of packed components per CUDA array element; it may be 1, 2, or 4;
- ::Flags may be set to
  - *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* to enable creation of layered CUDA mipmapped arrays. If this flag is set, `Depth` specifies the number of layers, not the depth of a 3D array.
  - *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST* to enable surface references to be bound to individual mipmap levels of the CUDA mipmapped array. If this flag is not set, *cuSurfRefSetArray* will fail when attempting to bind a mipmap level of the CUDA mipmapped array to a surface reference.
    - *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP* to enable creation of mipmapped cubemaps. If this flag is set, `Width` must be equal to `Height`, and `Depth` must be six. If the *CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED* flag is also set, then `Depth` must be a multiple of six.
  - *CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER* to indicate that the CUDA mipmapped array will be used for texture gather. Texture gather can only be performed on 2D CUDA mipmapped arrays.

`Width`, `Height` and `Depth` must meet certain size requirements as listed in the following table. All values are specified in elements. Note that for brevity's sake, the full name of the device attribute is not specified. For ex., TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH refers to the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH*.

CUDA array type	Valid extents that must always be met {(width range in elements), (height range), (depth range)}	Valid extents with CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST set {(width range in elements), (height range), (depth range)}
1D	{ (1,TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH), 0, 0 }	{ (1,SURFACE1D_WIDTH), 0, 0 }
2D	{ (1,TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_HEIGHT), 0 }	{ (1,SURFACE2D_WIDTH), (1,SURFACE2D_HEIGHT), 0 }
3D	{ (1,TEXTURE3D_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT), (1,TEXTURE3D_DEPTH) } OR { (1,TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE), (1,TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE), (1,TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE) }	{ (1,SURFACE3D_WIDTH), (1,SURFACE3D_HEIGHT), (1,SURFACE3D_DEPTH) }
1D Layered	{ (1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH), 0, (1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }	{ (1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH), 0, (1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }
2D Layered	{ (1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT), (1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }	{ (1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT), (1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS) }
Cubemap	{ (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH), 6 }	{ (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH), (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH), 6 }
Cubemap Layered	{ (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS) }	{ (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH), (1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS) }

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayDestroy, *cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel*, cuArrayCreate, ::cudaMallocMipmappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pHandle** – - Returned mipmapped array
- **pMipmappedArrayDesc** – - mipmapped array descriptor
- **numMipmapLevels** – - Number of mipmap levels

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuMipmappedArrayDestroy**(*CUmipmappedArray* hMipmappedArray)

Destroys a CUDA mipmapped array.

Destroys the CUDA mipmapped array `hMipmappedArray`.

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayCreate, *cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel*, cuArrayCreate, ::cudaFreeMipmappedArray

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hMipmappedArray – - Mipmapped array to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ARRAY_IS_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_IS_DESTROYED*

CUresult **cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel**(*CUarray* *pLevelArray, *CUmipmappedArray* hMipmappedArray, unsigned int level)

Gets a mipmap level of a CUDA mipmapped array.

Returns in `*pLevelArray` a CUDA array that represents a single mipmap level of the CUDA mipmapped array `hMipmappedArray`.

If `level` is greater than the maximum number of levels in this mipmapped array, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayCreate, *cuMipmappedArrayDestroy*, cuArrayCreate, ::cudaGetMipmappedArrayLevel

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pLevelArray** – - Returned mipmap level CUDA array
- **hMipmappedArray** – - CUDA mipmapped array
- **level** – - Mipmap level

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMipmappedArrayGetMemoryRequirements**(*CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS* *memoryRequirements, *CUmipmappedArray* mipmap, *CUdevice* device)

Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA mipmapped array.

Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA mipmapped array in `memoryRequirements` If the CUDA mipmapped array is not allocated with flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned.

The returned value in *CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS::size* represents the total size of the CUDA mipmapped array. The returned value in *CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS::alignment* represents the alignment necessary for mapping the CUDA mipmapped

array.

See also:

cuArrayGetMemoryRequirements, *cuMemMapArrayAsync*

Parameters

- **memoryRequirements** – **[out]** - Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS
- **mipmap** – **[in]** - CUDA mipmapped array to get the memory requirements of
- **device** – **[in]** - Device to get the memory requirements for

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties**(*CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES* *sparseProperties, *CUmipmappedArray* mipmap)

Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA mipmapped array.

Returns the sparse array layout properties in `sparseProperties` If the CUDA mipmapped array is not allocated with flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SPARSE* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned.

For non-layered CUDA mipmapped arrays, *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailSize* returns the size of the mip tail region. The mip tail region includes all mip levels whose width, height or depth is less than that of the tile. For layered CUDA mipmapped arrays, if *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::flags* contains *CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL*, then *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailSize* specifies the size of the mip tail of all layers combined. Otherwise, *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailSize* specifies mip tail size per layer. The returned value of *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailFirstLevel* is valid only if *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::miptailSize* is non-zero.

See also:

cuArrayGetSparseProperties, *cuMemMapArrayAsync*

Parameters

- **sparseProperties** – **[out]** - Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES
- **mipmap** – **[in]** - CUDA mipmapped array to get the sparse properties of

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

6.28. Module Management

This section describes the module management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUmoduleLoadingMode
CUDA Lazy Loading status.

Functions

CUresult *cuLinkAddData*(CUlinkState state, CUjitInputType type, void *data, size_t size, const char *name, unsigned int numOptions, CUjit_option *options, void **optionValues)
Add an input to a pending linker invocation.

CUresult *cuLinkAddFile*(CUlinkState state, CUjitInputType type, const char *path, unsigned int numOptions, CUjit_option *options, void **optionValues)
Add a file input to a pending linker invocation.

CUresult *cuLinkComplete*(CUlinkState state, void **cubinOut, size_t *sizeOut)
Complete a pending linker invocation.

CUresult *cuLinkCreate*(unsigned int numOptions, CUjit_option *options, void **optionValues, CUlinkState *stateOut)
Creates a pending JIT linker invocation.

CUresult *cuLinkDestroy*(CUlinkState state)
Destroys state for a JIT linker invocation.

CUresult *cuModuleEnumerateFunctions*(CUfunction *functions, unsigned int numFunctions, CUmodule mod)
Returns the function handles within a module.

CUresult *cuModuleGetFunction*(CUfunction *hfunc, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)
Returns a function handle.

CUresult *cuModuleGetFunctionCount*(unsigned int *count, CUmodule mod)
Returns the number of functions within a module.

CUresult *cuModuleGetGlobal*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *bytes, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)
Returns a global pointer from a module.

CUresult *cuModuleGetLoadingMode*(CUmoduleLoadingMode *mode)
Query lazy loading mode.

CUresult *cuModuleLoad*(CUmodule *module, const char *fname)
Loads a compute module.

CUresult *cuModuleLoadData*(CUmodule *module, const void *image)
Load a module's data.

CUresult *cuModuleLoadDataEx*(CUmodule *module, const void *image, unsigned int numOptions, CUjit_option *options, void **optionValues)
Load a module's data with options.

CUresult *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*(CUmodule *module, const void *fatCubin)
Load a module's data.

CUresult *cuModuleUnload*(CUmodule hmod)
Unloads a module.

6.28.1. Enumerations

enum **CUmoduleLoadingMode**

CUDA Lazy Loading status.

Values:

enumerator **CU_MODULE_EAGER_LOADING** = 0x1

Lazy Kernel Loading is not enabled.

enumerator **CU_MODULE_LAZY_LOADING** = 0x2

Lazy Kernel Loading is enabled.

6.28.2. Functions

CUresult **cuLinkAddData**(*CUlinkState* state, *CUjitInputType* type, void *data, size_t size, const char *name, unsigned int numOptions, *CUjit_option* *options, void **optionValues)

Add an input to a pending linker invocation.

Ownership of `data` is retained by the caller. No reference is retained to any inputs after this call returns.

This method accepts only compiler options, which are used if the data must be compiled from PTX, and does not accept any of *CU_JIT_WALL_TIME*, *CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER*, *CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER*, *CU_JIT_TARGET_FROM_CUCONTEXT*, or *CU_JIT_TARGET*.

See also:

cuLinkCreate, cuLinkAddFile, *cuLinkComplete*, *cuLinkDestroy*

Note: For LTO-IR input, only LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0 will be accepted

Parameters

- **state** – A pending linker action.
- **type** – The type of the input data.
- **data** – The input data. PTX must be NULL-terminated.
- **size** – The length of the input data.
- **name** – An optional name for this input in log messages.
- **numOptions** – Size of options.
- **options** – Options to be applied only for this input (overrides options from cuLinkCreate).
- **optionValues** – Array of option values, each cast to void *.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*

CUresult **cuLinkAddFile**(*CUlinkState* state, *CUjitInputType* type, const char *path, unsigned int numOptions, *CUjit_option* *options, void **optionValues)

Add a file input to a pending linker invocation.

No reference is retained to any inputs after this call returns.

This method accepts only compiler options, which are used if the input must be compiled from PTX, and does not accept any of *CU_JIT_WALL_TIME*, *CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER*, *CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER*, *CU_JIT_TARGET_FROM_CUCONTEXT*, or *CU_JIT_TARGET*.

This method is equivalent to invoking cuLinkAddData on the contents of the file.

See also:

cuLinkCreate, cuLinkAddData, *cuLinkComplete*, *cuLinkDestroy*

Note: For LTO-IR input, only LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0 will be accepted

---

Parameters

- **state** – A pending linker action
- **type** – The type of the input data
- **path** – Path to the input file
- **numOptions** – Size of options
- **options** – Options to be applied only for this input (overrides options from cuLinkCreate)
- **optionValues** – Array of option values, each cast to void *

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_FILE_NOT_FOUND* *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE*,

CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*

CUresult **cuLinkComplete**(*CUlinkState* state, void **cubinOut, size_t *sizeOut)

Complete a pending linker invocation.

Completes the pending linker action and returns the cubin image for the linked device code, which can be used with *cuModuleLoadData*. The cubin is owned by `state`, so it should be loaded before `state` is destroyed via *cuLinkDestroy*. This call does not destroy `state`.

See also:

cuLinkCreate, cuLinkAddData, cuLinkAddFile, *cuLinkDestroy*, *cuModuleLoadData*

Parameters

- **state** – A pending linker invocation
- **cubinOut** – On success, this will point to the output image
- **sizeOut** – Optional parameter to receive the size of the generated image

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuLinkCreate**(unsigned int numOptions, *CUjit_option* *options, void **optionValues, *CUlinkState* *stateOut)

Creates a pending JIT linker invocation.

If the call is successful, the caller owns the returned CUlinkState, which should eventually be destroyed with *cuLinkDestroy*. The device code machine size (32 or 64 bit) will match the calling application.

Both linker and compiler options may be specified. Compiler options will be applied to inputs to this linker action which must be compiled from PTX. The options *CU_JIT_WALL_TIME*, *CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES*, and *CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES* will accumulate data until the CUlinkState is destroyed.

The data passed in via cuLinkAddData and cuLinkAddFile will be treated as relocatable (-rdc=true to nvcc) when linking the final cubin during *cuLinkComplete* and will have similar consequences as offline relocatable device code linking.

`optionValues` must remain valid for the life of the CUlinkState if output options are used. No other references to inputs are maintained after this call returns.

See also:

cuLinkAddData, cuLinkAddFile, *cuLinkComplete*, *cuLinkDestroy*

Note: For LTO-IR input, only LTO-IR compiled with toolkits prior to CUDA 12.0 will be accepted

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **numOptions** – Size of options arrays
- **options** – Array of linker and compiler options
- **optionValues** – Array of option values, each cast to void *
- **stateOut** – On success, this will contain a CUlinkState to specify and complete this action

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuLinkDestroy**(*CUlinkState* state)

Destroys state for a JIT linker invocation.

See also:

cuLinkCreate

Parameters

state – State object for the linker invocation

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuModuleEnumerateFunctions**(*CUfunction* *functions, unsigned int numFunctions, *CUmodule* mod)

Returns the function handles within a module.

Returns in `functions` a maximum number of `numFunctions` function handles within `mod`. When function loading mode is set to LAZY the function retrieved may be partially loaded. The loading state of a function can be queried using ::cuFunctionIsLoaded. CUDA APIs may load the function automatically when called with partially loaded function handle which may incur additional latency. Alternatively, ::cuFunctionLoad can be used to explicitly load a function. The returned function handles become invalid when the module is unloaded.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, *cuModuleGetFunctionCount*, *cuFuncIsLoaded*, *cuFuncLoad*

Parameters

- **functions** – - Buffer where the function handles are returned to
- **numFunctions** – - Maximum number of function handles may be returned to the buffer
- **mod** – - Module to query from

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuModuleGetFunction**(*CUfunction* *hfunc, *CUmodule* hmod, const char *name)

Returns a function handle.

Returns in `*hfunc` the handle of the function of name `name` located in module `hmod`. If no function of that name exists, *cuModuleGetFunction()* returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*.

See also:

cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hfunc** – - Returned function handle
- **hmod** – - Module to retrieve function from
- **name** – - Name of function to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleGetFunctionCount**(unsigned int *count, *CUmodule* mod)

Returns the number of functions within a module.

Returns in `count` the number of functions in `mod`.

Parameters

- **count** – - Number of functions found within the module
- **mod** – - Module to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuModuleGetGlobal**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t *bytes, *CUmodule* hmod, const char *name)

Returns a global pointer from a module.

Returns in `*dptr` and `*bytes` the base pointer and size of the global of name `name` located in module `hmod`. If no variable of that name exists, cuModuleGetGlobal() returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*. One of the parameters `dptr` or `bytes` (not both) can be NULL in which case it is ignored.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*, ::cudaGetSymbolAddress, ::cudaGetSymbolSize

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned global device pointer
- **bytes** – - Returned global size in bytes
- **hmod** – - Module to retrieve global from
- **name** – - Name of global to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleGetLoadingMode**(*CUmoduleLoadingMode* *mode)

Query lazy loading mode.

Returns lazy loading mode Module loading mode is controlled by CUDA_MODULE_LOADING env variable

See also:

cuModuleLoad,

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

mode – - Returns the lazy loading mode

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuModuleLoad**(*CUmodule* *module, const char *fname)

Loads a compute module.

Takes a filename `fname` and loads the corresponding module `module` into the current context. The CUDA driver API does not attempt to lazily allocate the resources needed by a module; if the memory for functions and data (constant and global) needed by the module cannot be allocated, *cuModuleLoad()* fails. The file should be a *cubin* file as output by **nvcc**, or a *PTX* file either as output by **nvcc** or handwritten, or a *fatbin* file as output by **nvcc** from toolchain 4.0 or later, or a *Tile* IR file.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **module** – - Returned module
- **fname** – - Filename of module to load

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_FILE_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleLoadData**(*CUmodule* *module, const void *image)

Load a module's data.

Takes a pointer `image` and loads the corresponding module `module` into the current context. The `image` may be a *cubin* or *fatbin* as output by **nvcc**, or a NULL-terminated *PTX*, either as output by **nvcc** or hand-written, or *Tile* IR data.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **module** – - Returned module
- **image** – - Module data to load

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleLoadDataEx**(*CUmodule* *module, const void *image, unsigned int numOptions, *CUjit_option* *options, void **optionValues)

Load a module's data with options.

Takes a pointer `image` and loads the corresponding module `module` into the current context. The `image` may be a *cubin* or *fatbin* as output by **nvcc**, or a NULL-terminated *PTX*, either as output by **nvcc** or hand-written, or *Tile* IR data.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **module** – - Returned module
- **image** – - Module data to load
- **numOptions** – - Number of options
- **options** – - Options for JIT
- **optionValues** – - Option values for JIT

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleLoadFatBinary**(*CUmodule* *module, const void *fatCubin)

Load a module's data.

Takes a pointer `fatCubin` and loads the corresponding module `module` into the current context. The pointer represents a *fat binary* object, which is a collection of different *cubin* and/or *PTX* files, all representing the same device code, but compiled and optimized for different architectures.

Prior to CUDA 4.0, there was no documented API for constructing and using fat binary objects by programmers. Starting with CUDA 4.0, fat binary objects can be constructed by providing the *-fatbin option* to **nvcc**. More information can be found in the **nvcc** document.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **module** – - Returned module
- **fatCubin** – - Fat binary to load

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX, *CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_BINARY_FOR_GPU*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND*, *CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED*, *CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleUnload**(*CUmodule* hmod)

Unloads a module.

Unloads a module `hmod` from the current context. Attempting to unload a module which was obtained from the Library Management API such as *cuLibraryGetModule* will return *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: Use of the handle after this call is undefined behavior.

Parameters

hmod – - Module to unload

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*

6.29. Module Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the deprecated module management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuModuleGetSurfRef*(CUsurfref *pSurfRef, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)

Returns a handle to a surface reference.

CUresult *cuModuleGetTexRef*(CUtexref *pTexRef, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)

Returns a handle to a texture reference.

6.29.1. Functions

CUresult **cuModuleGetSurfRef**(*CUsurfref* *pSurfRef, *CUmodule* hmod, const char *name)

Returns a handle to a surface reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pSurfRef` the handle of the surface reference of name `name` in the module `hmod`. If no surface reference of that name exists, *cuModuleGetSurfRef()* returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetTexRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pSurfRef** – - Returned surface reference
- **hmod** – - Module to retrieve surface reference from
- **name** – - Name of surface reference to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

CUresult **cuModuleGetTexRef**(*CUtexref* *pTexRef, *CUmodule* hmod, const char *name)

Returns a handle to a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pTexRef` the handle of the texture reference of name `name` in the module `hmod`. If no texture reference of that name exists, *cuModuleGetTexRef()* returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*. This texture reference handle should not be destroyed, since it will be destroyed when the module is unloaded.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, *cuModuleGetSurfRef*, *cuModuleLoad*, *cuModuleLoadData*, *cuModuleLoadDataEx*, *cuModuleLoadFatBinary*, *cuModuleUnload*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pTexRef** – - Returned texture reference
- **hmod** – - Module to retrieve texture reference from
- **name** – - Name of texture reference to retrieve

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND*

6.30. Multicast Object Management

This section describes the CUDA multicast object operations exposed by the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

6.30.1. overview

A multicast object created via *cuMulticastCreate* enables certain memory operations to be broadcast to a team of devices. Devices can be added to a multicast object via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. Memory can be bound on each participating device via *cuMulticastBindMem*, *cuMulticastBindMem_v2*, *cuMulticastBindAddr*, or *cuMulticastBindAddr_v2*. Multicast objects can be mapped into a device's virtual address space using the virtual memmory management APIs (see *cuMemMap* and *cuMemSetAccess*).

6.30.2. Supported Platforms

Support for multicast on a specific device can be queried using the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTICAST_SUPPORTED*

Functions

CUresult *cuMulticastAddDevice*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle mcHandle, CUdevice dev)
Associate a device to a multicast object.

CUresult *cuMulticastBindAddr*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle mcHandle, size_t mcOffset, CUdeviceptr memptr, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)
Bind a memory allocation represented by a virtual address to a multicast object.

CUresult *cuMulticastBindAddr_v2*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle mcHandle, CUdevice dev, size_t mcOffset, CUdeviceptr memptr, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)
Bind a memory allocation represented by a virtual address to a multicast object.

CUresult *cuMulticastBindMem*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle mcHandle, size_t mcOffset, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle memHandle, size_t memOffset, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)
Bind a memory allocation represented by a handle to a multicast object.

CUresult *cuMulticastBindMem_v2*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle mcHandle, CUdevice dev, size_t mcOffset, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle memHandle, size_t memOffset, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)
Bind a memory allocation represented by a handle to a multicast object.

CUresult *cuMulticastCreate*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle *mcHandle, const CUmulticastObjectProp *prop)
Create a generic allocation handle representing a multicast object described by the given properties.

CUresult *cuMulticastGetGranularity*(size_t *granularity, const CUmulticastObjectProp *prop, CUmulticastGranularity_flags option)
Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity for multicast object.

CUresult *cuMulticastUnbind*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle mcHandle, CUdevice dev, size_t mcOffset, size_t size)
Unbind any memory allocations bound to a multicast object at a given offset and upto a given size.

6.30.3. Functions

CUresult **cuMulticastAddDevice**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* mcHandle, *CUdevice* dev)

Associate a device to a multicast object.

Associates a device to a multicast object. The added device will be a part of the multicast team of size specified by *CUmulticastObjectProp::numDevices* during *cuMulticastCreate*. The association of the device to the multicast object is permanent during the life time of the multicast object. All devices must be added to the multicast team before any memory can be bound to any device in the team. Any calls to *cuMulticastBindMem*, *cuMulticastBindMem_v2*, *cuMulticastBindAddr*, or *cuMulticastBindAddr_v2* will block until all devices have been added. Similarly all devices must be added to the multicast team before a virtual address range can be mapped to the multicast object. A call to *cuMemMap* will block until all devices have been added.

This call may fail with *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE* if the device specified by `dev` does not belong to the same clique as the other devices previously added to this multicast object.

See also:

cuMulticastCreate, *cuMulticastBindMem*, *cuMulticastBindAddr*

Parameters

- **`mcHandle`** – **[in]** Handle representing a multicast object.
- **`dev`** – **[in]** Device that will be associated to the multicast object.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMulticastBindAddr**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* mcHandle, size_t mcOffset, *CUdeviceptr* memptr, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)

Bind a memory allocation represented by a virtual address to a multicast object.

Binds a memory allocation specified by its mapped address `memptr` to a multicast object represented by `mcHandle`. The memory must have been allocated via *cuMemCreate* or ::cudaMallocAsync. The intended `size` of the bind, the offset in the multicast range `mcOffset` and `memptr` must be a multiple of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*. For best performance however, `size`, `mcOffset` and `memptr` should be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*.

The `size` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` cannot be larger than the total size of the multicast object.

On systems with Rubin+ (SM_107+) GPUs, `memptr` may be aligned to 256 instead of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*. In such a case the `size` + `memptr` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* cannot be larger than the size of the than the size of the multicast object. The next available mcOffset for the next bind will be mcOffset + size + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*

Also note that the ability to accept a `memptr` that is not aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED* is limited by HW resources and may result in error *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

The memory allocation must have beeen created on one of the devices that was added to the multicast team via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. Externally shareable as well as imported multicast objects can be bound only to externally shareable memory. Note that this call will return CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY if there are insufficient resources required to perform the bind. This call may also return CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY if the necessary system software is not initialized or running.

This call may fail if the devices added via *cuMulticastAddDevice* do not belong to the same clique.

This call may return CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using multicast, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

See also:

cuMulticastCreate, *cuMulticastAddDevice*, *cuMemCreate*

See also:

cuMulticastBindAddr_v2

Parameters

- **mcHandle** – **[in]** Handle representing a multicast object.
- **mcOffset** – **[in]** Offset into multicast va range for attachment.
- **memptr** – **[in]** Virtual address of the memory allocation.
- **size** – **[in]** Size of memory that will be bound to the multicast object.

- **flags** – **[in]** Flags for future use, must be zero now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*, *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

CUresult **cuMulticastBindAddr_v2**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* mcHandle, *CUdevice* dev, size_t mcOffset, *CUdeviceptr* memptr, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)

Bind a memory allocation represented by a virtual address to a multicast object.

Binds a memory allocation specified by its mapped address `memptr` to a multicast object represented by `mcHandle`. The binding will be applicable for the device `dev`. The memory must have been allocated via *cuMemCreate* or ::cudaMallocAsync. The intended `size` of the bind, the offset in the multicast range `mcOffset` and `memptr` must be a multiple of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*. For best performance however, `size`, `mcOffset` and `memptr` should be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*.

The `size` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` cannot be larger than the total size of the multicast object.

On systems with Rubin+ (SM_107+) GPUs, `memptr` may be aligned to 256 instead of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*. In such a case the `size` + `memptr` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* cannot be larger than the size of the than the size of the multicast object. The next available mcOffset for the next bind will be mcOffset + size + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*

Also note that the ability to accept a `memptr` that is not aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED* is limited by HW resources and may result in error *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

For device memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, the memory allocation must have been created on the device specified by `dev`. For host NUMA memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, the memory allocation must have been created on the CPU NUMA node closest to `dev`. That is, the value returned when querying *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_ID* for `dev`, must be the CPU NUMA node where the memory was allocated. In both cases, the device named by `dev` must have been added to the multicast team via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. Externally shareable as well as imported multicast objects can be bound only to externally shareable memory. Note that this call will return CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY if there are insufficient resources required to perform the bind. This call may also return CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY if the necessary system software is not initialized or running.

This call may fail if the devices added via *cuMulticastAddDevice* do not belong to the same clique.

This call may return CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using multicast, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

See also:

cuMulticastCreate, *cuMulticastAddDevice*, *cuMemCreate*

Parameters

- **mcHandle** – **[in]** Handle representing a multicast object.
- **dev** – **[in]** The device that for which the multicast memory binding will be applicable.
- **mcOffset** – **[in]** Offset into multicast va range for attachment.
- **memptr** – **[in]** Virtual address of the memory allocation.
- **size** – **[in]** Size of memory that will be bound to the multicast object.
- **flags** – **[in]** Flags for future use, must be zero now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*, *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

CUresult **cuMulticastBindMem**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* mcHandle, size_t mcOffset, *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* memHandle, size_t memOffset, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)

Bind a memory allocation represented by a handle to a multicast object.

Binds a memory allocation specified by `memHandle` and created via *cuMemCreate* to a multicast object represented by `mcHandle` and created via *cuMulticastCreate*. The intended `size` of the bind, the offset in the multicast range `mcOffset` as well as the offset in the memory `memOffset` must be a multiple of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*. For best performance however, `size`, `mcOffset` and `memOffset` should be aligned to the granularity of the memory allocation(see ::cuMemGetAllocationGranularity) or to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*.

The `size` + `memOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the multicast object.

On systems with Rubin+ (SM_107+) GPUs, `memOffset` may be aligned to 256 instead of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*. In such a case the `size` + `memOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* cannot be larger than the size of the than the size of the multicast object. The next available mcOffset for the next bind will be mcOffset + size + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*.

Also note that the ability to accept a `memOffset` that is not aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED* is limited by HW resources and may result in error *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

The memory allocation must have beeen created on one of the devices that was added to the multicast team via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. Externally shareable as well as imported multi-

cast objects can be bound only to externally shareable memory. Note that this call will return CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY if there are insufficient resources required to perform the bind. This call may also return CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY if the necessary system software is not initialized or running.

This call may fail if the devices added via *cuMulticastAddDevice* do not belong to the same clique.

This call may return CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using multicast, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

See also:

cuMulticastCreate, *cuMulticastAddDevice*, *cuMemCreate*

See also:

cuMulticastBindMem_v2

Parameters

- **mcHandle** – **[in]** Handle representing a multicast object.
- **mcOffset** – **[in]** Offset into the multicast object for attachment.
- **memHandle** – **[in]** Handle representing a memory allocation.
- **memOffset** – **[in]** Offset into the memory for attachment.
- **size** – **[in]** Size of the memory that will be bound to the multicast object.
- **flags** – **[in]** Flags for future use, must be zero for now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*, *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

CUresult **cuMulticastBindMem_v2**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* mcHandle, *CUdevice* dev, size_t mcOffset, *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* memHandle, size_t memOffset, size_t size, unsigned long long flags)

Bind a memory allocation represented by a handle to a multicast object.

Binds a memory allocation specified by `memHandle` and created via *cuMemCreate* to a multicast object represented by `mcHandle` and created via *cuMulticastCreate*. The binding will be applicable for the device `dev`. The intended `size` of the bind, the offset in the multicast range `mcOffset` as well as the offset in the memory `memOffset` must be a multiple of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*. For best performance however, `size`, `mcOffset` and `memOffset` should be aligned to the granularity of the memory allocation(see ::cuMemGetAllocationGranularity) or to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*.

The `size` + `memOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the multicast object.

On systems with Rubin+ (SM_107+) GPUs, `memOffset` may be aligned to 256 instead of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or

CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED. In such a case the `size` + `memOffset` cannot be larger than the size of the allocated memory. Similarly the `size` + `mcOffset` + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* cannot be larger than the size of the than the size of the multicast object. The next available mcOffset for the next bind will be mcOffset + size + the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*.

Also note that the ability to accept a `memOffset` that is not aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* or *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED* is limited by HW resources and may result in error *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

The memory allocation must have beeen created on one of the devices that was added to the multicast team via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. For device memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, the memory allocation must have been created on the device specified by `dev`. For host NUMA memory, i.e., type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, the memory allocation must have been created on the CPU NUMA node closest to `dev`. That is, the value returned when querying *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NUMA_ID* for `dev`, must be the CPU NUMA node where the memory was allocated. In both cases, the device named by `dev` must have been added to the multicast team via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. Externally shareable as well as imported multicast objects can be bound only to externally shareable memory. Note that this call will return CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY if there are insufficient resources required to perform the bind. This call may also return CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY if the necessary system software is not initialized or running.

This call may fail if the devices added via *cuMulticastAddDevice* do not belong to the same clique.

This call may return CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using multicast, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

See also:

cuMulticastCreate, *cuMulticastAddDevice*, *cuMemCreate*

Parameters

- **`mcHandle`** – **[in]** Handle representing a multicast object.
- **`dev`** – **[in]** The device that for which the multicast memory binding will be applicable.
- **`mcOffset`** – **[in]** Offset into the multicast object for attachment.
- **`memHandle`** – **[in]** Handle representing a memory allocation.
- **`memOffset`** – **[in]** Offset into the memory for attachment.
- **`size`** – **[in]** Size of the memory that will be bound to the multicast object.
- **`flags`** – **[in]** Flags for future use, must be zero for now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*, *CUDA_ERROR_MULTICAST_RESOURCE_FULL*

CUresult **cuMulticastCreate**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* *mcHandle, const *CUmulticastObjectProp* *prop)

Create a generic allocation handle representing a multicast object described by the given properties.

This creates a multicast object as described by `prop`. The number of participating devices is specified by *CUmulticastObjectProp::numDevices*. Devices can be added to the multicast object via *cuMulticastAddDevice*. All participating devices must be added to the multicast object before memory can be bound to it. Memory is bound to the multicast object via *cuMulticastBindMem*, *cuMulticastBindMem_v2*, *cuMulticastBindAddr*, or *cuMulticastBindAddr_v2*. and can be unbound via *cuMulticastUnbind*. The total amount of memory that can be bound per device is specified by :*CUmulticastObjectProp::size*. This size must be a multiple of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*. For best performance however, the size should be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED*.

After all participating devices have been added, multicast objects can also be mapped to a device's virtual address space using the virtual memory management APIs (see *cuMemMap* and *cuMemSetAccess*). Multicast objects can also be shared with other processes by requesting a shareable handle via *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*. Note that the desired types of shareable handles must be specified in the bitmask *CUmulticastObjectProp::handleTypes*. Multicast objects can be released using the virtual memory management API *cuMemRelease*.

See also:

cuMulticastAddDevice, *cuMulticastBindMem*, *cuMulticastBindAddr*, *cuMulticastUnbind*

See also:

cuMemCreate, *cuMemRelease*, *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*, *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle*

See also:

cuMulticastBindAddr_v2, *cuMulticastBindMem_v2*

Parameters

- **mcHandle** – **[out]** Value of handle returned.
- **prop** – **[in]** Properties of the multicast object to create.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMulticastGetGranularity**(size_t *granularity, const *CUmulticastObjectProp* *prop, *CUmulticastGranularity_flags* option)

Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity for multicast object.

Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity for a given set of multicast object properties and returns it in granularity. This granularity can be used as a multiple for size, bind offsets and address mappings of the multicast object.

See also:

cuMulticastCreate, *cuMulticastBindMem*, *cuMulticastBindAddr*, *cuMulticastUnbind*

See also:

cuMulticastBindMem_v2, *cuMulticastBindAddr_v2*

Parameters

- **granularity** – **[out]** Returned granularity.
- **prop** – **[in]** Properties of the multicast object.
- **option** – **[in]** Determines which granularity to return.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMulticastUnbind**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* mcHandle, *CUdevice* dev, size_t mcOffset, size_t size)

Unbind any memory allocations bound to a multicast object at a given offset and upto a given size.

Unbinds any memory allocations hosted on `dev` and bound to a multicast object at `mcOffset` and upto a given `size`. The intended `size` of the unbind and the offset in the multicast range (`mcOffset`) must be a multiple of the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* flag *CU_MULTICAST_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM*. The `size` + `mcOffset` cannot be larger than the total size of the multicast object.

See also:

cuMulticastBindMem, *cuMulticastBindAddr*

See also:

cuMulticastBindMem_v2, *cuMulticastBindAddr_v2*

Note: Warning: The `mcOffset` and the `size` must match the corresponding values specified during the bind call. Any other values may result in undefined behavior.

Parameters

- **mcHandle** – **[in]** Handle representing a multicast object.
- **dev** – **[in]** Device that hosts the memory allocation.
- **mcOffset** – **[in]** Offset into the multicast object.
- **size** – **[in]** Desired size to unbind.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.31. Occupancy

This section describes the occupancy calculation functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult ***cuOccupancyAvailableDynamicSMemPerBlock*****(size_t *dynamicSmemSize, CUfunction func, int numBlocks, int blockSize)**
Returns dynamic shared memory available per block when launching `numBlocks` blocks on SM.

CUresult ***cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor*****(int *numBlocks, CUfunction func, int blockSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize)**
Returns occupancy of a function.

CUresult ***cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags*****(int *numBlocks, CUfunction func, int blockSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, unsigned int flags)**
Returns occupancy of a function.

CUresult ***cuOccupancyMaxActiveClusters*****(int *numClusters, CUfunction func, const CUlaunchConfig *config)**
Given the kernel function (`func`) and launch configuration (`config`), return the maximum number of clusters that could co-exist on the target device in `*numClusters` .

CUresult ***cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize*****(int *minGridSize, int *blockSize, CUfunction func, CUoccupancyB2DSize blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, int blockSizeLimit)**
Suggest a launch configuration with reasonable occupancy.

CUresult ***cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSizeWithFlags*****(int *minGridSize, int *blockSize, CUfunction func, CUoccupancyB2DSize blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, int blockSizeLimit, unsigned int flags)**
Suggest a launch configuration with reasonable occupancy.

CUresult ***cuOccupancyMaxPotentialClusterSize*****(int *clusterSize, CUfunction func, const CUlaunchConfig *config)**
Given the kernel function (`func`) and launch configuration (`config`), return the maximum cluster size in `*clusterSize` .

6.31.1. Functions

CUresult **cuOccupancyAvailableDynamicSMemPerBlock**(size_t *dynamicSmemSize, *CUfunction* func, int numBlocks, int blockSize)

Returns dynamic shared memory available per block when launching `numBlocks` blocks on SM.

Returns in `*dynamicSmemSize` the maximum size of dynamic shared memory to allow `numBlocks` blocks per SM.

Note that the API can also be used with context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will be the current context.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dynamicSmemSize** – - Returned maximum dynamic shared memory
- **func** – - Kernel function for which occupancy is calculated
- **numBlocks** – - Number of blocks to fit on SM
- **blockSize** – - Size of the blocks

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor**(int *numBlocks, *CUfunction* func, int blockSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize)

Returns occupancy of a function.

Returns in `*numBlocks` the number of the maximum active blocks per streaming multiprocessor.

Note that the API can also be used with context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will be the current context.

See also:

::cudaOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **numBlocks** – - Returned occupancy
- **func** – - Kernel for which occupancy is calculated
- **blockSize** – - Block size the kernel is intended to be launched with
- **dynamicSMemSize** – - Per-block dynamic shared memory usage intended, in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags**(int *numBlocks, *CUfunction* func, int blockSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, unsigned int flags)

Returns occupancy of a function.

Returns in `*numBlocks` the number of the maximum active blocks per streaming multiprocessor.

The `Flags` parameter controls how special cases are handled. The valid flags are:

- *CU_OCCUPANCY_DEFAULT*, which maintains the default behavior as *cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor*;
- *CU_OCCUPANCY_DISABLE_CACHING_OVERRIDE*, which suppresses the default behavior on platform where global caching affects occupancy. On such platforms, if caching is enabled, but per-block SM resource usage would result in zero occupancy, the occupancy calculator will calculate the occupancy as if caching is disabled. Setting *CU_OCCUPANCY_DISABLE_CACHING_OVERRIDE* makes the occupancy calculator to return 0 in such cases. More information can be found about this feature in the "Unified L1/Texture Cache" section of the Maxwell tuning guide.

Note that the API can also be with launch context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will be the current context.

See also:

::cudaOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **numBlocks** – - Returned occupancy
- **func** – - Kernel for which occupancy is calculated
- **blockSize** – - Block size the kernel is intended to be launched with
- **dynamicSMemSize** – - Per-block dynamic shared memory usage intended, in bytes
- **flags** – - Requested behavior for the occupancy calculator

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuOccupancyMaxActiveClusters**(int *numClusters, *CUfunction* func, const *CUlaunchConfig* *config)

Given the kernel function (`func`) and launch configuration (`config`), return the maximum number of clusters that could co-exist on the target device in `*numClusters`.

If the function has required cluster size already set (see ::cudaFuncGetAttributes / *cuFuncGetAttribute*), the cluster size from config must either be unspecified or match the required size. Without required sizes, the cluster size must be specified in config, else the function will return an error.

Note that various attributes of the kernel function may affect occupancy calculation. Runtime environment may affect how the hardware schedules the clusters, so the calculated occupancy is not guaranteed to be achievable.

Note that the API can also be used with context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will either be taken from the specified stream `config->hStream` or the current context in case of NULL stream.

See also:

::cudaFuncGetAttributes, *cuFuncGetAttribute*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`numClusters`** – - Returned maximum number of clusters that could co-exist on the target device
- **`func`** – - Kernel function for which maximum number of clusters are calculated
- **`config`** – - Launch configuration for the given kernel function

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CLUSTER_SIZE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **`cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize`**(int *minGridSize, int *blockSize, *CUfunction* func, *CUoccupancyB2DSize* blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, int blockSizeLimit)

Suggest a launch configuration with reasonable occupancy.

Returns in `*blockSize` a reasonable block size that can achieve the maximum occupancy (or, the maximum number of active warps with the fewest blocks per multiprocessor), and in `*minGridSize` the minimum grid size to achieve the maximum occupancy.

If `blockSizeLimit` is 0, the configurator will use the maximum block size permitted by the device / function instead.

If per-block dynamic shared memory allocation is not needed, the user should leave both `blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize` and `dynamicSMemSize` as 0.

If per-block dynamic shared memory allocation is needed, then if the dynamic shared memory size is constant regardless of block size, the size should be passed through `dynamicSMemSize`, and `blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize` should be NULL.

Otherwise, if the per-block dynamic shared memory size varies with different block sizes, the user needs to provide a unary function through `blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize` that computes the

dynamic shared memory needed by `func` for any given block size. `dynamicSMemSize` is ignored. An example signature is:

```
// Take block size, returns dynamic shared memory needed
size_t blockToSmem(int blockSize);
```

Note that the API can also be used with context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will be the current context.

See also:

::cudaOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **minGridSize** – - Returned minimum grid size needed to achieve the maximum occupancy
- **blockSize** – - Returned maximum block size that can achieve the maximum occupancy
- **func** – - Kernel for which launch configuration is calculated
- **blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize** – - A function that calculates how much per-block dynamic shared memory `func` uses based on the block size
- **dynamicSMemSize** – - Dynamic shared memory usage intended, in bytes
- **blockSizeLimit** – - The maximum block size `func` is designed to handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSizeWithFlags**(int *minGridSize, int *blockSize, *CUfunction* func, *CUoccupancyB2DSize* blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, int blockSizeLimit, unsigned int flags)

Suggest a launch configuration with reasonable occupancy.

An extended version of *cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize*. In addition to arguments passed to *cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize*, *cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSizeWithFlags* also takes a `Flags` parameter.

The `Flags` parameter controls how special cases are handled. The valid flags are:

- *CU_OCCUPANCY_DEFAULT*, which maintains the default behavior as *cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize*;
- *CU_OCCUPANCY_DISABLE_CACHING_OVERRIDE*, which suppresses the default behavior on platform where global caching affects occupancy. On such platforms, the launch configurations that produces maximal occupancy might not support global caching. Setting *CU_OCCUPANCY_DISABLE_CACHING_OVERRIDE* guarantees that the the produced launch configuration is global caching compatible at a potential cost of occupancy. More information can be found about this feature in the "Unified L1/Texture Cache" section of the Maxwell tuning guide.

Note that the API can also be used with context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will be the current context.

See also:

::cudaOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSizeWithFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **minGridSize** – - Returned minimum grid size needed to achieve the maximum occupancy
- **blockSize** – - Returned maximum block size that can achieve the maximum occupancy
- **func** – - Kernel for which launch configuration is calculated
- **blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize** – - A function that calculates how much per-block dynamic shared memory `func` uses based on the block size
- **dynamicSMemSize** – - Dynamic shared memory usage intended, in bytes
- **blockSizeLimit** – - The maximum block size `func` is designed to handle
- **flags** – - Options

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuOccupancyMaxPotentialClusterSize**(int *clusterSize, *CUfunction* func, const *CUlaunchConfig* *config)

Given the kernel function (`func`) and launch configuration (`config`), return the maximum cluster size in `*clusterSize`.

The cluster dimensions in `config` are ignored. If func has a required cluster size set (see ::cudaFuncGetAttributes / *cuFuncGetAttribute*),`*clusterSize` will reflect the required cluster size.

By default this function will always return a value that's portable on future hardware. A higher value may be returned if the kernel function allows non-portable cluster sizes.

This function will respect the compile time launch bounds.

Note that the API can also be used with context-less kernel *CUkernel* by querying the handle using *cuLibraryGetKernel()* and then passing it to the API by casting to *CUfunction*. Here, the context to use for calculations will either be taken from the specified stream `config->hStream` or the current context in case of NULL stream.

See also:

::cudaFuncGetAttributes, *cuFuncGetAttribute*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`clusterSize`** – - Returned maximum cluster size that can be launched for the given kernel function and launch configuration
- **`func`** – - Kernel function for which maximum cluster size is calculated
- **`config`** – - Launch configuration for the given kernel function

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

6.32. OpenGL Interoperability

This section describes the OpenGL interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Note that mapping of OpenGL resources is performed with the graphics API agnostic, resource mapping interface described in *Graphics Interoperability*.

6.32.1. OpenGL Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated OpenGL interoperability functionality.

Enumerations

CUGLmap_flags

Flags to map or unmap a resource.

Functions

CUresult *cuGLCtxCreate*(CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int Flags, CUdevice device)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with OpenGL.

CUresult *cuGLInit*(void)
Initializes OpenGL interoperability.

CUresult *cuGLMapBufferObject*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer)
Maps an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer, CUstream hStream)
Maps an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGLRegisterBufferObject*(GLuint buffer)
Registers an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags*(GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)
Set the map flags for an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGLUnmapBufferObject*(GLuint buffer)
Unmaps an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync*(GLuint buffer, CUstream hStream)
Unmaps an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGLUnregisterBufferObject*(GLuint buffer)
Unregister an OpenGL buffer object.

6.32.1.1 Enumerations

enum **CUGLmap_flags**

Flags to map or unmap a resource.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE** = 0x00

enumerator **CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY** = 0x01

enumerator **CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD** = 0x02

6.32.1.2 Functions

CUresult **cuGLCtxCreate**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, unsigned int Flags, *CUdevice* device)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with OpenGL.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 5.0.

This function is deprecated and should no longer be used. It is no longer necessary to associate a CUDA context with an OpenGL context in order to achieve maximum interoperability performance.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, *cuGLInit*, cuGLMapBufferObject, *cuGLRegisterBufferObject*, *cuGLUnmapBufferObject*, *cuGLUnregisterBufferObject*, cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync, *cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync*, *cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags*, *cuWGLGetDevice*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned CUDA context
- **Flags** – - Options for CUDA context creation
- **device** – - Device on which to create the context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuGLInit**(void)

Initializes OpenGL interoperability.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Initializes OpenGL interoperability. This function is deprecated and calling it is no longer required. It may fail if the needed OpenGL driver facilities are not available.

See also:

cuGLMapBufferObject, *cuGLRegisterBufferObject*, *cuGLUnmapBufferObject*, *cuGLUnregisterBufferObject*, cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync, *cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync*, *cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags*, *cuWGLGetDevice*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuGLMapBufferObject**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer)

Maps an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Maps the buffer object specified by `buffer` into the address space of the current CUDA context and returns in `*dptr` and `*size` the base pointer and size of the resulting mapping.

There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called. This must be the same context, or a member of the same shareGroup, as the context that was bound when the buffer was registered.

All streams in the current CUDA context are synchronized with the current GL context.

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`dptr`** – - Returned mapped base pointer
- **`size`** – - Returned size of mapping
- **`buffer`** – - The name of the buffer object to map

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*

CUresult **`cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync`**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer, *CUstream* hStream)

Maps an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Maps the buffer object specified by `buffer` into the address space of the current CUDA context and returns in `*dptr` and `*size` the base pointer and size of the resulting mapping.

There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called. This must be the same context, or a member of the same shareGroup, as the context that was bound when the buffer was registered.

Stream `hStream` in the current CUDA context is synchronized with the current GL context.

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dptr** – - Returned mapped base pointer
- **size** – - Returned size of mapping
- **buffer** – - The name of the buffer object to map
- **hStream** – - Stream to synchronize

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED*

CUresult **cuGLRegisterBufferObject**(GLuint buffer)

Registers an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Registers the buffer object specified by `buffer` for access by CUDA. This function must be called before CUDA can map the buffer object. There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called, and the buffer name is resolved by that context.

See also:

cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

buffer – - The name of the buffer object to register.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*

CUresult **cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags**(GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)

Set the map flags for an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Sets the map flags for the buffer object specified by `buffer`.

Changes to `Flags` will take effect the next time `buffer` is mapped. The `Flags` argument may be any of the following:

- CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA kernels. This is the default value.

- CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not write to this resource.
- CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD: Specifies that CUDA kernels which access this resource will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

If `buffer` has not been registered for use with CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* is returned. If `buffer` is presently mapped for access by CUDA, then *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED* is returned.

There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called. This must be the same context, or a member of the same shareGroup, as the context that was bound when the buffer was registered.

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`buffer`** – - Buffer object to unmap
- **`Flags`** – - Map flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **`cuGLUnmapBufferObject`**(GLuint buffer)

Unmaps an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Unmaps the buffer object specified by `buffer` for access by CUDA.

There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called. This must be the same context, or a member of the same shareGroup, as the context that was bound when the buffer was registered.

All streams in the current CUDA context are synchronized with the current GL context.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnmapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters
buffer – - Buffer object to unmap

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync**(GLuint buffer, *CUstream* hStream)

Unmaps an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Unmaps the buffer object specified by `buffer` for access by CUDA.

There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called. This must be the same context, or a member of the same shareGroup, as the context that was bound when the buffer was registered.

Stream `hStream` in the current CUDA context is synchronized with the current GL context.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnmapResources

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **buffer** – - Name of the buffer object to unmap
- **hStream** – - Stream to synchronize

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuGLUnregisterBufferObject**(GLuint buffer)

Unregister an OpenGL buffer object.

Deprecated:

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Unregisters the buffer object specified by `buffer`. This releases any resources associated with the registered buffer. After this call, the buffer may no longer be mapped for access by CUDA.

There must be a valid OpenGL context bound to the current thread when this function is called. This must be the same context, or a member of the same shareGroup, as the context that was bound when the buffer was registered.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

buffer – - Name of the buffer object to unregister

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

Enumerations

CUGLDeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to an OpenGL device.

Functions

CUresult *cuGLGetDevices*(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, CUGLDeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices associated with the current OpenGL context.

CUresult *cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)

Registers an OpenGL buffer object.

CUresult *cuGraphicsGLRegisterImage*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, GLuint image, GLenum target, unsigned int Flags)

Register an OpenGL texture or renderbuffer object.

CUresult *cuWGLGetDevice*(CUdevice *pDevice, HGPUNV hGpu)

Gets the CUDA device associated with hGpu.

APIs

OpenGL Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated OpenGL interoperability functionality.

Typedefs

HGPUNV

6.32.2. Enumerations

enum **CUGLDeviceList**

CUDA devices corresponding to an OpenGL device.

Values:

enumerator **CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_ALL** = 0x01

The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by the current OpenGL context.

enumerator **CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME** = 0x02

The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by the current OpenGL context in its currently rendering frame.

enumerator **CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME** = 0x03

The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by the current OpenGL context in the next frame.

6.32.3. Functions

CUresult **cuGLGetDevices**(unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, *CUdevice* *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, *CUGLDeviceList* deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices associated with the current OpenGL context.

Returns in `*pCudaDeviceCount` the number of CUDA-compatible devices corresponding to the current OpenGL context. Also returns in `*pCudaDevices` at most cudaDeviceCount of the CUDA-compatible devices corresponding to the current OpenGL context. If any of the GPUs being used by the current OpenGL context are not CUDA capable then the call will return CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE.

The `deviceList` argument may be any of the following:

- *CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_ALL*: Query all devices used by the current OpenGL context.
- *CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME*: Query the devices used by the current OpenGL context to render the current frame (in SLI).
- *CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME*: Query the devices used by the current OpenGL context to render the next frame (in SLI). Note that this is a prediction, it can't be guaranteed that this is correct in all cases.

See also:

cuWGLGetDevice, ::cudaGLGetDevices

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaDeviceCount** – - Returned number of CUDA devices.

- **pCudaDevices** – - Returned CUDA devices.
- **cudaDeviceCount** – - The size of the output device array pCudaDevices.
- **deviceList** – - The set of devices to return.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_GRAPHICS_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM*

CUresult **cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)

Registers an OpenGL buffer object.

Registers the buffer object specified by `buffer` for access by CUDA. A handle to the registered object is returned as `pCudaResource`. The register flags `Flags` specify the intended usage, as follows:

- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA. This is the default value.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_READ_ONLY: Specifies that CUDA will not write to this resource.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD: Specifies that CUDA will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer, ::cudaGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaResource** – - Pointer to the returned object handle
- **buffer** – - name of buffer object to be registered
- **Flags** – - Register flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM*

CUresult **cuGraphicsGLRegisterImage**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, GLuint image, GLenum target, unsigned int Flags)

Register an OpenGL texture or renderbuffer object.

Registers the texture or renderbuffer object specified by `image` for access by CUDA.

A handle to the registered object is returned as `pCudaResource`.

`target` must match the type of the object, and must be one of ::GL_TEXTURE_2D, ::GL_TEXTURE_RECTANGLE, ::GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, ::GL_TEXTURE_3D, ::GL_TEXTURE_2D_ARRAY, or ::GL_RENDERBUFFER.

The register flags `Flags` specify the intended usage, as follows:

- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA. This is the default value.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_READ_ONLY: Specifies that CUDA will not write to this resource.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD: Specifies that CUDA will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_SURFACE_LDST: Specifies that CUDA will bind this resource to a surface reference.
- CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_TEXTURE_GATHER: Specifies that CUDA will perform texture gather operations on this resource.

The following image formats are supported. For brevity's sake, the list is abbreviated. For ex., {GL_R, GL_RG} X {8, 16} would expand to the following 4 formats {GL_R8, GL_R16, GL_RG8, GL_RG16} :

- GL_RED, GL_RG, GL_RGBA, GL_LUMINANCE, GL_ALPHA, GL_LUMINANCE_ALPHA, GL_INTENSITY
- {GL_R, GL_RG, GL_RGBA} X {8, 16, 16F, 32F, 8UI, 16UI, 32UI, 8I, 16I, 32I}
- {GL_LUMINANCE, GL_ALPHA, GL_LUMINANCE_ALPHA, GL_INTENSITY} X {8, 16, 16F_ARB, 32F_ARB, 8UI_EXT, 16UI_EXT, 32UI_EXT, 8I_EXT, 16I_EXT, 32I_EXT}

The following image classes are currently disallowed:

- Textures with borders
- Multisampled renderbuffers

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, ::cudaGraphicsGLRegisterImage

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`pCudaResource`** – - Pointer to the returned object handle
- **`image`** – - name of texture or renderbuffer object to be registered
- **`target`** – - Identifies the type of object specified by `image`

- **Flags** – - Register flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM*

CUresult **cuWGLGetDevice**(*CUdevice* *pDevice, *HGPUNV* hGpu)

Gets the CUDA device associated with hGpu.

Returns in `*pDevice` the CUDA device associated with a `hGpu`, if applicable.

See also:

cuGLMapBufferObject, *cuGLRegisterBufferObject*, *cuGLUnmapBufferObject*, *cuGLUnregisterBufferObject*, *cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync*, *cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags*, ::cudaWGLGetDevice

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pDevice** – - Device associated with hGpu
- **hGpu** – - Handle to a GPU, as queried via ::WGL_NV_gpu_affinity()

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.32.4. Typedefs

typedef void ***HGPUNV**

6.33. Peer Context Memory Access

This section describes the direct peer context memory access functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuCtxDisablePeerAccess*(CUcontext peerContext)
Disables direct access to memory allocations in a peer context and unregisters any registered allocations.

CUresult *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess*(CUcontext peerContext, unsigned int Flags)
Enables direct access to memory allocations in a peer context.

CUresult *cuDeviceCanAccessPeer*(int *canAccessPeer, CUdevice dev, CUdevice peerDev)
Queries if a device may directly access a peer device's memory.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetP2PAtomicCapabilities*(unsigned int *capabilities, const CUatomicOperation *operations, unsigned int count, CUdevice srcDevice, CUdevice dstDevice)
Queries details about atomic operations supported between two devices.

CUresult *cuDeviceGetP2PAttribute*(int *value, CUdevice_P2PAttribute attrib, CUdevice srcDevice, CUdevice dstDevice)
Queries attributes of the link between two devices.

6.33.1. Functions

CUresult **cuCtxDisablePeerAccess**(*CUcontext* peerContext)

Disables direct access to memory allocations in a peer context and unregisters any registered allocations.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_NOT_ENABLED* if direct peer access has not yet been enabled from `peerContext` to the current context.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* if there is no current context, or if `peerContext` is not a valid context.

See also:

cuDeviceCanAccessPeer, *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess*, ::cudaDeviceDisablePeerAccess

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters
`peerContext` – - Peer context to disable direct access to

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_NOT_ENABLED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuCtxEnablePeerAccess**(*CUcontext* peerContext, unsigned int Flags)

Enables direct access to memory allocations in a peer context.

If both the current context and `peerContext` are on devices which support unified addressing (as may be queried using *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_ADDRESSING*) and same major compute capability, then on success all allocations from `peerContext` will immediately be accessible by the current context. See *Unified Addressing* for additional details.

Note that access granted by this call is unidirectional and that in order to access memory from the current context in `peerContext`, a separate symmetric call to *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess()* is required.

Note that there are both device-wide and system-wide limitations per system configuration, as noted in the CUDA Programming Guide under the section “Peer-to-Peer Memory Access”.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_UNSUPPORTED* if *cuDeviceCanAccessPeer()* indicates that the *CUdevice* of the current context cannot directly access memory from the *CUdevice* of `peerContext`.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_ALREADY_ENABLED* if direct access of `peerContext` from the current context has already been enabled.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_TOO_MANY_PEERS* if direct peer access is not possible because hardware resources required for peer access have been exhausted.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* if there is no current context, `peerContext` is not a valid context, or if the current context is `peerContext`.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if `Flags` is not 0.

See also:

cuDeviceCanAccessPeer, *cuCtxDisablePeerAccess*, ::cudaDeviceEnablePeerAccess

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **peerContext** – - Peer context to enable direct access to from the current context
- **Flags** – - Reserved for future use and must be set to 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_ALREADY_ENABLED*, *CUDA_ERROR_TOO_MANY_PEERS*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_UNSUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuDeviceCanAccessPeer**(int *canAccessPeer, *CUdevice* dev, *CUdevice* peerDev)

Queries if a device may directly access a peer device’s memory.

Returns in `*canAccessPeer` a value of 1 if contexts on `dev` are capable of directly accessing memory from contexts on `peerDev` and 0 otherwise. If direct access of `peerDev` from `dev` is possible, then access may be enabled on two specific contexts by calling *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess()*.

See also:

cuCtxEnablePeerAccess, *cuCtxDisablePeerAccess*, ::cudaDeviceCanAccessPeer

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **canAccessPeer** – - Returned access capability
- **dev** – - Device from which allocations on peerDev are to be directly accessed.
- **peerDev** – - Device on which the allocations to be directly accessed by dev reside.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetP2PAtomicCapabilities**(unsigned int *capabilities, const *CUatomicOperation* *operations, unsigned int count, *CUdevice* srcDevice, *CUdevice* dstDevice)

Queries details about atomic operations supported between two devices.

Returns in `*capabilities` the details about requested atomic `*operations` over the the link between `srcDevice` and `dstDevice`. The allocated size of `*operations` and `*capabilities` must be `count`.

For each *CUatomicOperation* in `*operations`, the corresponding result in `*capabilities` will be a bitmask indicating which of *CUatomicOperationCapability* the link supports natively.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE* if `srcDevice` or `dstDevice` are not valid or if they represent the same device.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if `*capabilities` or `*operations` is NULL, if `count` is 0, or if any of `*operations` is not valid.

See also:

cuDeviceGetP2PAttribute, ::cudaDeviceGetP2PAttribute, ::cudaDeviceGetP2PAtomicCapabilities

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **capabilities** – - Returned capability details of each requested operation
- **operations** – - Requested operations
- **count** – - Count of requested operations and size of capabilities
- **srcDevice** – - The source device of the target link
- **dstDevice** – - The destination device of the target link

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuDeviceGetP2PAttribute**(int *value, *CUdevice_P2PAttribute* attrib, *CUdevice* srcDevice, *CUdevice* dstDevice)

Queries attributes of the link between two devices.

Returns in *value the value of the requested attribute attrib of the link between srcDevice and dstDevice. The supported attributes are:

- *CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_PERFORMANCE_RANK*: A relative value indicating the performance of the link between two devices.
- *CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_SUPPORTED* P2P: 1 if P2P Access is enable.
- *CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED*: 1 if all CUDA-valid atomic operations over the link are supported.
- *CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED*: 1 if cudaArray can be accessed over the link.
- *CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ONLY_PARTIAL_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED*: 1 if some CUDA-valid atomic operations over the link are supported. Information about specific operations can be retrieved with *cuDeviceGetP2PAtomicCapabilities*.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE* if srcDevice or dstDevice are not valid or if they represent the same device.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if attrib is not valid or if value is a null pointer.

See also:

cuCtxEnablePeerAccess, *cuCtxDisablePeerAccess*, *cuDeviceCanAccessPeer*, *cuDeviceGetP2PAtomicCapabilities*, ::cudaDeviceGetP2PAttribute

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **value** – - Returned value of the requested attribute
- **attrib** – - The requested attribute of the link between srcDevice and dstDevice.
- **srcDevice** – - The source device of the target link.
- **dstDevice** – - The destination device of the target link.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.34. Primary Context Management

This section describes the primary context management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

The primary context is unique per device and shared with the CUDA runtime API. These functions allow integration with other libraries using CUDA.

Functions

CUresult *cuDevicePrimaryCtxGetState*(CUdevice dev, unsigned int *flags, int *active)
Get the state of the primary context.

CUresult *cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease*(CUdevice dev)
Release the primary context on the GPU.

CUresult *cuDevicePrimaryCtxReset*(CUdevice dev)
Destroy all allocations and reset all state on the primary context.

CUresult *cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain*(CUcontext *pctx, CUdevice dev)
Retain the primary context on the GPU.

CUresult *cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags*(CUdevice dev, unsigned int flags)
Set flags for the primary context.

6.34.1. Functions

CUresult **cuDevicePrimaryCtxGetState**(*CUdevice* dev, unsigned int *flags, int *active)

Get the state of the primary context.

Returns in `*flags` the flags for the primary context of `dev`, and in `*active` whether it is active. See cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags for flag values.

See also:

cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxSetFlags*, ::cudaGetDeviceFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dev** – - Device to get primary context flags for
- **flags** – - Pointer to store flags
- **active** – - Pointer to store context state; 0 = inactive, 1 = active

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease**(*CUdevice* dev)

Release the primary context on the GPU.

Releases the primary context interop on the device. A retained context should always be released once the user is done using it. The context is automatically reset once the last reference to it is released. This behavior is different when the primary context was retained by the CUDA runtime from CUDA 4.0 and earlier. In this case, the primary context remains always active.

Releasing a primary context that has not been previously retained will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*.

Please note that unlike cuCtxDestroy() this method does not pop the context from stack in any circumstances.

See also:

cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain, cuCtxDestroy, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

dev – - Device which primary context is released

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuDevicePrimaryCtxReset**(*CUdevice* dev)

Destroy all allocations and reset all state on the primary context.

Explicitly destroys and cleans up all resources associated with the current device in the current process.

Note that it is responsibility of the calling function to ensure that no other module in the process is using the device any more. For that reason it is recommended to use cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease() in most cases. However it is safe for other modules to call cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease() even after resetting the device. Resetting the primary context does not release it, an application that has retained the primary context should explicitly release its usage.

See also:

cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain, cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*, ::cudaDeviceReset

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

dev – - Device for which primary context is destroyed

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_PRIMARY_CONTEXT_ACTIVE*

CUresult **cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain**(*CUcontext* *pctx, *CUdevice* dev)

Retain the primary context on the GPU.

Retains the primary context on the device. Once the user successfully retains the primary context, the primary context will be active and available to the user until the user releases it with cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease() or resets it with cuDevicePrimaryCtxReset(). Unlike cuCtxCreate() the newly retained context is not pushed onto the stack.

Retaining the primary context for the first time will fail with *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN* if the compute mode of the device is *CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED*. The function *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* can be used with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_MODE* to determine the compute mode of the device. The *nvidia-smi* tool can be used to set the compute mode for devices. Documentation for *nvidia-smi* can be obtained by passing a -h option to it.

Please note that the primary context always supports pinned allocations. Other flags can be specified by cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags().

See also:

cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease, cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags, cuCtxCreate, *cuCtxGetApiVersion*, *cuCtxGetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxGetDevice*, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxGetLimit*, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, *cuCtxSetCacheConfig*, *cuCtxSetLimit*, *cuCtxSynchronize*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pctx** – - Returned context handle of the new context
- **dev** – - Device for which primary context is requested

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN*

CUresult **cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags**(*CUdevice* dev, unsigned int flags)

Set flags for the primary context.

Sets the flags for the primary context on the device overwriting perviously set ones.

The three LSBs of the `flags` parameter can be used to control how the OS thread, which owns the CUDA context at the time of an API call, interacts with the OS scheduler when waiting for results from the GPU. Only one of the scheduling flags can be set when creating a context.

- *CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN*: Instruct CUDA to actively spin when waiting for results from the GPU. This can decrease latency when waiting for the GPU, but may lower the performance of CPU threads if they are performing work in parallel with the CUDA thread.
- *CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD*: Instruct CUDA to yield its thread when waiting for results from the GPU. This can increase latency when waiting for the GPU, but can increase the performance of CPU threads performing work in parallel with the GPU.
- *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC*: Instruct CUDA to block the CPU thread on a synchronization primitive when waiting for the GPU to finish work.
- *CU_CTX_BLOCKING_SYNC*: Instruct CUDA to block the CPU thread on a synchronization primitive when waiting for the GPU to finish work. **Deprecated:** This flag was deprecated as of CUDA 4.0 and was replaced with *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC*.
- *CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO*: The default value if the `flags` parameter is zero, uses a heuristic based on the number of active CUDA contexts in the process *C* and the number of logical

processors in the system *P*. If *C* > *P*, then CUDA will yield to other OS threads when waiting for the GPU (*CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD*), otherwise CUDA will not yield while waiting for results and actively spin on the processor (*CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN*). Additionally, on Tegra devices, *CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO* uses a heuristic based on the power profile of the platform and may choose *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC* for low-powered devices.

- *CU_CTX_LMEM_RESIZE_TO_MAX*: Instruct CUDA to not reduce local memory after resizing local memory for a kernel. This can prevent thrashing by local memory allocations when launching many kernels with high local memory usage at the cost of potentially increased memory usage. **Deprecated:** This flag is deprecated and the behavior enabled by this flag is now the default and cannot be disabled.
- *CU_CTX_COREDUMP_ENABLE*: If GPU coredumps have not been enabled globally with *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* or environment variables, this flag can be set during context creation to instruct CUDA to create a coredump if this context raises an exception during execution. These environment variables are described in the CUDA-GDB user guide under the "GPU core dump support" section. The initial settings will be taken from the global settings at the time of context creation. The other settings that control coredump output can be modified by calling *cuCoredumpSetAttribute* from the created context after it becomes current.
- *CU_CTX_USER_COREDUMP_ENABLE*: If user-triggered GPU coredumps have not been enabled globally with *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* or environment variables, this flag can be set during context creation to instruct CUDA to create a coredump if data is written to a certain pipe that is present in the OS space. These environment variables are described in the CUDA-GDB user guide under the "GPU core dump support" section. It is important to note that the pipe name *must* be set with *cuCoredumpSetAttributeGlobal* before creating the context if this flag is used. Setting this flag implies that *CU_CTX_COREDUMP_ENABLE* is set. The initial settings will be taken from the global settings at the time of context creation. The other settings that control coredump output can be modified by calling *cuCoredumpSetAttribute* from the created context after it becomes current.
- *CU_CTX_SYNC_MEMOPS*: Ensures that synchronous memory operations initiated on this context will always synchronize. See further documentation in the section titled "API Synchronization behavior" to learn more about cases when synchronous memory operations can exhibit asynchronous behavior.

See also:

cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain, *cuDevicePrimaryCtxGetState*, cuCtxCreate, *cuCtxGetFlags*, *cuCtxSetFlags*, ::cudaSetDeviceFlags

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dev** – - Device for which the primary context flags are set
- **flags** – - New flags for the device

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

6.35. Profiler Control

This section describes the profiler control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuProfilerStart*(void)
Enable profiling.

CUresult *cuProfilerStop*(void)
Disable profiling.

6.35.1. Functions

CUresult **cuProfilerStart**(void)

Enable profiling.

Enables profile collection by the active profiling tool for the current context. If profiling is already enabled, then *cuProfilerStart()* has no effect.

cuProfilerStart and cuProfilerStop APIs are used to programmatically control the profiling granularity by allowing profiling to be done only on selective pieces of code.

See also:

cuProfilerInitialize, *cuProfilerStop*, ::cudaProfilerStart

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

CUresult **cuProfilerStop**(void)

Disable profiling.

Disables profile collection by the active profiling tool for the current context. If profiling is already disabled, then *cuProfilerStop()* has no effect.

cuProfilerStart and cuProfilerStop APIs are used to programmatically control the profiling granularity by allowing profiling to be done only on selective pieces of code.

See also:

cuProfilerInitialize, *cuProfilerStart*, ::cudaProfilerStop

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*

6.36. Profiler Control [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the profiler control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuProfilerInitialize*(const char *configFile, const char *outputFile, CUoutput_mode outputMode)
Initialize the profiling.

6.36.1. Functions

CUresult **cuProfilerInitialize**(const char *configFile, const char *outputFile, CUoutput_mode outputMode)

Initialize the profiling.

Deprecated:

Note that this function is deprecated and should not be used. Starting with CUDA 12.0, it always returns error code *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*.

Using this API user can initialize the CUDA profiler by specifying the configuration file, output file and output file format. This API is generally used to profile different set of counters by looping the kernel launch. The `configFile` parameter can be used to select profiling options including profiler counters. Refer to the “Compute Command Line Profiler User Guide” for supported profiler options and counters.

Limitation: The CUDA profiler cannot be initialized with this API if another profiling tool is already active, as indicated by the *CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_DISABLED* return code.

Typical usage of the profiling APIs is as follows:

for each set of counters/options

{ *cuProfilerInitialize()* ; //Initialize profiling, set the counters or options in the config file

... *cuProfilerStart()* ;

// code to be profiled *cuProfilerStop()* ;

... *cuProfilerStart()* ;

// code to be profiled *cuProfilerStop()* ;

...

}

See also:

cuProfilerStart, *cuProfilerStop*,

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **configFile** – - Name of the config file that lists the counters/options for profiling.
- **outputFile** – - Name of the outputFile where the profiling results will be stored.
- **outputMode** – - outputMode, can be CU_OUT_KEY_VALUE_PAIR or CU_OUT_CSV.

Returns

CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED

6.37. Stream Management

This section describes the stream management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Enumerations

CUgraphRecaptureStatus

Functions

CUresult *cuStreamAddCallback*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCallback callback, void *userData, unsigned int flags)
Add a callback to a compute stream.

CUresult *cuStreamAttachMemAsync*(CUstream hStream, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t length, unsigned int flags)
Attach memory to a stream asynchronously.

CUresult *cuStreamBeginCapture*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureMode mode)
Begins graph capture on a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamBeginCaptureToCig*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCigCaptureParams *streamCigCaptureParams)
Begins capture to CIG on a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamBeginCaptureToGraph*(CUstream hStream, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, const CUgraphEdgeData *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, CUstreamCaptureMode mode)
Begins graph capture on a stream to an existing graph.

CUresult *cuStreamBeginRecaptureToGraph*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureMode mode, CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphRecaptureCallback callbackFunc, void *userData)
Begin graph capture on a stream to an existing graph.

CUresult *cuStreamCopyAttributes*(CUstream dst, CUstream src)
Copies attributes from source stream to destination stream.

CUresult *cuStreamCreate*(CUstream *phStream, unsigned int Flags)
Create a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*(CUstream *phStream, unsigned int flags, int priority)
Create a stream with the given priority.

CUresult *cuStreamDestroy*(CUstream hStream)
Destroys a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamEndCapture*(CUstream hStream, CUgraph *phGraph)
Ends capture on a stream, returning the captured graph.

CUresult *cuStreamEndCaptureToCig*(CUstream hStream)
Ends CIG capture on a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamGetAttribute*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamAttrID attr, CUstreamAttrValue *value_out)
Queries stream attribute.

CUresult *cuStreamGetCaptureInfo*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureStatus *captureStatus_out, cuuint64_t *id_out, CUgraph *graph_out, const CUgraphNode **dependencies_out, const CUgraphEdgeData **edgeData_out, size_t *numDependencies_out)
Query a stream's capture state.

CUresult *cuStreamGetCtx*(CUstream hStream, CUcontext *pctx)
Query the context associated with a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamGetCtx_v2*(CUstream hStream, CUcontext *pCtx, CUgreenCtx *pGreenCtx)
Query the contexts associated with a stream.

CUresult *cuStreamGetDevice*(CUstream hStream, CUdevice *device)
Returns the device handle of the stream.

CUresult *cuStreamGetFlags*(CUstream hStream, unsigned int *flags)
Query the flags of a given stream.

CUresult *cuStreamGetId*(CUstream hStream, unsigned long long *streamId)
Returns the unique Id associated with the stream handle supplied.

CUresult *cuStreamGetPriority*(CUstream hStream, int *priority)
Query the priority of a given stream.

CUresult *cuStreamIsCapturing*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureStatus *captureStatus)
Returns a stream's capture status.

CUresult *cuStreamQuery*(CUstream hStream)
Determine status of a compute stream.

CUresult *cuStreamSetAttribute*(CUstream hStream, CUstreamAttrID attr, const CUstreamAttrValue *value)
Sets stream attribute.

CUresult *cuStreamSynchronize*(CUstream hStream)
Wait until a stream's tasks are completed.

CUresult *cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies*(CUstream hStream, CUgraphNode *dependencies, const CUgraphEdgeData *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, unsigned int flags)
Update the set of dependencies in a capturing stream.

CUresult *cuStreamWaitEvent*(CUstream hStream, CUevent hEvent, unsigned int Flags)
Make a compute stream wait on an event.

CUresult *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*(CUstreamCaptureMode *mode)
Swaps the stream capture interaction mode for a thread.

Typedefs

CUgraphRecaptureCallback
Callback function invoked when node parameter mismatches are detected while recapturing to an existing graph.

6.37.1. Enumerations

enum **CUgraphRecaptureStatus**

Values:

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_RECAPTURE_ELIGIBLE_FOR_UPDATE** = 0
Node is eligible for update in an instantiated graph.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_RECAPTURE_INELIGIBLE_FOR_UPDATE** = 1
Parameter changes in the node cannot be applied to an instantiated graph.

enumerator **CU_GRAPH_RECAPTURE_ERROR** = 2
Error while attempting to recapture the node.

The recapture will be ended regardless of the return value from the callback.

6.37.2. Functions

CUresult **cuStreamAddCallback**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamCallback* callback, void *userData, unsigned int flags)

Add a callback to a compute stream.

Adds a callback to be called on the host after all currently enqueued items in the stream have completed. For each cuStreamAddCallback call, the callback will be executed exactly once. The callback will block later work in the stream until it is finished.

The callback may be passed *CUDA_SUCCESS* or an error code. In the event of a device error, all subsequently executed callbacks will receive an appropriate *CUresult*.

Callbacks must not make any CUDA API calls. Attempting to use a CUDA API will result in *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*. Callbacks must not perform any synchronization that may depend on outstanding device work or other callbacks that are not mandated to run earlier. Callbacks without a mandated order (in independent streams) execute in undefined order and may be serialized.

For the purposes of Unified Memory, callback execution makes a number of guarantees:

- The callback stream is considered idle for the duration of the callback. Thus, for example, a callback may always use memory attached to the callback stream.
- The start of execution of a callback has the same effect as synchronizing an event recorded in the same stream immediately prior to the callback. It thus synchronizes streams which have been "joined" prior to the callback.
- Adding device work to any stream does not have the effect of making the stream active until all preceding host functions and stream callbacks have executed. Thus, for example, a callback might use global attached memory even if work has been added to another stream, if the work has been ordered behind the callback with an event.
- Completion of a callback does not cause a stream to become active except as described above. The callback stream will remain idle if no device work follows the callback, and will remain idle across consecutive callbacks without device work in between. Thus, for example, stream synchronization can be done by signaling from a callback at the end of the stream.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuStreamDestroy, *cuMemAllocManaged*, *cuStreamAttachMemAsync*, *cuLaunchHostFunc*, ::cudaStreamAddCallback

---

Note: This function is slated for eventual deprecation and removal. If you do not require the callback to execute in case of a device error, consider using *cuLaunchHostFunc*. Additionally, this function is not supported with cuStreamBeginCapture and *cuStreamEndCapture*, unlike *cuLaunchHostFunc*.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`hStream`** – - Stream to add callback to
- **`callback`** – - The function to call once preceding stream operations are complete
- **`userData`** – - User specified data to be passed to the callback function
- **`flags`** – - Reserved for future use, must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*,

CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamAttachMemAsync**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUdeviceptr* dptr, size_t length, unsigned int flags)

Attach memory to a stream asynchronously.

Enqueues an operation in `hStream` to specify stream association of `length` bytes of memory starting from `dptr`. This function is a stream-ordered operation, meaning that it is dependent on, and will only take effect when, previous work in stream has completed. Any previous association is automatically replaced.

`dptr` must point to one of the following types of memories:

- managed memory declared using the **managed** keyword or allocated with *cuMemAllocManaged*.
- a valid host-accessible region of system-allocated pageable memory. This type of memory may only be specified if the device associated with the stream reports a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*.

For managed allocations, `length` must be either zero or the entire allocation's size. Both indicate that the entire allocation's stream association is being changed. Currently, it is not possible to change stream association for a portion of a managed allocation.

For pageable host allocations, `length` must be non-zero.

The stream association is specified using `flags` which must be one of *CUmemAttach_flags*. If the *CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL* flag is specified, the memory can be accessed by any stream on any device. If the *CU_MEM_ATTACH_HOST* flag is specified, the program makes a guarantee that it won't access the memory on the device from any stream on a device that has a zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. If the *CU_MEM_ATTACH_SINGLE* flag is specified and `hStream` is associated with a device that has a zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*, the program makes a guarantee that it will only access the memory on the device from `hStream`. It is illegal to attach singly to the NULL stream, because the NULL stream is a virtual global stream and not a specific stream. An error will be returned in this case.

When memory is associated with a single stream, the Unified Memory system will allow CPU access to this memory region so long as all operations in `hStream` have completed, regardless of whether other streams are active. In effect, this constrains exclusive ownership of the managed memory region by an active GPU to per-stream activity instead of whole-GPU activity.

Accessing memory on the device from streams that are not associated with it will produce undefined results. No error checking is performed by the Unified Memory system to ensure that kernels launched into other streams do not access this region.

It is a program's responsibility to order calls to *cuStreamAttachMemAsync* via events, synchronization or other means to ensure legal access to memory at all times. Data visibility and coherency will be changed appropriately for all kernels which follow a stream-association change.

If `hStream` is destroyed while data is associated with it, the association is removed and the association reverts to the default visibility of the allocation as specified at *cuMemAllocManaged*. For **managed** variables, the default association is always *CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL*. Note that destroying a stream is an asynchronous operation, and as a result, the change to default association won't happen until all work in the stream has completed.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuStreamDestroy, *cuMemAllocManaged*, ::cudaStreamAttachMemAsync

---

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream in which to enqueue the attach operation
- **dptr** – - Pointer to memory (must be a pointer to managed memory or to a valid host-accessible region of system-allocated pageable memory)
- **length** – - Length of memory
- **flags** – - Must be one of *CUmemAttach_flags*

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamBeginCapture**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamCaptureMode* mode)

Begins graph capture on a stream.

Begin graph capture on `hStream`. When a stream is in capture mode, all operations pushed into the stream will not be executed, but will instead be captured into a graph, which will be returned via *cuStreamEndCapture*. Capture may not be initiated if `stream` is CU_STREAM_LEGACY. Capture must be ended on the same stream in which it was initiated, and it may only be initiated if the stream is not already in capture mode. The capture mode may be queried via *cuStreamIsCapturing*. A unique id representing the capture sequence may be queried via cuStreamGetCaptureInfo.

If `mode` is not CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED, *cuStreamEndCapture* must be called on this stream from the same thread.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamIsCapturing*, *cuStreamEndCapture*, *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*

Note: Kernels captured using this API must not use texture and surface references. Reading or writing through any texture or surface reference is undefined behavior. This restriction does not apply to texture and surface objects.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream in which to initiate capture
- **mode** – - Controls the interaction of this capture sequence with other API calls that are potentially unsafe. For more details see *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuStreamBeginCaptureToCig**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamCigCaptureParams* *streamCigCaptureParams)

Begins capture to CIG on a stream.

Support for CIG streams with D3D12 can be determined using *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_D3D12_CIG_STREAMS_SUPPORTED*. Likewise support for CIG streams with Vulkan can be determined using *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VULKAN_CIG_STREAMS_SUPPORTED*.

Begin CIG (CUDA in Graphics) capture on `hStream` for the graphics API as provided in `streamCigCaptureParams`. When a stream is in CIG capture mode, all operations pushed into the stream will not be executed, but will instead be captured into a graphics API command list/buffer. All kernel launches and memory copy/memory set operations on the CIG stream will be recorded. When the command list/buffer is executed by the graphics API, all the stream's operations will execute in order along with other graphics API commands in the command list/buffer.

CIG stream capture may not be initiated if `stream` is CU_STREAM_LEGACY. Capture must be ended on the same stream in which it was initiated, and it may only be initiated if the stream is not already in CIG capture mode.

The context must be also created in CIG mode previously, otherwise this operation will fail and *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* will be returned.

Data from the graphics client can be shared with CUDA via the `streamSharedData` in `streamCigCaptureParams`. The format of `sharedData` is dependent on the type of the graphics client. For D3D12, `sharedData` is an ID3D12CommandList object pointer. For Vulkan, `sharedData` is an internal NVIDIA handle obtained via vkGetCommandBufferInternalHandleNV from the VK_NV_internal_handle extension. A VkCommandBuffer cannot be passed directly. The command buffer must be in the recording state whenever kernels are launched on the stream. The command list/buffer provided must belong to a device corresponding to the CIG context's device, otherwise the behavior will be undefined.

The stream object may not be destroyed until its associated command list/buffer has finished executing on the GPU. The command buffer used for capture may not be submitted for execution before a call to cuStreamEndCaptureToCig is made on the associated stream.

Graphics resources to be accessed by work recorded on the CIG stream must use UAV/pipeline barriers on the command list/buffer prior to recording work that accesses them on the stream.

Resubmission of the same recorded command list/buffer is not allowed. Further more, care must be taken for the order of execution of the recorded CUDA work with regards to other CUDA work submitted under the same CIG context. Out-of-order execution can lead to device hangs or exceptions.

CIG capture mode operates similarly to `cuStreamBeginCapture` with the `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED` option. There are additional limitations to streams

in CIG capture mode. The following functions are not allowed for CIG streams whether directly or indirectly via a recorded graph launch: *cuLaunchHostFunc* *cuStreamAddCallback* *cuStreamSynchronize* cuStreamWaitValue32 cuStreamWaitValue64 cuStreamBatchMemOp cuStreamBeginCapture *cuStreamBeginCaptureToGraph* *cuMemAllocAsync* *cuMemFreeAsync*

See also:

cuStreamEndCaptureToCig, cuStreamBeginCapture, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream in which to initiate capture to CIG
- **streamCigCaptureParams** – - CIG capture parameters

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuStreamBeginCaptureToGraph**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUgraph* hGraph, const *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, const *CUgraphEdgeData* *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, *CUstreamCaptureMode* mode)

Begins graph capture on a stream to an existing graph.

Begin graph capture on `hStream`, placing new nodes into an existing graph. When a stream is in capture mode, all operations pushed into the stream will not be executed, but will instead be captured into `hGraph`. The graph will not be instantiable until the user calls *cuStreamEndCapture*.

Capture may not be initiated if `stream` is CU_STREAM_LEGACY. Capture must be ended on the same stream in which it was initiated, and it may only be initiated if the stream is not already in capture mode. The capture mode may be queried via *cuStreamIsCapturing*. A unique id representing the capture sequence may be queried via cuStreamGetCaptureInfo.

If `mode` is not CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED, *cuStreamEndCapture* must be called on this stream from the same thread.

See also:

cuStreamBeginCapture, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamIsCapturing*, *cuStreamEndCapture*, *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*, cuGraphAddNode

---

Note: Kernels captured using this API must not use texture and surface references. Reading or writing through any texture or surface reference is undefined behavior. This restriction does not apply to texture and surface objects.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream in which to initiate capture.
- **hGraph** – - Graph to capture into.
- **dependencies** – - Dependencies of the first node captured in the stream. Can be NULL if numDependencies is 0.
- **dependencyData** – - Optional array of data associated with each dependency.
- **numDependencies** – - Number of dependencies.
- **mode** – - Controls the interaction of this capture sequence with other API calls that are potentially unsafe. For more details see *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuStreamBeginRecaptureToGraph**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamCaptureMode* mode, *CUgraph* hGraph, *CUgraphRecaptureCallback* callbackFunc, void *userData)

Begin graph capture on a stream to an existing graph.

Begin graph capture on `hStream` to the existing `hGraph`. The node creation order while recapturing the graph must be identical to the original graph. The recapture will fail immediately for:

- Topology mismatches between the existing graph and the recaptured graph
- Parameter mismatches for memory allocation or free nodes

Any other node parameter mismatches during recapture can be configured to call the function provided in `callbackFunc`. The recapture will fail immediately if the callback returns anything other than CUDA_SUCCESS.

If the recapture fails for any reason, the `graph` will be in an undefined state and should be destroyed.

See cuStreamBeginCapture for additional detail on beginning the capture.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, cuStreamBeginCapture, *cuStreamIsCapturing*, *cuStreamEndCapture*, *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*

Note: Any user objects associated with `graph` will be released prior to the recapture.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream in which to initiate capture
- **mode** – - Controls the interaction of this capture sequence with other API calls that are potentially unsafe. For more details see *cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode*.
- **hGraph** – - Existing CUDA graph to be captured into
- **callbackFunc** – - Function that will be called for all parameter mismatches from the original graph
- **userData** – - A generic pointer to user data that is passed into the callback function

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUresult **cuStreamCopyAttributes**(*CUstream* dst, *CUstream* src)

Copies attributes from source stream to destination stream.

Copies attributes from source stream `src` to destination stream `dst`. Both streams must have the same context.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **dst** – **[out]** Destination stream
- **src** – **[in]** Source stream For list of attributes see CUstreamAttrID

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuStreamCreate**(*CUstream* *phStream, unsigned int Flags)

Create a stream.

Creates a stream and returns a handle in `phStream`. The `Flags` argument determines behaviors of the stream.

Valid values for `Flags` are:

- *CU_STREAM_DEFAULT*: Default stream creation flag.
- *CU_STREAM_NON_BLOCKING*: Specifies that work running in the created stream may run concurrently with work in stream 0 (the NULL stream), and that the created stream should perform no implicit synchronization with stream 0.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice* *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **phStream** – - Returned newly created stream
- **Flags** – - Parameters for stream creation

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* *CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuStreamCreateWithPriority**(*CUstream* *phStream, unsigned int flags, int priority)

Create a stream with the given priority.

Creates a stream with the specified priority and returns a handle in `phStream`. This affects the scheduling priority of work in the stream. Priorities provide a hint to preferentially run work with higher priority when possible, but do not preempt already-running work or provide any other functional guarantee on execution order.

`priority` follows a convention where lower numbers represent higher priorities. '0' represents default priority. The range of meaningful numerical priorities can be queried using *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*. If the specified priority is outside the numerical range returned by *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, it will automatically be clamped to the lowest or the highest number in the range.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamCreateWithPriority

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: Stream priorities are supported only on GPUs with compute capability 3.5 or higher.

Note: In the current implementation, only compute kernels launched in priority streams are affected by the stream's priority. Stream priorities have no effect on host-to-device and device-to-host memory operations.

Parameters

- **phStream** – - Returned newly created stream
- **flags** – - Flags for stream creation. See *cuStreamCreate* for a list of valid flags
- **priority** – - Stream priority. Lower numbers represent higher priorities. See *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange* for more information about meaningful stream priorities that can be passed.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY* *CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuStreamDestroy**(*CUstream* hStream)

Destroys a stream.

Destroys the stream specified by hStream.

In case the device is still doing work in the stream hStream when cuStreamDestroy() is called, the function will return immediately and the resources associated with hStream will be released automatically once the device has completed all work in hStream.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamDestroy

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hStream – - Stream to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuStreamEndCapture**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUgraph* *phGraph)

Ends capture on a stream, returning the captured graph.

End capture on hStream, returning the captured graph via phGraph. Capture must have been initiated on hStream via a call to cuStreamBeginCapture. If capture was invalidated, due to a violation of the rules of stream capture, then a NULL graph will be returned.

If the mode argument to cuStreamBeginCapture was not CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED, this call must be from the same thread as cuStreamBeginCapture.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, cuStreamBeginCapture, *cuStreamIsCapturing*, *cuGraphDestroy*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream to query
- **phGraph** – - The captured graph

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_WRONG_THREAD*

CUresult **cuStreamEndCaptureToCig**(*CUstream* hStream)

Ends CIG capture on a stream.

End CIG capture on `hStream`. Capture must have been initiated on `hStream` via a call to cuStreamBeginCaptureToCig. Once this function is called, `hStream` will exit CIG capture mode and return to its original state, thus removing all CIG stream restrictions. Also, the command list/command buffer that was associated with `hStream` in the previous call to cuStreamBeginCaptureToCig is now allowed to be submitted for execution on the graphics API. However, the stream may not be destroyed until execution of the command list is fully done on the GPU. This requirements extends also to all streams dependant on the CIG stream (e.g. via event waits).

See also:

cuStreamBeginCaptureToCig

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hStream – - Stream to end CIG capture

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_WRONG_THREAD*

CUresult **cuStreamGetAttribute**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamAttrID* attr, *CUstreamAttrValue* *value_out)

Queries stream attribute.

Queries attribute `attr` from `hStream` and stores it in corresponding member of `value_out`.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – **[in]**
- **attr** – **[in]**
- **value_out** –

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuStreamGetCaptureInfo**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamCaptureStatus* *captureStatus_out, cuuint64_t *id_out, *CUgraph* *graph_out, const *CUgraphNode* **dependencies_out, const *CUgraphEdgeData* **edgeData_out, size_t *numDependencies_out)

Query a stream's capture state.

Query stream state related to stream capture.

If called on *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* (the "null stream") while a stream not created with *CU_STREAM_NON_BLOCKING* is capturing, returns *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT*.

Valid data (other than capture status) is returned only if both of the following are true:

- the call returns CUDA_SUCCESS
- the returned capture status is *CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_ACTIVE*

If `edgeData_out` is non-NULL then `dependencies_out` must be as well. If `dependencies_out` is non-NULL and `edgeData_out` is NULL, but there is non-zero edge data for one or more of the current stream dependencies, the call will return *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*.

See also:

cuStreamBeginCapture, *cuStreamIsCapturing*, cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies

---

Note: Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - The stream to query
- **captureStatus_out** – - Location to return the capture status of the stream; required
- **id_out** – - Optional location to return an id for the capture sequence, which is unique over the lifetime of the process
- **graph_out** – - Optional location to return the graph being captured into. All operations other than destroy and node removal are permitted on the graph

while the capture sequence is in progress. This API does not transfer ownership of the graph, which is transferred or destroyed at *cuStreamEndCapture*. Note that the graph handle may be invalidated before end of capture for certain errors. Nodes that are or become unreachable from the original stream at *cuStreamEndCapture* due to direct actions on the graph do not trigger *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNJOINED*.

- **dependencies_out** -- Optional location to store a pointer to an array of nodes. The next node to be captured in the stream will depend on this set of nodes, absent operations such as event wait which modify this set. The array pointer is valid until the next API call which operates on the stream or until the capture is terminated. The node handles may be copied out and are valid until they or the graph is destroyed. The driver-owned array may also be passed directly to APIs that operate on the graph (not the stream) without copying.
- **edgeData_out** -- Optional location to store a pointer to an array of graph edge data. This array parallels `dependencies_out`; the next node to be added has an edge to `dependencies_out`[i] with annotation `edgeData_out`[i] for each `i`. The array pointer is valid until the next API call which operates on the stream or until the capture is terminated.
- **numDependencies_out** -- Optional location to store the size of the array returned in dependencies_out.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT*, *CUDA_ERROR_LOSSY_QUERY*

CUresult **cuStreamGetCtx**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUcontext* *pctx)

Query the context associated with a stream.

Returns the CUDA context that the stream is associated with.

If the stream was created via the API *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, the returned context is equivalent to the one returned by *cuCtxFromGreenCtx()* on the green context associated with the stream at creation time.

The stream handle `hStream` can refer to any of the following:

- a stream created via any of the CUDA driver APIs such as *cuStreamCreate* and *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, or their runtime API equivalents such as ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags and ::cudaStreamCreateWithPriority. The returned context is the context that was active in the calling thread when the stream was created. Passing an invalid handle will result in undefined behavior.
- any of the special streams such as the NULL stream, *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* and *CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD*. The runtime API equivalents of these are also accepted, which are NULL, ::cudaStreamLegacy and ::cudaStreamPerThread respectively. Specifying any of the special handles will return the context current to the calling thread. If no context is current to the calling thread, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice* *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried
- **pctx** – - Returned context associated with the stream

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamGetCtx_v2**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUcontext* *pCtx, *CUgreenCtx* *pGreenCtx)

Query the contexts associated with a stream.

Returns the contexts that the stream is associated with.

If the stream is associated with a green context, the API returns the green context in `pGreenCtx` and the primary context of the associated device in `pCtx`.

If the stream is associated with a regular context, the API returns the regular context in `pCtx` and NULL in `pGreenCtx`.

The stream handle `hStream` can refer to any of the following:

- a stream created via any of the CUDA driver APIs such as *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority* and *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, or their runtime API equivalents such as ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags and ::cudaStreamCreateWithPriority. Passing an invalid handle will result in undefined behavior.
- any of the special streams such as the NULL stream, *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* and *CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD*. The runtime API equivalents of these are also accepted, which are NULL, ::cudaStreamLegacy and ::cudaStreamPerThread respectively. If any of the special handles are specified, the API will operate on the context current to the calling thread. If a green context (that was converted via *cuCtxFromGreenCtx()* before setting it current) is current to the calling thread, the API will return the green context in `pGreenCtx` and the primary context of the associated device in `pCtx`. If a regular context is current, the API returns the regular context in `pCtx` and NULL in `pGreenCtx`. Note that specifying *CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD* or ::cudaStreamPerThread will return *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE* if a green context is current to the calling thread. If no context is current to the calling thread, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice*, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags,

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried
- **pCtx** – - Returned regular context associated with the stream
- **pGreenCtx** – - Returned green context if the stream is associated with a green context or NULL if not

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuStreamGetDevice**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUdevice* *device)

Returns the device handle of the stream.

Returns in `*device` the device handle of the stream

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetFlags*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried
- **device** – - Returns the device to which a stream belongs

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuStreamGetFlags**(*CUstream* hStream, unsigned int *flags)

Query the flags of a given stream.

Query the flags of a stream created using *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority* or *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate* and return the flags in `flags`.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, ::cudaStreamGetFlags, *cuStreamGetDevice*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried

- **flags** – - Pointer to an unsigned integer in which the stream's flags are returned The value returned in `flags` is a logical 'OR' of all flags that were used while creating this stream. See *cuStreamCreate* for the list of valid flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuStreamGetId**(*CUstream* hStream, unsigned long long *streamId)

Returns the unique Id associated with the stream handle supplied.

Returns in `streamId` the unique Id which is associated with the given stream handle. The Id is unique for the life of the program.

The stream handle `hStream` can refer to any of the following:

- a stream created via any of the CUDA driver APIs such as *cuStreamCreate* and *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, or their runtime API equivalents such as ::cudaStreamCreate, ::cudaStreamCreateWithFlags and ::cudaStreamCreateWithPriority. Passing an invalid handle will result in undefined behavior.
- any of the special streams such as the NULL stream, *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* and *CU_STREAM_PER_THREAD*. The runtime API equivalents of these are also accepted, which are NULL, ::cudaStreamLegacy and ::cudaStreamPerThread respectively.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamGetPriority*, ::cudaStreamGetId

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried
- **streamId** – - Pointer to store the Id of the stream

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuStreamGetPriority**(*CUstream* hStream, int *priority)

Query the priority of a given stream.

Query the priority of a stream created using *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority* or *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate* and return the priority in `priority`. Note that if the stream was created with a priority outside the numerical range returned by *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, this function returns the clamped priority. See *cuStreamCreateWithPriority* for details about priority clamping.

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamCreate*, *cuStreamCreateWithPriority*, *cuGreenCtxStreamCreate*, *cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange*, *cuStreamGetFlags*, *cuStreamGetDevice*, ::cudaStreamGetPriority

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Handle to the stream to be queried
- **priority** – - Pointer to a signed integer in which the stream's priority is returned

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuStreamIsCapturing**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamCaptureStatus* *captureStatus)

Returns a stream's capture status.

Return the capture status of `hStream` via `captureStatus`. After a successful call, `*captureStatus` will contain one of the following:

- *CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_NONE*: The stream is not capturing.
- *CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_ACTIVE*: The stream is capturing.
- *CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_INVALIDATED*: The stream was capturing but an error has invalidated the capture sequence. The capture sequence must be terminated with *cuStreamEndCapture* on the stream where it was initiated in order to continue using `hStream`.

Note that, if this is called on *CU_STREAM_LEGACY* (the "null stream") while a blocking stream in the same context is capturing, it will return *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT* and `*captureStatus` is unspecified after the call. The blocking stream capture is not invalidated.

When a blocking stream is capturing, the legacy stream is in an unusable state until the blocking stream capture is terminated. The legacy stream is not supported for stream capture, but attempted use would have an implicit dependency on the capturing stream(s).

See also:

cuStreamCreate, cuStreamBeginCapture, *cuStreamEndCapture*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream to query
- **captureStatus** – - Returns the stream's capture status

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT*

CUresult **cuStreamQuery**(*CUstream* hStream)

Determine status of a compute stream.

Returns *CUDA_SUCCESS* if all operations in the stream specified by `hStream` have completed, or *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY* if not.

For the purposes of Unified Memory, a return value of *CUDA_SUCCESS* is equivalent to having called *cuStreamSynchronize()*.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamQuery

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hStream – - Stream to query status of

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_READY*

CUresult **cuStreamSetAttribute**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUstreamAttrID* attr, const *CUstreamAttrValue* *value)

Sets stream attribute.

Sets attribute `attr` on `hStream` from corresponding attribute of `value`. The updated attribute will be applied to subsequent work submitted to the stream. It will not affect previously submitted work.

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – **[out]**
- **attr** – **[in]**
- **value** –

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuStreamSynchronize**(*CUstream* hStream)

Wait until a stream's tasks are completed.

Waits until the device has completed all operations in the stream specified by `hStream`. If the context was created with the *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC* flag, the CPU thread will block until the stream is finished with all of its tasks.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, cuStreamDestroy, *cuStreamWaitEvent*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, ::cudaStreamSynchronize

---

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

hStream – - Stream to wait for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUgraphNode* *dependencies, const *CUgraphEdgeData* *dependencyData, size_t numDependencies, unsigned int flags)

Update the set of dependencies in a capturing stream.

Modifies the dependency set of a capturing stream. The dependency set is the set of nodes that the next captured node in the stream will depend on along with the edge data for those dependencies.

Valid flags are *CU_STREAM_ADD_CAPTURE_DEPENDENCIES* and *CU_STREAM_SET_CAPTURE_DEPENDENCIES*. These control whether the set passed to the API is added to the existing set or replaces it. A flags value of 0 defaults to *CU_STREAM_ADD_CAPTURE_DEPENDENCIES*.

Nodes that are removed from the dependency set via this API do not result in *CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNJOINED* if they are unreachable from the stream at *cuStreamEndCapture*.

Returns *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE* if the stream is not capturing.

See also:

cuStreamBeginCapture, cuStreamGetCaptureInfo

Parameters

- **hStream** – - The stream to update

- **dependencies** – - The set of dependencies to add
- **dependencyData** – - Optional array of data associated with each dependency.
- **numDependencies** – - The size of the dependencies array
- **flags** – - See above

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

CUresult **cuStreamWaitEvent**(*CUstream* hStream, *CUevent* hEvent, unsigned int Flags)

Make a compute stream wait on an event.

Makes all future work submitted to `hStream` wait for all work captured in `hEvent`. See *cuEventRecord()* for details on what is captured by an event. The synchronization will be performed efficiently on the device when applicable. `hEvent` may be from a different context or device than `hStream`.

flags include:

- *CU_EVENT_WAIT_DEFAULT*: Default event creation flag.
- *CU_EVENT_WAIT_EXTERNAL*: Event is captured in the graph as an external event node when performing stream capture. This flag is invalid outside of stream capture.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, *cuEventRecord*, *cuStreamQuery*, *cuStreamSynchronize*, *cuStreamAddCallback*, cuStreamDestroy, ::cudaStreamWaitEvent

---

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **hStream** – - Stream to wait
- **hEvent** – - Event to wait on (may not be NULL)
- **Flags** – - See ::CUevent_capture_flags

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*,

CUresult **cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode**(*CUstreamCaptureMode* *mode)

Swaps the stream capture interaction mode for a thread.

Sets the calling thread's stream capture interaction mode to the value contained in `*mode`, and overwrites `*mode` with the previous mode for the thread. To facilitate deterministic behavior across function or module boundaries, callers are encouraged to use this API in a push-pop fashion:

```
CUstreamCaptureMode mode = desiredMode;
cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode(&mode);
...
cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode(&mode); // restore previous mode
```

During stream capture (see cuStreamBeginCapture), some actions, such as a call to ::cudaMalloc, may be unsafe. In the case of ::cudaMalloc, the operation is not enqueued asynchronously to a stream, and is not observed by stream capture. Therefore, if the sequence of operations captured via cuStreamBeginCapture depended on the allocation being replayed whenever the graph is launched, the captured graph would be invalid.

Therefore, stream capture places restrictions on API calls that can be made within or concurrently to a cuStreamBeginCapture-*cuStreamEndCapture* sequence. This behavior can be controlled via this API and flags to cuStreamBeginCapture.

A thread's mode is one of the following:

- `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_GLOBAL`: This is the default mode. If the local thread has an ongoing capture sequence that was not initiated with `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED` at `cuStreamBeginCapture`, or if any other thread has a concurrent capture sequence initiated with `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_GLOBAL`, this thread is prohibited from potentially unsafe API calls.
- `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_THREAD_LOCAL`: If the local thread has an ongoing capture sequence not initiated with `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED`, it is prohibited from potentially unsafe API calls. Concurrent capture sequences in other threads are ignored.
- `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_MODE_RELAXED`: The local thread is not prohibited from potentially unsafe API calls. Note that the thread is still prohibited from API calls which necessarily conflict with stream capture, for example, attempting *cuEventQuery* on an event that was last recorded inside a capture sequence.

See also:

cuStreamBeginCapture

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

mode – - Pointer to mode value to swap with the current mode

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.37.3. Typedefs

typedef *CUresult* (***CUgraphRecaptureCallback***)(void *data, *CUgraphNode* node, const *CUgraphNodeParams* *originalParams, const *CUgraphNodeParams* *recaptureParams, *CUgraphRecaptureStatus* status)

Callback function invoked when node parameter mismatches are detected while recapturing to an existing graph.

Parameter struct pointers are only valid within the callback.

Param data
User parameter provided at beginning of recapture

Param node
Graph node with the parameter mismatch

Param originalParams
The original node parameters from the graph

Param recaptureParams
The node parameters received during the recapture

Param status
Status code for the recapture of the node

Return
Error code for the callback. Anything other than CUDA_SUCCESS will cause the recapture to fail immediately.

6.38. Stream Memory Operations

This section describes the stream memory operations of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Support for the *CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR* flag can be queried with ::CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR_V2.

Support for the cuStreamWriteValue64() and cuStreamWaitValue64() functions, as well as for the *CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WAIT_VALUE_64* and *CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WRITE_VALUE_64* flags, can be queried with *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS*.

Support for both *CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_FLUSH* and *CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES* requires dedicated platform hardware features and can be queried with *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES*.

Note that all memory pointers passed as parameters to these operations are device pointers. Where necessary a device pointer should be obtained, for example with cuMemHostGetDevicePointer().

None of the operations accepts pointers to managed memory buffers (*cuMemAllocManaged*).

Note: Warning: Improper use of these APIs may deadlock the application. Synchronization ordering established through these APIs is not visible to CUDA. CUDA tasks that are (even indirectly) ordered by these APIs should also have that order expressed with CUDA-visible dependencies such as events. This ensures that the scheduler does not serialize them in an improper order.

Functions

CUresult *cuStreamBatchMemOp*(CUstream stream, unsigned int count, CUstreamBatchMemOpParams *paramArray, unsigned int flags)
Batch operations to synchronize the stream via memory operations.

CUresult *cuStreamWaitValue32*(CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)
Wait on a memory location.

CUresult *cuStreamWaitValue64*(CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)
Wait on a memory location.

CUresult *cuStreamWriteValue32*(CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)
Write a value to memory.

CUresult *cuStreamWriteValue64*(CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)
Write a value to memory.

6.38.1. Functions

CUresult **cuStreamBatchMemOp**(*CUstream* stream, unsigned int count,
CUstreamBatchMemOpParams *paramArray, unsigned int flags)

Batch operations to synchronize the stream via memory operations.

This is a batch version of cuStreamWaitValue32() and cuStreamWriteValue32(). Batching operations may avoid some performance overhead in both the API call and the device execution versus adding them to the stream in separate API calls. The operations are enqueued in the order they appear in the array.

See *CUstreamBatchMemOpType* for the full set of supported operations, and cuStreamWaitValue32(), cuStreamWaitValue64(), cuStreamWriteValue32(), and cuStreamWriteValue64() for details of specific operations.

See related APIs for details on querying support for specific operations.

See also:

cuStreamWaitValue32, cuStreamWaitValue64, cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWriteValue64, cuMemHostRegister

---

Note: Warning: Improper use of this API may deadlock the application. Synchronization ordering established through this API is not visible to CUDA. CUDA tasks that are (even indirectly) ordered by this API should also have that order expressed with CUDA-visible dependencies such as events. This ensures that the scheduler does not serialize them in an improper order.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **stream** – The stream to enqueue the operations in.
- **count** – The number of operations in the array. Must be less than 256.
- **paramArray** – The types and parameters of the individual operations.
- **flags** – Reserved for future expansion; must be 0.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamWaitValue32**(*CUstream* stream, *CUdeviceptr* addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)

Wait on a memory location.

Enqueues a synchronization of the stream on the given memory location. Work ordered after the operation will block until the given condition on the memory is satisfied. By default, the condition is to wait for (int32_t)(*addr - value) >= 0, a cyclic greater-or-equal. Other condition types can be specified via `flags`.

If the memory was registered via cuMemHostRegister(), the device pointer should be obtained with cuMemHostGetDevicePointer(). This function cannot be used with managed memory (*cuMemAllocManaged*).

Support for CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR can be queried with *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* and ::CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR_V2.

See also:

cuStreamWaitValue64, cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWriteValue64, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuMemHostRegister, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Note: Warning: Improper use of this API may deadlock the application. Synchronization ordering established through this API is not visible to CUDA. CUDA tasks that are (even indirectly) ordered by this API should also have that order expressed with CUDA-visible dependencies such as events. This ensures that the scheduler does not serialize them in an improper order.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **stream** – The stream to synchronize on the memory location.
- **addr** – The memory location to wait on.
- **value** – The value to compare with the memory location.
- **flags** – See *CUstreamWaitValue_flags*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamWaitValue64**(*CUstream* stream, *CUdeviceptr* addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)

Wait on a memory location.

Enqueues a synchronization of the stream on the given memory location. Work ordered after the operation will block until the given condition on the memory is satisfied. By default, the condition is to wait for (int64_t)(*addr - value) >= 0, a cyclic greater-or-equal. Other condition types can be specified via `flags`.

If the memory was registered via cuMemHostRegister(), the device pointer should be obtained with cuMemHostGetDevicePointer().

Support for this can be queried with *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS*.

See also:

cuStreamWaitValue32, cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWriteValue64, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuMemHostRegister, *cuStreamWaitEvent*

Note: Warning: Improper use of this API may deadlock the application. Synchronization ordering established through this API is not visible to CUDA. CUDA tasks that are (even indirectly) ordered by this API should also have that order expressed with CUDA-visible dependencies such as events. This ensures that the scheduler does not serialize them in an improper order.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **stream** – The stream to synchronize on the memory location.
- **addr** – The memory location to wait on.
- **value** – The value to compare with the memory location.
- **flags** – See *CUstreamWaitValue_flags*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamWriteValue32**(*CUstream* stream, *CUdeviceptr* addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)

Write a value to memory.

Write a value to memory.

If the memory was registered via cuMemHostRegister(), the device pointer should be obtained with cuMemHostGetDevicePointer(). This function cannot be used with managed memory (*cuMemAllocManaged*).

See also:

cuStreamWriteValue64, cuStreamWaitValue32, cuStreamWaitValue64, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuMemHostRegister, *cuEventRecord*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **stream** – The stream to do the write in.
- **addr** – The device address to write to.
- **value** – The value to write.
- **flags** – See *CUstreamWriteValue_flags*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuStreamWriteValue64**(*CUstream* stream, *CUdeviceptr* addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)

Write a value to memory.

Write a value to memory.

If the memory was registered via cuMemHostRegister(), the device pointer should be obtained with cuMemHostGetDevicePointer().

Support for this can be queried with *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS*.

See also:

cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWaitValue32, cuStreamWaitValue64, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuMemHostRegister, *cuEventRecord*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **stream** – The stream to do the write in.
- **addr** – The device address to write to.
- **value** – The value to write.
- **flags** – See *CUstreamWriteValue_flags*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.39. Stream Ordered Memory Allocator

This section describes the stream ordered memory allocator exposed by the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

6.39.1. overview

The asynchronous allocator allows the user to allocate and free in stream order. All asynchronous accesses of the allocation must happen between the stream executions of the allocation and the free. If the memory is accessed outside of the promised stream order, a use before allocation / use after free error will cause undefined behavior.

The allocator is free to reallocate the memory as long as it can guarantee that compliant memory accesses will not overlap temporally. The allocator may refer to internal stream ordering as well as inter-stream dependencies (such as CUDA events and null stream dependencies) when establishing the temporal guarantee. The allocator may also insert inter-stream dependencies to establish the temporal guarantee.

6.39.2. Supported Platforms

Whether or not a device supports the integrated stream ordered memory allocator may be queried by calling *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* with the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_POOLS_SUPPORTED*

Functions

CUresult *cuMemAllocAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize, CUstream hStream)
Allocates memory with stream ordered semantics.

CUresult *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize, CUmemoryPool pool, CUstream hStream)
Allocates memory from a specified pool with stream ordered semantics.

CUresult *cuMemFreeAsync*(CUdeviceptr dptr, CUstream hStream)
Frees memory with stream ordered semantics.

CUresult *cuMemGetDefaultMemPool*(CUmemoryPool *pool_out, CUmemLocation *location, CUmemAllocationType type)
Returns the default memory pool for a given location and allocation type.

CUresult *cuMemGetMemPool*(CUmemoryPool *pool, CUmemLocation *location, CUmemAllocationType type)
Gets the current memory pool for a memory location and of a particular allocation type.

CUresult *cuMemPoolCreate*(CUmemoryPool *pool, const CUmemPoolProps *poolProps)
Creates a memory pool.

CUresult *cuMemPoolDestroy*(CUmemoryPool pool)
Destroys the specified memory pool.

CUresult *cuMemPoolExportPointer*(CUmemPoolPtrExportData *shareData_out, CUdeviceptr ptr)
Export data to share a memory pool allocation between processes.

CUresult *cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle*(void *handle_out, CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemAllocationHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)
Exports a memory pool to the requested handle type.

CUresult *cuMemPoolGetAccess*(CUmemAccess_flags *flags, CUmemoryPool memPool, CUmemLocation *location)
Returns the accessibility of a pool from a device.

CUresult *cuMemPoolGetAttribute*(CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemPool_attribute attr, void *value)
Gets attributes of a memory pool.

CUresult *cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle*(CUmemoryPool *pool_out, void *handle, CUmemAllocationHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)
imports a memory pool from a shared handle.

CUresult *cuMemPoolImportPointer*(CUdeviceptr *ptr_out, CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemPoolPtrExportData *shareData)
Import a memory pool allocation from another process.

CUresult *cuMemPoolSetAccess*(CUmemoryPool pool, const CUmemAccessDesc *map, size_t count)
Controls visibility of pools between devices.

CUresult *cuMemPoolSetAttribute*(CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemPool_attribute attr, void *value)
Sets attributes of a memory pool.

CUresult *cuMemPoolTrimTo*(CUmemoryPool pool, size_t minBytesToKeep)
Tries to release memory back to the OS.

CUresult *cuMemSetMemPool*(CUmemLocation *location, CUmemAllocationType type, CUmemoryPool pool)
Sets the current memory pool for a memory location and allocation type.

6.39.3. Functions

CUresult **cuMemAllocAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t bytesize, *CUstream* hStream)

Allocates memory with stream ordered semantics.

Inserts an allocation operation into `hStream`. A pointer to the allocated memory is returned immediately in *dptr. The allocation must not be accessed until the the allocation operation completes. The allocation comes from the memory pool current to the stream's device.

See also:

cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceSetMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuMemPoolSetAccess*, *cuMemPoolSetAttribute*

Note: The default memory pool of a device contains device memory from that device.

Note: Basic stream ordering allows future work submitted into the same stream to use the allocation. Stream query, stream synchronize, and CUDA events can be used to guarantee that

the allocation operation completes before work submitted in a separate stream runs.

Note: During stream capture, this function results in the creation of an allocation node. In this case, the allocation is owned by the graph instead of the memory pool. The memory pool's properties are used to set the node's creation parameters.

Parameters

- **dptr** – **[out]** - Returned device pointer
- **bytesize** – **[in]** - Number of bytes to allocate
- **hStream** – **[in]** - The stream establishing the stream ordering contract and the memory pool to allocate from

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* (default stream specified with no current context), *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptr, size_t bytesize, *CUmemoryPool* pool, *CUstream* hStream)

Allocates memory from a specified pool with stream ordered semantics.

Inserts an allocation operation into `hStream`. A pointer to the allocated memory is returned immediately in *dptr. The allocation must not be accessed until the the allocation operation completes. The allocation comes from the specified memory pool.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuMemPoolSetAccess*, *cuMemPoolSetAttribute*

Note: The specified memory pool may be from a device different than that of the specified `hStream`.

Note: Basic stream ordering allows future work submitted into the same stream to use the allocation. Stream query, stream synchronize, and CUDA events can be used to guarantee that the allocation operation completes before work submitted in a separate stream runs.

Note: During stream capture, this function results in the creation of an allocation node. In this case, the allocation is owned by the graph instead of the memory pool. The memory pool's properties are used to set the node's creation parameters.

Parameters

- **dptr** – **[out]** - Returned device pointer

- **bytesize** – **[in]** - Number of bytes to allocate
- **pool** – **[in]** - The pool to allocate from
- **hStream** – **[in]** - The stream establishing the stream ordering semantic

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* (default stream specified with no current context), *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemFreeAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* dptr, *CUstream* hStream)

Frees memory with stream ordered semantics.

Inserts a free operation into `hStream`. The allocation must not be accessed after stream execution reaches the free. After this API returns, accessing the memory from any subsequent work launched on the GPU or querying its pointer attributes results in undefined behavior.

Note: During stream capture, this function results in the creation of a free node and must therefore be passed the address of a graph allocation.

Parameters

- **dptr** – - memory to free
- **hStream** – - The stream establishing the stream ordering contract.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* (default stream specified with no current context), *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemGetDefaultMemPool**(*CUmemoryPool* *pool_out, *CUmemLocation* *location, *CUmemAllocationType* type)

Returns the default memory pool for a given location and allocation type.

The memory location can be of one of *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST*, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN*. The allocation type can be one of *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED* or *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED*. When the allocation type is *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED*, the location type can also be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_NONE* to indicate no preferred location for the managed memory pool. *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED* can not be used with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN*.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemPoolTrimTo*, *cuMemPoolGetAttribute*, *cuMemPoolSetAttribute*, *cuMemPoolSetAccess*, *cuMemGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED* *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemGetMemPool**(*CUmemoryPool* *pool, *CUmemLocation* *location, *CUmemAllocationType* type)

Gets the current memory pool for a memory location and of a particular allocation type.

The memory location can be of one of *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN*. The allocation type can be one of *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED* or *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED*. When the allocation type is *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED*, the location type can also be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_NONE* to indicate no preferred location for the managed memory pool. *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED* can not be used with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN*. In all other cases, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

Returns the last pool provided to *cuMemSetMemPool* or *cuDeviceSetMemPool* for this location and allocation type or the location's default memory pool if *cuMemSetMemPool* or *cuDeviceSetMemPool* for that allocType and location has never been called. By default the current mempool of a location is the default mempool for a device. Otherwise the returned pool must have been set with *cuDeviceSetMemPool*.

See also:

cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuDeviceSetMemPool*, *cuMemSetMemPool*

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemPoolCreate**(*CUmemoryPool* *pool, const *CUmemPoolProps* *poolProps)

Creates a memory pool.

Creates a CUDA memory pool and returns the handle in `pool`. The `poolProps` determines the properties of the pool such as the backing device and IPC capabilities.

To create a memory pool for HOST memory not targeting a specific NUMA node, applications must set set ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::type to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST*. ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::id is ignored for such pools. Pools created with the type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* are not IPC capable and *CUmemPoolProps::handleTypes* must be 0, any other values will result in *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*. To create a memory pool targeting a specific host NUMA node, applications must set ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::type to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* and ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::id must specify the NUMA ID of the host memory node. Specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA_CURRENT* as the ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::type will result in *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*. To create a memory pool targeting a specific device locality domain, applications must set ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::type to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN*, ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::localized.deviceId must specify the device ID, and ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation::localized.localityDomainId must specify the locality domain ID. The locality domain ID must be a valid locality domain ID for the specified device. See also *cuDeviceGetAttribute* with the attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_COUNT*.

By default, the pool's memory will be accessible from the device it is allocated on. In the case of pools created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST*, their default accessibility will be from the host CPU. Applications can control the maximum size of the pool by specifying a non-zero value for *CUmemPoolProps::maxSize*. If set to 0, the maximum size of the pool will default to a system dependent value.

Applications that intend to use *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC* based memory sharing must ensure: (1) `nvidia-caps-imex-channels` character device is created by the driver and is listed under /proc/devices (2) have at least one IMEX channel file accessible by the user launching the application.

When exporter and importer CUDA processes have been granted access to the same IMEX channel, they can securely share memory.

The IMEX channel security model works on a per user basis. Which means all processes under a user can share memory if the user has access to a valid IMEX channel. When multi-user isolation is desired, a separate IMEX channel is required for each user.

These channel files exist in /dev/nvidia-caps-imex-channels/channel* and can be created using standard OS native calls like mknod on Linux. For example: To create channel0 with the major number from /proc/devices users can execute the following command: `mknod /dev/nvidia-caps-imex-channels/channel0 c <major number> 0`

To create a managed memory pool, applications must set ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemAllocationType to CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED. ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemAllocationHandleType must also be set to CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE since IPC is not supported. For managed memory pools, ::CUmemPoolProps::CUmemLocation will be treated as the preferred location for all allocations created from the pool. An application can also set CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_NONE to indicate no preferred location. *CUmemPoolProps::maxSize* must be set to zero for managed memory pools. *CUmemPoolProps::usage* should be zero as decompress for managed memory is not supported. For managed memory pools, all devices on the system must have non-zero ::concurrentManagedAccess. If not, this call returns CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED

See also:

cuDeviceSetMemPool, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*, *cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle*

Note: On devices with a single locality domain, a memory pool created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* and localityDomainId 0 is equivalent to a full-device memory pool created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*. The pool will report *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* for *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCATION_TYPE* and -1 for *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID*.

Note: Specifying CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE creates a memory pool that will not support IPC.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*,

CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemPoolDestroy**(*CUmemoryPool* pool)

Destroys the specified memory pool.

If any pointers obtained from this pool haven't been freed or the pool has free operations that haven't completed when *cuMemPoolDestroy* is invoked, the function will return immediately and the resources associated with the pool will be released automatically once there are no more outstanding allocations.

Destroying the current mempool of a device sets the default mempool of that device as the current mempool for that device.

See also:

cuMemFreeAsync, *cuDeviceSetMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Note: A device's default memory pool cannot be destroyed.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemPoolExportPointer**(*CUmemPoolPtrExportData* *shareData_out, *CUdeviceptr* ptr)

Export data to share a memory pool allocation between processes.

Constructs `shareData_out` for sharing a specific allocation from an already shared memory pool. The recipient process can import the allocation with the *cuMemPoolImportPointer* api. The data is not a handle and may be shared through any IPC mechanism.

See also:

cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle, *cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle*, *cuMemPoolImportPointer*

Parameters

- **shareData_out** – **[out]** - Returned export data
- **ptr** – **[in]** - pointer to memory being exported

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle**(void *handle_out, *CUmemoryPool* pool, *CUmemAllocationHandleType* handleType, unsigned long long flags)

Exports a memory pool to the requested handle type.

Given an IPC capable mempool, create an OS handle to share the pool with another process. A recipient process can convert the shareable handle into a mempool with *cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle*. Individual pointers can then be shared with the *cuMemPoolExportPointer* and *cuMemPoolImportPointer* APIs. The implementation of what the shareable handle is and how it can be transferred is defined by the requested handle type.

See also:

cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle, *cuMemPoolExportPointer*, *cuMemPoolImportPointer*, *cuMemAllocAsync*, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuMemPoolSetAccess*, *cuMemPoolSetAttribute*

Note: : To create an IPC capable mempool, create a mempool with a CUmemAllocationHandleType other than CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE.

Parameters

- **handle_out** – **[out]** - Returned OS handle
- **pool** – **[in]** - pool to export
- **handleType** – **[in]** - the type of handle to create
- **flags** – **[in]** - must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemPoolGetAccess**(*CUmemAccess_flags* *flags, *CUmemoryPool* memPool, *CUmemLocation* *location)

Returns the accessibility of a pool from a device.

Returns the accessibility of the pool's memory from the specified location.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Parameters

- **flags** – **[out]** - the accessibility of the pool from the specified location
- **memPool** – **[in]** - the pool being queried
- **location** – **[in]** - the location accessing the pool

CUresult **cuMemPoolGetAttribute**(*CUmemoryPool* pool, *CUmemPool_attribute* attr, void *value)

Gets attributes of a memory pool.

Supported attributes are:

- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RELEASE_THRESHOLD*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of reserved memory in bytes to hold onto before trying to release memory back to the OS. When more than the release threshold bytes of memory are held by the memory pool, the allocator will try to release memory back to the OS on the next call to stream, event or context synchronize. (default 0)
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_FOLLOW_EVENT_DEPENDENCIES*: (value type = int) Allow *cuMemAllocAsync* to use memory asynchronously freed in another stream as long as a stream ordering dependency of the allocating stream on the free action exists. Cuda events and null stream interactions can create the required stream ordered dependencies. (default enabled)
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_ALLOW_OPPORTUNISTIC*: (value type = int) Allow reuse of already completed frees when there is no dependency between the free and allocation. (default enabled)
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_ALLOW_INTERNAL_DEPENDENCIES*: (value type = int) Allow *cuMemAllocAsync* to insert new stream dependencies in order to establish the stream ordering required to reuse a piece of memory released by *cuMemFreeAsync* (default enabled).
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_CURRENT*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of backing memory currently allocated for the mempool
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_HIGH*: (value type = cuuint64_t) High watermark of backing memory allocated for the mempool since the last time it was reset.
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_USED_MEM_CURRENT*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of memory from the pool that is currently in use by the application.
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_USED_MEM_HIGH*: (value type = cuuint64_t) High watermark of the amount of memory from the pool that was in use by the application.

The following properties can be also be queried on imported and default pools:

- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_ALLOCATION_TYPE*: (value type = CUmemAllocationType) The allocation type of the mempool
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_EXPORT_HANDLE_TYPES*: (value type = CUmemAllocationHandleType) Available export handle types for the mempool. For imported pools this value is always CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE as an imported pool cannot be re-exported
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCATION_ID*: (value type = int) The location id for the mempool. If the location type for this pool is CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVISIBLE then ID will be CU_DEVICE_INVALID.
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCATION_TYPE*: (value type = CUmemLocationType) The location type for the mempool. For imported memory pools where the device is not directly visible to the importing process or pools imported via fabric handles across nodes this will be CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVISIBLE.
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID*: (value type = int) The locality domain id for the mempool, if the mempool is localized to a locality domain. A value of -1 indicates that the mempool is not localized to a locality domain.

- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_MAX_POOL_SIZE*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Maximum size of the pool in bytes, this value may be higher than what was initially passed to cuMemPoolCreate due to alignment requirements. A value of 0 indicates no maximum size. For CU__MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED and IPC imported pools this value will be system dependent.

- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_HW_DECOMPRESS_ENABLED*: (value type = int) Indicates whether the pool has hardware compresssion enabled

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Note: On devices with a single locality domain, mempools created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* and localityDomainId 0 are equivalent to full-device mempools created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*. The value of this attribute will be -1 for such mempools.

Parameters

- **pool** – **[in]** - The memory pool to get attributes of
- **attr** – **[in]** - The attribute to get
- **value** – **[out]** - Retrieved value

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle**(*CUmemoryPool* *pool_out, void *handle, *CUmemAllocationHandleType* handleType, unsigned long long flags)

imports a memory pool from a shared handle.

Specific allocations can be imported from the imported pool with cuMemPoolImportPointer.

If `handleType` is *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC* and the importer process has not been granted access to the same IMEX channel as the exporter process, this API will error as *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*.

See also:

cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle, *cuMemPoolExportPointer*, *cuMemPoolImportPointer*

Note: Imported memory pools do not support creating new allocations. As such imported memory pools may not be used in cuDeviceSetMemPool or *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync* calls.

Parameters

- **pool_out** – **[out]** - Returned memory pool
- **handle** – **[in]** - OS handle of the pool to open
- **handleType** – **[in]** - The type of handle being imported
- **flags** – **[in]** - must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemPoolImportPointer**(*CUdeviceptr* *ptr_out, *CUmemoryPool* pool, *CUmemPoolPtrExportData* *shareData)

Import a memory pool allocation from another process.

Returns in `ptr_out` a pointer to the imported memory. The imported memory must not be accessed before the allocation operation completes in the exporting process. The imported memory must be freed from all importing processes before being freed in the exporting process. The pointer may be freed with cuMemFree or cuMemFreeAsync. If cuMemFreeAsync is used, the free must be completed on the importing process before the free operation on the exporting process.

See also:

cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle, *cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle*, *cuMemPoolExportPointer*

Note: The cuMemFreeAsync api may be used in the exporting process before the cuMemFreeAsync operation completes in its stream as long as the cuMemFreeAsync in the exporting process specifies a stream with a stream dependency on the importing process's cuMemFreeAsync.

Parameters

- **ptr_out** – **[out]** - pointer to imported memory
- **pool** – **[in]** - pool from which to import
- **shareData** – **[in]** - data specifying the memory to import

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuMemPoolSetAccess**(*CUmemoryPool* pool, const *CUmemAccessDesc* *map, size_t count)

Controls visibility of pools between devices.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Parameters

- **pool** – **[in]** - The pool being modified
- **map** – **[in]** - Array of access descriptors. Each descriptor instructs the access to enable for a single gpu.
- **count** – **[in]** - Number of descriptors in the map array.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemPoolSetAttribute**(*CUmemoryPool* pool, *CUmemPool_attribute* attr, void *value)

Sets attributes of a memory pool.

Supported attributes are:

- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RELEASE_THRESHOLD*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Amount of reserved memory in bytes to hold onto before trying to release memory back to the OS. When more than the release threshold bytes of memory are held by the memory pool, the allocator will try to release memory back to the OS on the next call to stream, event or context synchronize. (default 0)
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_FOLLOW_EVENT_DEPENDENCIES*: (value type = int) Allow *cuMemAllocAsync* to use memory asynchronously freed in another stream as long as a stream ordering dependency of the allocating stream on the free action exists. Cuda events and null stream interactions can create the required stream ordered dependencies. (default enabled)
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_ALLOW_OPPORTUNISTIC*: (value type = int) Allow reuse of already completed frees when there is no dependency between the free and allocation. (default enabled)
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_REUSE_ALLOW_INTERNAL_DEPENDENCIES*: (value type = int) Allow *cuMemAllocAsync* to insert new stream dependencies in order to establish the stream ordering required to reuse a piece of memory released by *cuMemFreeAsync* (default enabled).
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_RESERVED_MEM_HIGH*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Reset the high watermark that tracks the amount of backing memory that was allocated for the memory pool. It is illegal to set this attribute to a non-zero value.
- *CU_MEMPOOL_ATTR_USED_MEM_HIGH*: (value type = cuuint64_t) Reset the high watermark that tracks the amount of used memory that was allocated for the memory pool.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Parameters

- **pool** – **[in]** - The memory pool to modify
- **attr** – **[in]** - The attribute to modify
- **value** – **[in]** - Pointer to the value to assign

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemPoolTrimTo**(*CUmemoryPool* pool, size_t minBytesToKeep)

Tries to release memory back to the OS.

Releases memory back to the OS until the pool contains fewer than minBytesToKeep reserved bytes, or there is no more memory that the allocator can safely release. The allocator cannot release OS allocations that back outstanding asynchronous allocations. The OS allocations may happen at different granularity from the user allocations.

See also:

cuMemAllocAsync, *cuMemFreeAsync*, *cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool*, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*

Note: : Allocations that have not been freed count as outstanding.

Note: : Allocations that have been asynchronously freed but whose completion has not been observed on the host (eg. by a synchronize) can count as outstanding.

Parameters

- **pool** – **[in]** - The memory pool to trim
- **minBytesToKeep** – **[in]** - If the pool has less than minBytesToKeep reserved, the TrimTo operation is a no-op. Otherwise the pool will be guaranteed to have at least minBytesToKeep bytes reserved after the operation.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuMemSetMemPool**(*CUmemLocation* *location, *CUmemAllocationType* type, *CUmemoryPool* pool)

Sets the current memory pool for a memory location and allocation type.

The memory location can be of one of *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN*. The allocation type can be one of *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED* or *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED*. When the allocation type is *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MANAGED*, the location type can also be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_NONE* to indicate no preferred location for the managed memory pool. In all other cases, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

When a memory pool is set as the current memory pool, the location parameter should be the same as the location of the pool. The location and allocation type specified must match those of the pool otherwise *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned. By default, a memory location's current memory pool is its default memory pool that can be obtained via *cuMemGetDefaultMemPool*. If the location type is *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* and the allocation type is *CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED*, then this API is the equivalent of calling *cuDeviceSetMemPool* with the location id as the device. For further details on the implications, please refer to the documentation for *cuDeviceSetMemPool*.

See also:

cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, *cuDeviceGetMemPool*, *cuMemGetMemPool*, *cuMemPoolCreate*, *cuMemPoolDestroy*, *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync*

Note: Use *cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync* to specify asynchronous allocations from a device different than the one the stream runs on.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

6.40. Surface Object Management

This section describes the surface object management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

The surface object API is only supported on devices of compute capability 3.0 or higher.

Functions

CUresult *cuSurfObjectCreate*(CUsurfObject *pSurfObject, const CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc)
Creates a surface object.

CUresult *cuSurfObjectDestroy*(CUsurfObject surfObject)
Destroys a surface object.

CUresult *cuSurfObjectGetResourceDesc*(CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc, CUsurfObject surfObject)
Returns a surface object's resource descriptor.

6.40.1. Functions

CUresult **cuSurfObjectCreate**(*CUsurfObject* *pSurfObject, const *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC* *pResDesc)

Creates a surface object.

Creates a surface object and returns it in `pSurfObject`. `pResDesc` describes the data to perform surface load/stores on. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* must be *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_ARRAY* and *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::array::hArray* must be set to a valid CUDA array handle. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::flags* must be set to zero.

Surface objects are only supported on devices of compute capability 3.0 or higher. Additionally, a surface object is an opaque value, and, as such, should only be accessed through CUDA API calls.

See also:

cuSurfObjectDestroy, ::cudaCreateSurfaceObject

Parameters

- **`pSurfObject`** – - Surface object to create
- **`pResDesc`** – - Resource descriptor

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuSurfObjectDestroy**(*CUsurfObject* surfObject)

Destroys a surface object.

Destroys the surface object specified by `surfObject`.

See also:

cuSurfObjectCreate, ::cudaDestroySurfaceObject

Parameters

surfObject – - Surface object to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuSurfObjectGetResourceDesc**(*CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC* *pResDesc, *CUsurfObject* surfObject)

Returns a surface object's resource descriptor.

Returns the resource descriptor for the surface object specified by `surfObject`.

See also:

cuSurfObjectCreate, ::cudaGetSurfaceObjectResourceDesc

Parameters

- **pResDesc** – - Resource descriptor
- **surfObject** – - Surface object

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.41. Surface Reference Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the surface reference management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuSurfRefGetArray*(CUarray *phArray, CUsurfref hSurfRef)
Passes back the CUDA array bound to a surface reference.

CUresult *cuSurfRefSetArray*(CUsurfref hSurfRef, CUarray hArray, unsigned int Flags)
Sets the CUDA array for a surface reference.

6.41.1. Functions

CUresult **cuSurfRefGetArray**(*CUarray* *phArray, *CUsurfref* hSurfRef)
Passes back the CUDA array bound to a surface reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*phArray` the CUDA array bound to the surface reference `hSurfRef`, or returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if the surface reference is not bound to any CUDA array.

See also:

cuModuleGetSurfRef, *cuSurfRefSetArray*

Parameters

- **phArray** – - Surface reference handle
- **hSurfRef** – - Surface reference handle

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuSurfRefSetArray**(*CUsurfref* hSurfRef, *CUarray* hArray, unsigned int Flags)
Sets the CUDA array for a surface reference.

Deprecated:

Sets the CUDA array `hArray` to be read and written by the surface reference `hSurfRef`. Any previous CUDA array state associated with the surface reference is superseded by this function. `Flags` must be set to 0. The *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST* flag must have been set for the CUDA array. Any CUDA array previously bound to `hSurfRef` is unbound.

See also:

cuModuleGetSurfRef, *cuSurfRefGetArray*

Parameters

- **hSurfRef** – - Surface reference handle

- **hArray** – - CUDA array handle
- **Flags** – - set to 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.42. Tensor Map Object Managment

This section describes the tensor map object management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

The tensor core API is only supported on devices of compute capability 9.0 or higher.

Functions

CUresult ***cuTensorMapEncodeIm2col*****(CUtensorMap *tensorMap, CUtensorMapDataType tensorDataType, cuuint32_t tensorRank, void *globalAddress, const cuuint64_t *globalDim, const cuuint64_t *globalStrides, const int *pixelBoxLowerCorner, const int *pixelBoxUpperCorner, cuuint32_t channelsPerPixel, cuuint32_t pixelsPerColumn, const cuuint32_t *elementStrides, CUtensorMapInterleave interleave, CUtensorMapSwizzle swizzle, CUtensorMapL2promotion l2Promotion, CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill oobFill)**
Create a tensor map descriptor object representing im2col memory region.

CUresult ***cuTensorMapEncodeIm2colWide*****(CUtensorMap *tensorMap, CUtensorMapDataType tensorDataType, cuuint32_t tensorRank, void *globalAddress, const cuuint64_t *globalDim, const cuuint64_t *globalStrides, int pixelBoxLowerCornerWidth, int pixelBoxUpperCornerWidth, cuuint32_t channelsPerPixel, cuuint32_t pixelsPerColumn, const cuuint32_t *elementStrides, CUtensorMapInterleave interleave, CUtensorMapIm2ColWideMode mode, CUtensorMapSwizzle swizzle, CUtensorMapL2promotion l2Promotion, CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill oobFill)**
Create a tensor map descriptor object representing im2col memory region, but where the elements are exclusively loaded along the W dimension.

CUresult ***cuTensorMapEncodeTiled*****(CUtensorMap *tensorMap, CUtensorMapDataType tensorDataType, cuuint32_t tensorRank, void *globalAddress, const cuuint64_t *globalDim, const cuuint64_t *globalStrides, const cuuint32_t *boxDim, const cuuint32_t *elementStrides, CUtensorMapInterleave interleave, CUtensorMapSwizzle swizzle, CUtensorMapL2promotion l2Promotion, CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill oobFill)**
Create a tensor map descriptor object representing tiled memory region.

CUresult ***cuTensorMapReplaceAddress*****(CUtensorMap *tensorMap, void *globalAddress)**
Modify an existing tensor map descriptor with an updated global address.

CUresult ***cuTensorMapSetAllocationClass*****(CUtensorMap *tensorMap, CUtensorMapAllocClass allocClass, CUtensorMapAllocClass *outAllocClass)**
Sets the allocation class of an already-encoded tensor map.

6.42.1. Functions

CUresult **cuTensorMapEncodeIm2col**(*CUtensorMap* *tensorMap, *CUtensorMapDataType* tensorDataType, cuuint32_t tensorRank, void *globalAddress, const cuuint64_t *globalDim, const cuuint64_t *globalStrides, const int *pixelBoxLowerCorner, const int *pixelBoxUpperCorner, cuuint32_t channelsPerPixel, cuuint32_t pixelsPerColumn, const cuuint32_t *elementStrides, *CUtensorMapInterleave* interleave, *CUtensorMapSwizzle* swizzle, *CUtensorMapL2promotion* l2Promotion, *CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill* oobFill)

Create a tensor map descriptor object representing im2col memory region.

Creates a descriptor for Tensor Memory Access (TMA) object specified by the parameters describing a im2col memory layout and returns it in `tensorMap`.

Tensor map objects are only supported on devices of compute capability 9.0 or higher. Additionally, a tensor map object is an opaque value, and, as such, should only be accessed through CUDA APIs and PTX. Encoding resolves the descriptor allocation class using *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_AUTO*.

The parameters passed are bound to the following requirements:

- `tensorMap` address must be aligned to 64 bytes.
- `tensorDataType` has to be an enum from *CUtensorMapDataType* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapDataType_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT8 = 0,        // 1 byte
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT16,           // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT32,           // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT32,            // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT64,           // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT64,            // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT16,          // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32,          // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT64,          // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_BFLOAT16,         // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32_FTZ,      // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32,         // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32_FTZ      // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B,     // 4 bits
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B,    // 4 bits
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B     // 6 bits
} CUtensorMapDataType;
```

  CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B copies '16 x U4' packed values to memory aligned as 8 bytes. There are no gaps between packed values. CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B copies '16 x U4' packed values to memory aligned as 16 bytes. There are 8 byte gaps between every 8 byte chunk of packed values. CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B copies '16 x U6' packed values to memory aligned as 16 bytes. There are 4 byte gaps between every 12 byte chunk of packed values.

- `tensorRank`, which specifies the number of tensor dimensions, must be 3, 4, or 5.

- `globalAddress`, which specifies the starting address of the memory region described, must be 16 byte aligned. The following requirements need to also be met:
  - When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, `globalAddress` must be 32 byte aligned.
  - When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, `globalAddress` must be 32 byte aligned.
- `globalDim` array, which specifies tensor size of each of the `tensorRank` dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 2^31. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met for the packed data types:
  - When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, globalDim[0] must be a multiple of 128.
  - When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B, `globalDim`[0] must be a multiple of 2.
  - Dimension for the packed data types must reflect the number of individual U# values.
- `globalStrides` array, which specifies tensor stride of each of the lower `tensorRank` - 1 dimensions in bytes, must be a multiple of 16 and less than 2^40. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met:
  - When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, the strides must be a multiple of 32.
  - When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, the strides must be a multiple of 32. Each following dimension specified includes previous dimension stride:

```
globalStrides[0] = globalDim[0] * elementSizeInBytes(tensorDataType) +
↪padding[0];
for (i = 1; i < tensorRank - 1; i++)
    globalStrides[i] = globalStrides[i – 1] * (globalDim[i] + padding[i]);
    assert(globalStrides[i] >= globalDim[i]);
```

- `pixelBoxLowerCorner` array specifies the coordinate offsets {D, H, W} of the bounding box from top/left/front corner. The number of offsets and their precision depend on the tensor dimensionality:
  - When `tensorRank` is 3, one signed offset within range [-32768, 32767] is supported.
  - When `tensorRank` is 4, two signed offsets each within range [-128, 127] are supported.
  - When `tensorRank` is 5, three offsets each within range [-16, 15] are supported.
- `pixelBoxUpperCorner` array specifies the coordinate offsets {D, H, W} of the bounding box from bottom/right/back corner. The number of offsets and their precision depend on the tensor dimensionality:
  - When `tensorRank` is 3, one signed offset within range [-32768, 32767] is supported.
  - When `tensorRank` is 4, two signed offsets each within range [-128, 127] are supported.
  - When `tensorRank` is 5, three offsets each within range [-16, 15] are supported. The bounding box specified by `pixelBoxLowerCorner` and `pixelBoxUpperCorner` must have non-zero area.

- `channelsPerPixel`, which specifies the number of elements which must be accessed along C dimension, must be less than or equal to 256. Additionally, when `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, `channelsPerPixel` must be 128.
- `pixelsPerColumn`, which specifies the number of elements that must be accessed along the {N, D, H, W} dimensions, must be less than or equal to 1024.
- `elementStrides` array, which specifies the iteration step along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 8. Note that when `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE, the first element of this array is ignored since TMA doesn't support the stride for dimension zero. When all elements of the `elementStrides` array are one, `boxDim` specifies the number of elements to load. However, if `elementStrides`[i] is not equal to one for some `i`, then TMA loads ceil(`boxDim`[i] / `elementStrides`[i]) number of elements along i-th dimension. To load N elements along i-th dimension, `boxDim`[i] must be set to N * `elementStrides`[i].
- `interleave` specifies the interleaved layout of type *CUtensorMapInterleave*, which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapInterleave_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_16B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B
} CUtensorMapInterleave;
```

  TMA supports interleaved layouts like NC/8HWC8 where C8 utilizes 16 bytes in memory assuming 2 byte per channel or NC/16HWC16 where C16 uses 32 bytes. When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE and `swizzle` is not CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE, the bounding box inner dimension (computed as `channelsPerPixel` multiplied by element size in bytes derived from `tensorDataType`) must be less than or equal to the swizzle size.

  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B requires the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 32.
  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B requires the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 64.
  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B* require the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 128. Additionally, `tensorDataType` of CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B requires `interleave` to be CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE.
- `swizzle`, which specifies the shared memory bank swizzling pattern, has to be of type *CUtensorMapSwizzle* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapSwizzle_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B,                    // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪32B  span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B,                    // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪64B  span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B,                   // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪128B span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B,          // Swizzle 32B chunks within
↪128B span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B_FLIP_8B, // Swizzle 32B chunks within
↪128B span, additionally swap lower 8B with upper 8B within each 16B for
↪every alternate row
```

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```
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_64B,          // Swizzle 64B chunks within
↪128B span
} CUtensorMapSwizzle;
```

Data are organized in a specific order in global memory; however, this may not match the order in which the application accesses data in shared memory. This difference in data organization may cause bank conflicts when shared memory is accessed. In order to avoid this problem, data can be loaded to shared memory with shuffling across shared memory banks. When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, `swizzle` must be CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B. Other interleave modes can have any swizzling pattern. When the `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B, only the following swizzle modes are supported:

- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE (Load & Store)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B (Load & Store)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B (Load & Store)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_64B (Store only) When the `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, only the following swizzle modes are supported:
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE (Load only)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B (Load only)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B (Load only)

- `l2Promotion` specifies L2 fetch size which indicates the byte granularity at which L2 requests are filled from DRAM. It must be of type *CUtensorMapL2promotion*, which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapL2promotion_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_64B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_128B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_256B
} CUtensorMapL2promotion;
```

- `oobFill`, which indicates whether zero or a special NaN constant should be used to fill out-of-bound elements, must be of type *CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA
} CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill;
```

Note that CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA can only be used when `tensorDataType` represents a floating-point data type, and when `tensorDataType` is not CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B, CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, and CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B.

See also:

cuTensorMapEncodeTiled, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2colWide*, *cuTensorMapReplaceAddress*

Parameters

- **tensorMap** – - Tensor map object to create
- **tensorDataType** – - Tensor data type
- **tensorRank** – - Dimensionality of tensor; must be at least 3
- **globalAddress** – - Starting address of memory region described by tensor
- **globalDim** – - Array containing tensor size (number of elements) along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions
- **globalStrides** – - Array containing stride size (in bytes) along each of the `tensorRank` - 1 dimensions
- **pixelBoxLowerCorner** – - Array containing DHW dimensions of lower box corner
- **pixelBoxUpperCorner** – - Array containing DHW dimensions of upper box corner
- **channelsPerPixel** – - Number of channels per pixel
- **pixelsPerColumn** – - Number of pixels per column
- **elementStrides** – - Array containing traversal stride in each of the `tensorRank` dimensions
- **interleave** – - Type of interleaved layout the tensor addresses
- **swizzle** – - Bank swizzling pattern inside shared memory
- **l2Promotion** – - L2 promotion size
- **oobFill** – - Indicate whether zero or special NaN constant will be used to fill out-of-bound elements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTensorMapEncodeIm2colWide**(*CUtensorMap* *tensorMap, *CUtensorMapDataType* tensorDataType, cuuint32_t tensorRank, void *globalAddress, const cuuint64_t *globalDim, const cuuint64_t *globalStrides, int pixelBoxLowerCornerWidth, int pixelBoxUpperCornerWidth, cuuint32_t channelsPerPixel, cuuint32_t pixelsPerColumn, const cuuint32_t *elementStrides, *CUtensorMapInterleave* interleave, *CUtensorMapIm2ColWideMode* mode, *CUtensorMapSwizzle* swizzle, *CUtensorMapL2promotion* l2Promotion, *CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill* oobFill)

Create a tensor map descriptor object representing im2col memory region, but where the elements are exclusively loaded along the W dimension.

Creates a descriptor for Tensor Memory Access (TMA) object specified by the parameters describing a im2col memory layout and where the row is always loaded along the W dimensuin and returns it in `tensorMap`. This assumes the tensor layout in memory is either NDHWC, NHWC, or NWC.

This API is only supported on devices of compute capability 10.0 or higher. Additionally, a tensor map object is an opaque value, and, as such, should only be accessed through CUDA APIs and PTX. Encoding resolves the descriptor allocation class using *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_AUTO*.

The parameters passed are bound to the following requirements:

- `tensorMap` address must be aligned to 64 bytes.
- `tensorDataType` has to be an enum from *CUtensorMapDataType* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapDataType_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT8 = 0,       // 1 byte
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT16,          // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT32,          // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT32,           // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT64,          // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT64,           // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT16,         // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32,         // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT64,         // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_BFLOAT16,        // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32_FTZ,     // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32,        // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32_FTZ     // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B,    // 4 bits
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B,   // 4 bits
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B    // 6 bits
} CUtensorMapDataType;
```

  CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B copies '16 x U4' packed values to memory aligned as 8 bytes. There are no gaps between packed values. CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B copies '16 x U4' packed values to memory aligned as 16 bytes. There are 8 byte gaps between every 8 byte chunk of packed values. CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B copies '16 x U6' packed values to memory aligned as 16 bytes. There are 4 byte gaps between every 12 byte chunk of packed values.

- `tensorRank`, which specifies the number of tensor dimensions, must be 3, 4, or 5.
- `globalAddress`, which specifies the starting address of the memory region described, must be 16 byte aligned. The following requirements need to also be met:
  - When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, `globalAddress` must be 32 byte aligned.
  - When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, `globalAddress` must be 32 byte aligned.

`globalDim` array, which specifies tensor size of each of the `tensorRank` dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 2^31. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met for the packed data types:

- When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, globalDim[0] must be a multiple of 128.
- When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B, `globalDim`[0] must be a multiple of 2.
- Dimension for the packed data types must reflect the number of individual U# values.

globalStrides array, which specifies tensor stride of each of the lower tensorRank - 1 dimensions in bytes, must be a multiple of 16 and less than 2^40. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met:

- When interleave is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, the strides must be a multiple of 32.
- When tensorDataType is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, the strides must be a multiple of 32. Each following dimension specified includes previous dimension stride:

```
globalStrides[0] = globalDim[0] * elementSizeInBytes(tensorDataType) +
↪padding[0];
for (i = 1; i < tensorRank - 1; i++)
    globalStrides[i] = globalStrides[i – 1] * (globalDim[i] + padding[i]);
    assert(globalStrides[i] >= globalDim[i]);
```

pixelBoxLowerCornerWidth specifies the coordinate offset W of the bounding box from left corner. The offset must be within range [-32768, 32767].

- pixelBoxUpperCornerWidth specifies the coordinate offset W of the bounding box from right corner. The offset must be within range [-32768, 32767].

The bounding box specified by pixelBoxLowerCornerWidth and pixelBoxUpperCornerWidth must have non-zero area. Note that the size of the box along D and H dimensions is always equal to one.

- channelsPerPixel, which specifies the number of elements which must be accessed along C dimension, must be less than or equal to 256. Additionally, when tensorDataType is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, channelsPerPixel must be 128.
- pixelsPerColumn, which specifies the number of elements that must be accessed along the W dimension, must be less than or equal to 1024. This field is ignored when mode is CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W128.
- elementStrides array, which specifies the iteration step along each of the tensorRank dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 8. Note that when interleave is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE, the first element of this array is ignored since TMA doesn't support the stride for dimension zero. When all elements of the elementStrides array are one, boxDim specifies the number of elements to load. However, if elementStrides[i] is not equal to one for some i, then TMA loads ceil(boxDim[i] / elementStrides[i]) number of elements along i-th dimension. To load N elements along i-th dimension, boxDim[i] must be set to N * elementStrides[i].
- interleave specifies the interleaved layout of type *CUtensorMapInterleave*, which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapInterleave_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_16B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B
} CUtensorMapInterleave;
```

TMA supports interleaved layouts like NC/8HWC8 where C8 utilizes 16 bytes in memory assuming 2 byte per channel or NC/16HWC16 where C16 uses 32 bytes. When interleave

is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE, the bounding box inner dimension (computed as `channelsPerPixel` multiplied by element size in bytes derived from `tensorDataType`) must be less than or equal to the swizzle size.

- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B requires the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 64.
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B* require the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 128. Additionally, `tensorDataType` of CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B requires `interleave` to be CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE.

- `mode`, which describes loading of elements loaded along the W dimension, has to be one of the following *CUtensorMapIm2ColWideMode* types:

```
CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W,
CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W128
```

CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W allows the number of elements loaded along the W dimension to be specified via the `pixelsPerColumn` field.

- `swizzle`, which specifies the shared memory bank swizzling pattern, must be one of the following *CUtensorMapSwizzle* modes (other swizzle modes are not supported):

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapSwizzle_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B,                  // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪64B  span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B,                 // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪128B span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B,        // Swizzle 32B chunks within
↪128B span
} CUtensorMapSwizzle;
```

Data are organized in a specific order in global memory; however, this may not match the order in which the application accesses data in shared memory. This difference in data organization may cause bank conflicts when shared memory is accessed. In order to avoid this problem, data can be loaded to shared memory with shuffling across shared memory banks. When the `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B, only the following swizzle modes are supported:

- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B (Store only)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B (Load & Store)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B (Load & Store) When the `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, only the following swizzle modes are supported:
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B (Load only)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B (Load only)

Additionally, ::CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_96B is supported only when `mode` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_IM2COL_WIDE_MODE_W.

- `l2Promotion` specifies L2 fetch size which indicates the byte granularity at which L2 requests are filled from DRAM. It must be of type *CUtensorMapL2promotion*, which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapL2promotion_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_64B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_128B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_256B
} CUtensorMapL2promotion;
```

- `oobFill`, which indicates whether zero or a special NaN constant should be used to fill out-of-bound elements, must be of type *CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA
} CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill;
```

Note that CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA can only be used when `tensorDataType` represents a floating-point data type, and when `tensorDataType` is not CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B, CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, and CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B.

See also:

cuTensorMapEncodeTiled, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2col*, *cuTensorMapReplaceAddress*

Parameters

- **tensorMap** – - Tensor map object to create
- **tensorDataType** – - Tensor data type
- **tensorRank** – - Dimensionality of tensor; must be at least 3
- **globalAddress** – - Starting address of memory region described by tensor
- **globalDim** – - Array containing tensor size (number of elements) along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions
- **globalStrides** – - Array containing stride size (in bytes) along each of the `tensorRank` - 1 dimensions
- **pixelBoxLowerCornerWidth** – - Width offset of left box corner
- **pixelBoxUpperCornerWidth** – - Width offset of right box corner
- **channelsPerPixel** – - Number of channels per pixel
- **pixelsPerColumn** – - Number of pixels per column
- **elementStrides** – - Array containing traversal stride in each of the `tensorRank` dimensions
- **interleave** – - Type of interleaved layout the tensor addresses
- **mode** – - W or W128 mode
- **swizzle** – - Bank swizzling pattern inside shared memory
- **l2Promotion** – - L2 promotion size
- **oobFill** – - Indicate whether zero or special NaN constant will be used to fill out-of-bound elements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTensorMapEncodeTiled**(*CUtensorMap* *tensorMap, *CUtensorMapDataType* tensorDataType, cuuint32_t tensorRank, void *globalAddress, const cuuint64_t *globalDim, const cuuint64_t *globalStrides, const cuuint32_t *boxDim, const cuuint32_t *elementStrides, *CUtensorMapInterleave* interleave, *CUtensorMapSwizzle* swizzle, *CUtensorMapL2promotion* l2Promotion, *CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill* oobFill)

Create a tensor map descriptor object representing tiled memory region.

Creates a descriptor for Tensor Memory Access (TMA) object specified by the parameters describing a tiled region and returns it in `tensorMap`.

Tensor map objects are only supported on devices of compute capability 9.0 or higher. Additionally, a tensor map object is an opaque value, and, as such, should only be accessed through CUDA APIs and PTX. Encoding resolves the descriptor allocation class using *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_AUTO*.

The parameters passed are bound to the following requirements:

- `tensorMap` address must be aligned to 64 bytes.
- `tensorDataType` has to be an enum from *CUtensorMapDataType* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapDataType_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT8 = 0,       // 1 byte
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT16,          // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT32,          // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT32,           // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_UINT64,          // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_INT64,           // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT16,         // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32,         // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT64,         // 8 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_BFLOAT16,        // 2 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_FLOAT32_FTZ,     // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32,        // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_TFLOAT32_FTZ,    // 4 bytes
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B,    // 4 bits
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B,   // 4 bits
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B    // 6 bits
} CUtensorMapDataType;
```

  CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B copies '16 x U4' packed values to memory aligned as 8 bytes. There are no gaps between packed values. CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B copies '16 x U4' packed values to memory aligned as 16 bytes. There are 8 byte gaps between every 8 byte chunk of packed values. CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B copies '16 x U6' packed values to memory aligned as 16 bytes. There are 4 byte gaps between every 12 byte chunk of packed values.

- `tensorRank` must be non-zero and less than or equal to the maximum supported dimensionality of 5. If `interleave` is not CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE, then `tensorRank` must additionally be greater than or equal to 3.

- `globalAddress`, which specifies the starting address of the memory region described, must be 16 byte aligned. The following requirements need to also be met:
  - When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, `globalAddress` must be 32 byte aligned.
  - When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, `globalAddress` must be 32 byte aligned.

`globalDim` array, which specifies tensor size of each of the `tensorRank` dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 2^31. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met for the packed data types:

- When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, globalDim[0] must be a multiple of 128.
- When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B, `globalDim`[0] must be a multiple of 2.
- Dimension for the packed data types must reflect the number of individual U# values.

`globalStrides` array, which specifies tensor stride of each of the lower `tensorRank` - 1 dimensions in bytes, must be a multiple of 16 and less than 2^40. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met:

- When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, the strides must be a multiple of 32.
- When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, the strides must be a multiple of 32. Each following dimension specified includes previous dimension stride:

```
globalStrides[0] = globalDim[0] * elementSizeInBytes(tensorDataType) +
↪padding[0];
for (i = 1; i < tensorRank - 1; i++)
    globalStrides[i] = globalStrides[i – 1] * (globalDim[i] + padding[i]);
    assert(globalStrides[i] >= globalDim[i]);
```

`boxDim` array, which specifies number of elements to be traversed along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 256. Additionally, the following requirements need to be met:

- When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE, { `boxDim`[0] * elementSizeInBytes(`tensorDataType`) } must be a multiple of 16 bytes.
- When `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B or CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, boxDim[0] must be 128.

`elementStrides` array, which specifies the iteration step along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions, must be non-zero and less than or equal to 8. Note that when `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE, the first element of this array is ignored since TMA doesn't support the stride for dimension zero. When all elements of `elementStrides` array is one, `boxDim` specifies the number of elements to load. However, if the `elementStrides`[i] is not equal to one, then TMA loads ceil(`boxDim`[i] / `elementStrides`[i]) number of elements along i-th dimension. To load N elements along i-th dimension, `boxDim`[i] must be set to N * `elementStrides`[i].

- `interleave` specifies the interleaved layout of type *CUtensorMapInterleave*, which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapInterleave_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_16B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B
} CUtensorMapInterleave;
```

  TMA supports interleaved layouts like NC/8HWC8 where C8 utilizes 16 bytes in memory assuming 2 byte per channel or NC/16HWC16 where C16 uses 32 bytes. When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE and `swizzle` is not CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE, the bounding box inner dimension (computed as `boxDim`[0] multiplied by element size derived from `tensorDataType`) must be less than or equal to the swizzle size.

  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B requires the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 32.
  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B requires the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 64.
  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B* require the bounding box inner dimension to be <= 128. Additionally, `tensorDataType` of CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B requires `interleave` to be CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_NONE.

- `swizzle`, which specifies the shared memory bank swizzling pattern, has to be of type *CUtensorMapSwizzle* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapSwizzle_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B,                   // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪32B  span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_64B,                   // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪64B  span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B,                  // Swizzle 16B chunks within
↪128B span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B,         // Swizzle 32B chunks within
↪128B span
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B_FLIP_8B, // Swizzle 32B chunks within
↪128B span, additionally swap lower 8B with upper 8B within each 16B for
↪every alternate row
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_64B,         // Swizzle 64B chunks within
↪128B span
} CUtensorMapSwizzle;
```

  Data are organized in a specific order in global memory; however, this may not match the order in which the application accesses data in shared memory. This difference in data organization may cause bank conflicts when shared memory is accessed. In order to avoid this problem, data can be loaded to shared memory with shuffling across shared memory banks. When `interleave` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_INTERLEAVE_32B, `swizzle` must be CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_32B. Other interleave modes can have any swizzling pattern. When the `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B, only the following swizzle modes are supported:

  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE (Load & Store)
  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B (Load & Store)
  - CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B (Load & Store)

- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_64B (Store only) When the `tensorDataType` is CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, only the following swizzle modes are supported:
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_NONE (Load only)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B (Load only)
- CU_TENSOR_MAP_SWIZZLE_128B_ATOM_32B (Load only)

- `l2Promotion` specifies L2 fetch size which indicates the byte granurality at which L2 requests is filled from DRAM. It must be of type *CUtensorMapL2promotion*, which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapL2promotion_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_64B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_128B,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_L2_PROMOTION_L2_256B
} CUtensorMapL2promotion;
```

- `oobFill`, which indicates whether zero or a special NaN constant should be used to fill out-of-bound elements, must be of type *CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill* which is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill_enum {
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NONE = 0,
    CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA
} CUtensorMapFloatOOBfill;
```

Note that CU_TENSOR_MAP_FLOAT_OOB_FILL_NAN_REQUEST_ZERO_FMA can only be used when `tensorDataType` represents a floating-point data type, and when `tensorDataType` is not CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN8B, CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U4_ALIGN16B, and CU_TENSOR_MAP_DATA_TYPE_16U6_ALIGN16B.

See also:

cuTensorMapEncodeIm2col, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2colWide*, *cuTensorMapReplaceAddress*

Parameters

- **tensorMap** – - Tensor map object to create
- **tensorDataType** – - Tensor data type
- **tensorRank** – - Dimensionality of tensor
- **globalAddress** – - Starting address of memory region described by tensor
- **globalDim** – - Array containing tensor size (number of elements) along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions
- **globalStrides** – - Array containing stride size (in bytes) along each of the `tensorRank` - 1 dimensions
- **boxDim** – - Array containing traversal box size (number of elments) along each of the `tensorRank` dimensions. Specifies how many elements to be traversed along each tensor dimension.
- **elementStrides** – - Array containing traversal stride in each of the `tensorRank` dimensions

- **interleave** – - Type of interleaved layout the tensor addresses
- **swizzle** – - Bank swizzling pattern inside shared memory
- **l2Promotion** – - L2 promotion size
- **oobFill** – - Indicate whether zero or special NaN constant must be used to fill out-of-bound elements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTensorMapReplaceAddress**(*CUtensorMap* *tensorMap, void *globalAddress)

Modify an existing tensor map descriptor with an updated global address.

Modifies the descriptor for Tensor Memory Access (TMA) object passed in `tensorMap` with an updated `globalAddress`.

Tensor map objects are only supported on devices of compute capability 9.0 or higher. Additionally, a tensor map object is an opaque value, and, as such, should only be accessed through CUDA API calls.

See also:

cuTensorMapEncodeTiled, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2col*, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2colWide*

Parameters

- **tensorMap** – - Tensor map object to modify
- **globalAddress** – - Starting address of memory region described by tensor, must follow previous alignment requirements

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTensorMapSetAllocationClass**(*CUtensorMap* *tensorMap, *CUtensorMapAllocClass* allocClass, *CUtensorMapAllocClass* *outAllocClass)

Sets the allocation class of an already-encoded tensor map.

Requests a Tensor Memory Accelerator (TMA) allocation class for an existing `tensorMap` that was previously initialized by a tensor-map encoding API. No re-encoding of the tensor is performed.

`allocClass` selects the class:

- *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_SMALL* requests the safe 4 KiB window.
- *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_LARGE* requests the 128 KiB window. When LARGE is the effective class, the caller guarantees that, before the tensor map is used, its effective base allocation is backed by a contiguous, accessible region of at least *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TENSOR_MAP_LARGE_TENSOR_MIN_SIZE* bytes. Violating this is undefined behavior at kernel execution time, not an error of this API.
- *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_AUTO* re-evaluates the encoded tensor geometry using the driver's conservative contiguity policy. The global address is not inspected.

On architectures where allocation-class selection affects TMA OOB address generation, this function adjusts only the encoded selector through an in-place read-modify-write of `tensorMap`. The caller must externally synchronize this call with all other host and device access to the same descriptor storage, including device-side tensormap.replace operations.

If `outAllocClass` is non-NULL it receives the class actually in effect after the call, which is always *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_SMALL* or *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_LARGE* (never *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_AUTO*). If `outAllocClass` is non-NULL, it is initialized to *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_SMALL* before validation. On failure, `tensorMap` is not modified and `outAllocClass` remains SMALL.

On architectures where allocation-class selection has no effect, all three requests succeed without changing `tensorMap` and report *CU_TENSOR_MAP_ALLOC_CLASS_SMALL*.

See also:

cuTensorMapEncodeTiled, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2col*, *cuTensorMapEncodeIm2colWide*, *cuTensorMapReplaceAddress*

Parameters

- **`tensorMap`** – - Tensor map to modify in place
- **`allocClass`** – - Requested allocation class
- **`outAllocClass`** – - Optional; receives the resulting allocation class

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.43. Texture Object Management

This section describes the texture object management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

The texture object API is only supported on devices of compute capability 3.0 or higher.

Functions

CUresult *cuTexObjectCreate*(CUtexObject *pTexObject, const CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc, const CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC *pTexDesc, const CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC *pResViewDesc)
Creates a texture object.

CUresult *cuTexObjectDestroy*(CUtexObject texObject)
Destroys a texture object.

CUresult *cuTexObjectGetResourceDesc*(CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc, CUtexObject texObject)
Returns a texture object's resource descriptor.

CUresult *cuTexObjectGetResourceViewDesc*(CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC *pResViewDesc, CUtexObject texObject)
Returns a texture object's resource view descriptor.

CUresult *cuTexObjectGetTextureDesc*(CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC *pTexDesc, CUtexObject texObject)
Returns a texture object's texture descriptor.

6.43.1. Functions

CUresult **cuTexObjectCreate**(*CUtexObject* *pTexObject, const *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC* *pResDesc, const *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC* *pTexDesc, const *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC* *pResViewDesc)

Creates a texture object.

Creates a texture object and returns it in `pTexObject`. `pResDesc` describes the data to texture from. `pTexDesc` describes how the data should be sampled. `pResViewDesc` is an optional argument that specifies an alternate format for the data described by `pResDesc`, and also describes the subresource region to restrict access to when texturing. `pResViewDesc` can only be specified if the type of resource is a CUDA array or a CUDA mipmapped array not in a block compressed format.

Texture objects are only supported on devices of compute capability 3.0 or higher. Additionally, a texture object is an opaque value, and, as such, should only be accessed through CUDA API calls.

The CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_st
{
    CUresourcetype resType;

    union {
        struct {
            CUarray hArray;
        } array;
        struct {
            CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray;
        } mipmap;
        struct {
            CUdeviceptr devPtr;
            CUarray_format format;
            unsigned int numChannels;
            size_t sizeInBytes;
        } linear;
        struct {
            CUdeviceptr devPtr;
            CUarray_format format;
            unsigned int numChannels;
            size_t width;
            size_t height;
            size_t pitchInBytes;
        } pitch2D;
    } res;

    unsigned int flags;
} CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC;
```

where:

- *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* specifies the type of resource to texture from. CUresourceType is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUresourcetype_enum {
    CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_ARRAY           = 0x00,
    CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY = 0x01,
    CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_LINEAR          = 0x02,
    CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_PITCH2D         = 0x03
} CUresourcetype;
```

- ::flags must be set to zero.

  If *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* is set to *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_ARRAY*, *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::array::hArray* must be set to a valid CUDA array handle.

  If *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* is set to *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY*, *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::mipmap::hMipmappedArray* must be set to a valid CUDA mipmapped array handle.

  If *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* is set to *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_LINEAR*, *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::linear::devPtr* must be set to a valid device pointer, that is aligned to *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_ALIGNMENT*. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::linear::format* and *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::linear::numChannels* describe the format of each component and the number of components per array element. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::linear::sizeInBytes* specifies the size of the array in bytes. The total number of elements in the linear address range cannot exceed *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LINEAR_WIDTH*. The number of elements is computed as (sizeInBytes / (sizeof(format) * numChannels)).

  If *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* is set to *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_PITCH2D*, *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::pitch2D::devPtr* must be set to a valid device pointer, that is aligned to *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_ALIGNMENT*. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::pitch2D::format* and *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::pitch2D::numChannels* describe the format of each component and the number of components per array element. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::pitch2D::width* and *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::pitch2D::height* specify the width and height of the array in elements, and cannot exceed *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_WIDTH* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_HEIGHT* respectively. *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::res::pitch2D::pitchInBytes* specifies the pitch between two rows in bytes and has to be aligned to *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_PITCH_ALIGNMENT*. Pitch cannot exceed *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_PITCH*.

The CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC struct is defined as

```
typedef struct CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_st {
    CUaddress_mode addressMode[3];
    CUfilter_mode filterMode;
    unsigned int flags;
    unsigned int maxAnisotropy;
    CUfilter_mode mipmapFilterMode;
    float mipmapLevelBias;
    float minMipmapLevelClamp;
    float maxMipmapLevelClamp;
} CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC;
```

where

- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::addressMode* specifies the addressing mode for each dimension of the texture data. *CUaddress_mode* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUaddress_mode_enum {
    CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_WRAP = 0,
    CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP = 1,
    CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR = 2,
    CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_BORDER = 3
} CUaddress_mode;
```

  This is ignored if *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* is *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_LINEAR*. Also, if the flag, *CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES* is not set, the only supported address mode is *CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP*.

- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::filterMode* specifies the filtering mode to be used when fetching from the texture. CUfilter_mode is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUfilter_mode_enum {
    CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_POINT = 0,
    CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_LINEAR = 1
} CUfilter_mode;
```

  This is ignored if *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType* is *CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_LINEAR*.

- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::flags* can be any combination of the following:
  - *CU_TRSF_READ_AS_INTEGER*, which suppresses the default behavior of having the texture promote integer data to floating point data in the range [0, 1]. Note that texture with 32-bit integer format would not be promoted, regardless of whether or not this flag is specified.
  - *CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES*, which suppresses the default behavior of having the texture coordinates range from [0, Dim) where Dim is the width or height of the CUDA array. Instead, the texture coordinates [0, 1.0) reference the entire breadth of the array dimension; Note that for CUDA mipmapped arrays, this flag has to be set.
  - *CU_TRSF_DISABLE_TRILINEAR_OPTIMIZATION*, which disables any trilinear filtering optimizations. Trilinear optimizations improve texture filtering performance by allowing bilinear filtering on textures in scenarios where it can closely approximate the expected results.
  - *CU_TRSF_SEAMLESS_CUBEMAP*, which enables seamless cube map filtering. This flag can only be specified if the underlying resource is a CUDA array or a CUDA mipmapped array that was created with the flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_CUBEMAP*. When seamless cube map filtering is enabled, texture address modes specified by *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::addressMode* are ignored. Instead, if the *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::filterMode* is set to *CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_POINT* the address mode *CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP* will be applied for all dimensions. If the *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::filterMode* is set to *CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_LINEAR* seamless cube map filtering will be performed when sampling along the cube face borders.
- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::maxAnisotropy* specifies the maximum anisotropy ratio to be used when doing anisotropic filtering. This value will be clamped to the range [1,16].
- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::mipmapFilterMode* specifies the filter mode when the calculated mipmap level lies between two defined mipmap levels.

- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::mipmapLevelBias* specifies the offset to be applied to the calculated mipmap level.
- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::minMipmapLevelClamp* specifies the lower end of the mipmap level range to clamp access to.
- *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::maxMipmapLevelClamp* specifies the upper end of the mipmap level range to clamp access to.

The CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC struct is defined as

```
typedef struct CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_st
{
    CUresourceViewFormat format;
    size_t width;
    size_t height;
    size_t depth;
    unsigned int firstMipmapLevel;
    unsigned int lastMipmapLevel;
    unsigned int firstLayer;
    unsigned int lastLayer;
} CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC;
```

where:

- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::format* specifies how the data contained in the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array should be interpreted. Note that this can incur a change in size of the texture data. If the resource view format is a block compressed format, then the underlying CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array has to have a base of format *CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32*. with 2 or 4 channels, depending on the block compressed format. For ex., BC1 and BC4 require the underlying CUDA array to have a format of *CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32* with 2 channels. The other BC formats require the underlying resource to have the same base format but with 4 channels.
- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::width* specifies the new width of the texture data. If the resource view format is a block compressed format, this value has to be 4 times the original width of the resource. For non block compressed formats, this value has to be equal to that of the original resource.
- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::height* specifies the new height of the texture data. If the resource view format is a block compressed format, this value has to be 4 times the original height of the resource. For non block compressed formats, this value has to be equal to that of the original resource.
- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::depth* specifies the new depth of the texture data. This value has to be equal to that of the original resource.
- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::firstMipmapLevel* specifies the most detailed mipmap level. This will be the new mipmap level zero. For non-mipmapped resources, this value has to be zero.*CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::minMipmapLevelClamp* and *CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC::maxMipmapLevelClamp* will be relative to this value. For ex., if the firstMipmapLevel is set to 2, and a minMipmapLevelClamp of 1.2 is specified, then the actual minimum mipmap level clamp will be 3.2.
- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::lastMipmapLevel* specifies the least detailed mipmap level. For non-mipmapped resources, this value has to be zero.
- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::firstLayer* specifies the first layer index for layered textures. This will be the new layer zero. For non-layered resources, this value has to be zero.

- *CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC::lastLayer* specifies the last layer index for layered textures. For non-layered resources, this value has to be zero.

See also:

cuTexObjectDestroy, ::cudaCreateTextureObject

Parameters

- **pTexObject** – - Texture object to create
- **pResDesc** – - Resource descriptor
- **pTexDesc** – - Texture descriptor
- **pResViewDesc** – - Resource view descriptor

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexObjectDestroy**(*CUtexObject* texObject)

Destroys a texture object.

Destroys the texture object specified by `texObject`.

See also:

cuTexObjectCreate, ::cudaDestroyTextureObject

Parameters

texObject – - Texture object to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexObjectGetResourceDesc**(*CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC* *pResDesc, *CUtexObject* texObject)

Returns a texture object's resource descriptor.

Returns the resource descriptor for the texture object specified by `texObject`.

See also:

cuTexObjectCreate, ::cudaGetTextureObjectResourceDesc,

Parameters

- **pResDesc** – - Resource descriptor
- **texObject** – - Texture object

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexObjectGetResourceViewDesc**(*CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC* *pResViewDesc, *CUtexObject* texObject)

Returns a texture object's resource view descriptor.

Returns the resource view descriptor for the texture object specified by `texObject`. If no resource view was set for `texObject`, the *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

See also:

cuTexObjectCreate, ::cudaGetTextureObjectResourceViewDesc

Parameters

- **pResViewDesc** – - Resource view descriptor
- **texObject** – - Texture object

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexObjectGetTextureDesc**(*CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC* *pTexDesc, *CUtexObject* texObject)

Returns a texture object's texture descriptor.

Returns the texture descriptor for the texture object specified by `texObject`.

See also:

cuTexObjectCreate, ::cudaGetTextureObjectTextureDesc

Parameters

- **pTexDesc** – - Texture descriptor
- **texObject** – - Texture object

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.44. Texture Reference Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the deprecated texture reference management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuTexRefCreate*(CUtexref *pTexRef)
Creates a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefDestroy*(CUtexref hTexRef)
Destroys a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetAddress*(CUdeviceptr *pdptr, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the address associated with a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*(CUaddress_mode *pam, CUtexref hTexRef, int dim)
Gets the addressing mode used by a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetArray*(CUarray *phArray, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the array bound to a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetBorderColor*(float *pBorderColor, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the border color used by a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*(CUfilter_mode *pfm, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the filter-mode used by a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetFlags*(unsigned int *pFlags, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the flags used by a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetFormat*(CUarray_format *pFormat, int *pNumChannels, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the format used by a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetMaxAnisotropy*(int *pmaxAniso, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the maximum anisotropy for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetMipmapFilterMode*(CUfilter_mode *pfm, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the mipmap filtering mode for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelBias*(float *pbias, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the mipmap level bias for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelClamp*(float *pminMipmapLevelClamp, float *pmaxMipmapLevelClamp, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the min/max mipmap level clamps for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefGetMipmappedArray*(CUmipmappedArray *phMipmappedArray, CUtexref hTexRef)
Gets the mipmapped array bound to a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetAddress*(size_t *ByteOffset, CUtexref hTexRef, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t bytes)
Binds an address as a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetAddress2D*(CUtexref hTexRef, const CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *desc, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t Pitch)
Binds an address as a 2D texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*(CUtexref hTexRef, int dim, CUaddress_mode am)
Sets the addressing mode for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetArray*(CUtexref hTexRef, CUarray hArray, unsigned int Flags)
Binds an array as a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetBorderColor*(CUtexref hTexRef, float *pBorderColor)
Sets the border color for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*(CUtexref hTexRef, CUfilter_mode fm)
Sets the filtering mode for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetFlags*(CUtexref hTexRef, unsigned int Flags)
Sets the flags for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetFormat*(CUtexref hTexRef, CUarray_format fmt, int NumPackedComponents)
Sets the format for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetMaxAnisotropy*(CUtexref hTexRef, unsigned int maxAniso)
Sets the maximum anisotropy for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetMipmapFilterMode*(CUtexref hTexRef, CUfilter_mode fm)
Sets the mipmap filtering mode for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelBias*(CUtexref hTexRef, float bias)
Sets the mipmap level bias for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelClamp*(CUtexref hTexRef, float minMipmapLevelClamp, float maxMipmapLevelClamp)
Sets the mipmap min/max mipmap level clamps for a texture reference.

CUresult *cuTexRefSetMipmappedArray*(CUtexref hTexRef, CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray, unsigned int Flags)
Binds a mipmapped array to a texture reference.

6.44.1. Functions

CUresult **cuTexRefCreate**(*CUtexref* *pTexRef)
Creates a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Creates a texture reference and returns its handle in `*pTexRef`. Once created, the application must call *cuTexRefSetArray()* or cuTexRefSetAddress() to associate the reference with allocated memory. Other texture reference functions are used to specify the format and interpretation (addressing, filtering, etc.) to be used when the memory is read through this texture reference.

See also:

cuTexRefDestroy

Parameters
pTexRef – - Returned texture reference

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefDestroy**(*CUtexref* hTexRef)

Destroys a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Destroys the texture reference specified by `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefCreate

Parameters
hTexRef – - Texture reference to destroy

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetAddress**(*CUdeviceptr* *pdptr, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the address associated with a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pdptr` the base address bound to the texture reference `hTexRef`, or returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if the texture reference is not bound to any device memory range.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pdptr** – - Returned device address
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetAddressMode**(*CUaddress_mode* *pam, *CUtexref* hTexRef, int dim)

Gets the addressing mode used by a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pam` the addressing mode corresponding to the dimension `dim` of the texture reference `hTexRef`. Currently, the only valid value for `dim` are 0 and 1.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pam** – - Returned addressing mode
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **dim** – - Dimension

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetArray**(*CUarray* *phArray, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the array bound to a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*phArray` the CUDA array bound to the texture reference `hTexRef`, or returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if the texture reference is not bound to any CUDA array.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **phArray** – - Returned array
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetBorderColor**(float *pBorderColor, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the border color used by a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `pBorderColor`, values of the RGBA color used by the texture reference `hTexRef`. The color value is of type float and holds color components in the following sequence: pBorderColor[0] holds 'R' component pBorderColor[1] holds 'G' component pBorderColor[2] holds 'B' component pBorderColor[3] holds 'A' component

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddressMode, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetBorderColor*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **pBorderColor** – - Returned Type and Value of RGBA color

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetFilterMode**(*CUfilter_mode* *pfm, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the filter-mode used by a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pfm` the filtering mode of the texture reference `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pfm** – - Returned filtering mode
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetFlags**(unsigned int *pFlags, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the flags used by a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pFlags` the flags of the texture reference `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pFlags** – - Returned flags
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetFormat**(*CUarray_format* *pFormat, int *pNumChannels, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the format used by a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*pFormat` and `*pNumChannels` the format and number of components of the CUDA array bound to the texture reference `hTexRef`. If `pFormat` or `pNumChannels` is NULL, it will be ignored.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*

Parameters

- **pFormat** – - Returned format
- **pNumChannels** – - Returned number of components
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetMaxAnisotropy**(int *pmaxAniso, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the maximum anisotropy for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns the maximum anisotropy in `pmaxAniso` that's used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pmaxAniso** – - Returned maximum anisotropy
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetMipmapFilterMode**(*CUfilter_mode* *pfm, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the mipmap filtering mode for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns the mipmap filtering mode in `pfm` that's used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pfm** – - Returned mipmap filtering mode
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelBias**(float *pbias, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the mipmap level bias for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns the mipmap level bias in `pBias` that's added to the specified mipmap level when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pbias** – - Returned mipmap level bias
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelClamp**(float *pminMipmapLevelClamp, float *pmaxMipmapLevelClamp, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the min/max mipmap level clamps for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns the min/max mipmap level clamps in `pminMipmapLevelClamp` and `pmaxMipmapLevelClamp` that's used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **pminMipmapLevelClamp** – - Returned mipmap min level clamp
- **pmaxMipmapLevelClamp** – - Returned mipmap max level clamp
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefGetMipmappedArray**(*CUmipmappedArray* *phMipmappedArray, *CUtexref* hTexRef)

Gets the mipmapped array bound to a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Returns in `*phMipmappedArray` the CUDA mipmapped array bound to the texture reference `hTexRef`, or returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if the texture reference is not bound to any CUDA mipmapped array.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **phMipmappedArray** – - Returned mipmapped array
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetAddress**(size_t *ByteOffset, *CUtexref* hTexRef, *CUdeviceptr* dptr, size_t bytes)

Binds an address as a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Binds a linear address range to the texture reference `hTexRef`. Any previous address or CUDA array state associated with the texture reference is superseded by this function. Any memory previously bound to `hTexRef` is unbound.

Since the hardware enforces an alignment requirement on texture base addresses, cuTexRefSetAddress() passes back a byte offset in `*ByteOffset` that must be applied to texture fetches in order to read from the desired memory. This offset must be divided by the texel size and passed to kernels that read from the texture so they can be applied to the ::tex1Dfetch() function.

If the device memory pointer was returned from cuMemAlloc(), the offset is guaranteed to be 0 and NULL may be passed as the `ByteOffset` parameter.

The total number of elements (or texels) in the linear address range cannot exceed *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LINEAR_WIDTH*. The number of elements is computed as (`bytes` / bytesPerElement), where bytesPerElement is determined from the data format and number of components set using *cuTexRefSetFormat()*.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **ByteOffset** – - Returned byte offset
- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference to bind
- **dptr** – - Device pointer to bind
- **bytes** – - Size of memory to bind in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetAddress2D**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, const *CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR* *desc, *CUdeviceptr* dptr, size_t Pitch)

Binds an address as a 2D texture reference.

Deprecated:

Binds a linear address range to the texture reference `hTexRef`. Any previous address or CUDA array state associated with the texture reference is superseded by this function. Any memory previously bound to `hTexRef` is unbound.

Using a ::tex2D() function inside a kernel requires a call to either *cuTexRefSetArray()* to bind the corresponding texture reference to an array, or cuTexRefSetAddress2D() to bind the texture reference to linear memory.

Function calls to *cuTexRefSetFormat()* cannot follow calls to cuTexRefSetAddress2D() for the same texture reference.

It is required that `dptr` be aligned to the appropriate hardware-specific texture alignment. You can query this value using the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_ALIGNMENT*. If an unaligned `dptr` is supplied, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

`Pitch` has to be aligned to the hardware-specific texture pitch alignment. This value can be queried using the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_PITCH_ALIGNMENT*. If an unaligned `Pitch` is supplied, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

Width and Height, which are specified in elements (or texels), cannot exceed *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_WIDTH* and *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_HEIGHT* respectively. `Pitch`, which is specified in bytes, cannot exceed *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_PITCH*.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference to bind
- **desc** – - Descriptor of CUDA array
- **dptr** – - Device pointer to bind
- **Pitch** – - Line pitch in bytes

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetAddressMode**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, int dim, *CUaddress_mode* am)

Sets the addressing mode for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the addressing mode `am` for the given dimension `dim` of the texture reference `hTexRef`. If `dim` is zero, the addressing mode is applied to the first parameter of the functions used to fetch from the texture; if `dim` is 1, the second, and so on. *CUaddress_mode* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUaddress_mode_enum {
   CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_WRAP = 0,
   CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP = 1,
   CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR = 2,
   CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_BORDER = 3
} CUaddress_mode;
```

Note that this call has no effect if `hTexRef` is bound to linear memory. Also, if the flag, *CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES*, is not set, the only supported address mode is *CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP*.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **dim** – - Dimension
- **am** – - Addressing mode to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetArray**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, *CUarray* hArray, unsigned int Flags)

Binds an array as a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Binds the CUDA array `hArray` to the texture reference `hTexRef`. Any previous address or CUDA array state associated with the texture reference is superseded by this function. `Flags` must be set to *CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT*. Any CUDA array previously bound to `hTexRef` is unbound.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference to bind

- **hArray** – - Array to bind
- **Flags** – - Options (must be *CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT*)

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetBorderColor**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, float *pBorderColor)

Sets the border color for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the value of the RGBA color via the `pBorderColor` to the texture reference `hTexRef`. The color value supports only float type and holds color components in the following sequence: pBorderColor[0] holds 'R' component pBorderColor[1] holds 'G' component pBorderColor[2] holds 'B' component pBorderColor[3] holds 'A' component

Note that the color values can be set only when the Address mode is set to CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_BORDER using *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*. Applications using integer border color values have to "reinterpret_cast" their values to float.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddressMode, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetBorderColor*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **pBorderColor** – - RGBA color

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetFilterMode**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, *CUfilter_mode* fm)

Sets the filtering mode for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the filtering mode `fm` to be used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`. ::CUfilter_mode_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUfilter_mode_enum {
   CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_POINT = 0,
   CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_LINEAR = 1
} CUfilter_mode;
```

Note that this call has no effect if `hTexRef` is bound to linear memory.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **fm** – - Filtering mode to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetFlags**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, unsigned int Flags)

Sets the flags for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies optional flags via `Flags` to specify the behavior of data returned through the texture reference `hTexRef`. The valid flags are:

- *CU_TRSF_READ_AS_INTEGER*, which suppresses the default behavior of having the texture promote integer data to floating point data in the range [0, 1]. Note that texture with 32-bit integer format would not be promoted, regardless of whether or not this flag is specified;
- *CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES*, which suppresses the default behavior of having the texture coordinates range from [0, Dim) where Dim is the width or height of the CUDA array. Instead, the texture coordinates [0, 1.0) reference the entire breadth of the array dimension;
- *CU_TRSF_DISABLE_TRILINEAR_OPTIMIZATION*, which disables any trilinear filtering optimizations. Trilinear optimizations improve texture filtering performance by allowing bilinear filtering on textures in scenarios where it can closely approximate the expected results.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **Flags** – - Optional flags to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetFormat**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, *CUarray_format* fmt, int NumPackedComponents)

Sets the format for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the format of the data to be read by the texture reference `hTexRef`. `fmt` and `NumPackedComponents` are exactly analogous to the ::Format and ::NumChannels members of the CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR structure: They specify the format of each component and the number of components per array element.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*, ::cudaCreateChannelDesc

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **fmt** – - Format to set
- **NumPackedComponents** – - Number of components per array element

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetMaxAnisotropy**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, unsigned int maxAniso)

Sets the maximum anisotropy for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the maximum anisotropy `maxAniso` to be used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

Note that this call has no effect if `hTexRef` is bound to linear memory.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **maxAniso** – - Maximum anisotropy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetMipmapFilterMode**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, *CUfilter_mode* fm)

Sets the mipmap filtering mode for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the mipmap filtering mode `fm` to be used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`. ::CUfilter_mode_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUfilter_mode_enum {
   CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_POINT = 0,
   CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_LINEAR = 1
} CUfilter_mode;
```

Note that this call has no effect if `hTexRef` is not bound to a mipmapped array.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **fm** – - Filtering mode to set

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelBias**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, float bias)

Sets the mipmap level bias for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the mipmap level bias `bias` to be added to the specified mipmap level when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

Note that this call has no effect if `hTexRef` is not bound to a mipmapped array.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **bias** – - Mipmap level bias

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelClamp**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, float minMipmapLevelClamp, float maxMipmapLevelClamp)

Sets the mipmap min/max mipmap level clamps for a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Specifies the min/max mipmap level clamps, `minMipmapLevelClamp` and `maxMipmapLevelClamp` respectively, to be used when reading memory through the texture reference `hTexRef`.

Note that this call has no effect if `hTexRef` is not bound to a mipmapped array.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetArray*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference
- **minMipmapLevelClamp** – - Mipmap min level clamp
- **maxMipmapLevelClamp** – - Mipmap max level clamp

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

CUresult **cuTexRefSetMipmappedArray**(*CUtexref* hTexRef, *CUmipmappedArray* hMipmappedArray, unsigned int Flags)

Binds a mipmapped array to a texture reference.

Deprecated:

Binds the CUDA mipmapped array `hMipmappedArray` to the texture reference `hTexRef`. Any previous address or CUDA array state associated with the texture reference is superseded by this function. `Flags` must be set to *CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT*. Any CUDA array previously bound to `hTexRef` is unbound.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, *cuTexRefSetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefSetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefSetFlags*, *cuTexRefSetFormat*, cuTexRefGetAddress, *cuTexRefGetAddressMode*, *cuTexRefGetArray*, *cuTexRefGetFilterMode*, *cuTexRefGetFlags*, *cuTexRefGetFormat*

Parameters

- **hTexRef** – - Texture reference to bind
- **hMipmappedArray** – - Mipmapped array to bind
- **Flags** – - Options (must be *CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT*)

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.45. Unified Addressing

This section describes the unified addressing functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

6.45.1. Overview

CUDA devices can share a unified address space with the host. For these devices there is no distinction between a device pointer and a host pointer — the same pointer value may be used to access memory from the host program and from a kernel running on the device (with exceptions enumerated below).

6.45.2. Supported Platforms

Whether or not a device supports unified addressing may be queried by calling *cuDeviceGetAttribute()* with the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_ADDRESSING*.

Unified addressing is automatically enabled in 64-bit processes

6.45.3. Looking Up Information from Pointer Values

It is possible to look up information about the memory which backs a pointer value. For instance, one may want to know if a pointer points to host or device memory. As another example, in the case of device memory, one may want to know on which CUDA device the memory resides. These properties may be queried using the function *cuPointerGetAttribute()*

Since pointers are unique, it is not necessary to specify information about the pointers specified to the various copy functions in the CUDA API. The function *cuMemcpy()* may be used to perform a copy between two pointers, ignoring whether they point to host or device memory (making cuMemcpyHtoD(),

cuMemcpyDtoD(), and cuMemcpyDtoH() unnecessary for devices supporting unified addressing). For multidimensional copies, the memory type *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED* may be used to specify that the CUDA driver should infer the location of the pointer from its value.

6.45.4. Automatic Mapping of Host Allocated Host Memory

All host memory allocated in all contexts using cuMemAllocHost() and *cuMemHostAlloc()* is always directly accessible from all contexts on all devices that support unified addressing. This is the case regardless of whether or not the flags *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_PORTABLE* and *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_DEVICEMAP* are specified.

The pointer value through which allocated host memory may be accessed in kernels on all devices that support unified addressing is the same as the pointer value through which that memory is accessed on the host, so it is not necessary to call cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() to get the device pointer for these allocations.

Note that this is not the case for memory allocated using the flag *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED*, as discussed below.

6.45.5. Automatic Registration of Peer Memory

Upon enabling direct access from a context that supports unified addressing to another peer context that supports unified addressing using *cuCtxEnablePeerAccess()* all memory allocated in the peer context using cuMemAlloc() and cuMemAllocPitch() will immediately be accessible by the current context. The device pointer value through which any peer memory may be accessed in the current context is the same pointer value through which that memory may be accessed in the peer context.

6.45.6. Exceptions, Disjoint Addressing

Not all memory may be accessed on devices through the same pointer value through which they are accessed on the host. These exceptions are host memory registered using cuMemHostRegister() and host memory allocated using the flag *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED*. For these exceptions, there exists a distinct host and device address for the memory. The device address is guaranteed to not overlap any valid host pointer range and is guaranteed to have the same value across all contexts that support unified addressing.

This device address may be queried using cuMemHostGetDevicePointer() when a context using unified addressing is current. Either the host or the unified device pointer value may be used to refer to this memory through *cuMemcpy()* and similar functions using the *CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED* memory type.

Functions

CUresult *cuMemAdvise*(CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count, CUmem_advise advice, CUmemLocation location)
Advise about the usage of a given memory range.

CUresult *cuMemDiscardAndPrefetchBatchAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dptrs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, CUmemLocation *prefetchLocs, size_t *prefetchLocIdxs, size_t numPrefetchLocs, unsigned long long flags, CUstream hStream)
Performs a batch of memory discards and prefetches asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemDiscardBatchAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dptrs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, unsigned long long flags, CUstream hStream)
Performs a batch of memory discards asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemGetLocationInfo*(CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size, size_t summaryGranularity, size_t samplingGranularity, CUmemLocation *location_out)
Gets residency information for a memory address range.

CUresult *cuMemPrefetchAsync*(CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count, CUmemLocation location, unsigned int flags, CUstream hStream)
Prefetches memory to the specified destination location.

CUresult *cuMemPrefetchBatchAsync*(CUdeviceptr *dptrs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, CUmemLocation *prefetchLocs, size_t *prefetchLocIdxs, size_t numPrefetchLocs, unsigned long long flags, CUstream hStream)
Performs a batch of memory prefetches asynchronously.

CUresult *cuMemRangeGetAttribute*(void *data, size_t dataSize, CUmem_range_attribute attribute, CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count)
Query an attribute of a given memory range.

CUresult *cuMemRangeGetAttributes*(void **data, size_t *dataSizes, CUmem_range_attribute *attributes, size_t numAttributes, CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count)
Query attributes of a given memory range.

CUresult *cuPointerGetAttribute*(void *data, CUpointer_attribute attribute, CUdeviceptr ptr)
Returns information about a pointer.

CUresult *cuPointerGetAttributes*(unsigned int numAttributes, CUpointer_attribute *attributes, void **data, CUdeviceptr ptr)
Returns information about a pointer.

CUresult *cuPointerSetAttribute*(const void *value, CUpointer_attribute attribute, CUdeviceptr ptr)
Set attributes on a previously allocated memory region.

6.45.7. Functions

CUresult **cuMemAdvise**(*CUdeviceptr* devPtr, size_t count, *CUmem_advise* advice, *CUmemLocation* location)

Advise about the usage of a given memory range.

Advise the Unified Memory subsystem about the usage pattern for the memory range starting at `devPtr` with a size of `count` bytes. The start address and end address of the memory range will be rounded down and rounded up respectively to be aligned to CPU page size before the advice is applied. The memory range must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged* or declared via **managed** variables. The memory range could also refer to system-allocated

pageable memory provided it represents a valid, host-accessible region of memory and all additional constraints imposed by `advice` as outlined below are also satisfied. Specifying an invalid system-allocated pageable memory range results in an error being returned.

The `advice` parameter can take the following values:

- *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY*: This implies that the data is mostly going to be read from and only occasionally written to. Any read accesses from any processor to this region will create a read-only copy of at least the accessed pages in that processor's memory. Additionally, if cuMemPrefetchAsync is called on this region, it will create a read-only copy of the data on the destination processor. If the target location for cuMemPrefetchAsync is a host NUMA node and a read-only copy already exists on another host NUMA node, that copy will be migrated to the targeted host NUMA node. If any processor writes to this region, all copies of the corresponding page will be invalidated except for the one where the write occurred. If the writing processor is the CPU and the preferred location of the page is a host NUMA node, then the page will also be migrated to that host NUMA node. The `location` argument is ignored for this advice. Note that for a page to be read-duplicated, the accessing processor must either be the CPU or a GPU that has a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. Also, if a context is created on a device that does not have the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* set, then read-duplication will not occur until all such contexts are destroyed. If the memory region refers to valid system-allocated pageable memory, then the accessing device must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS* for a read-only copy to be created on that device. Note however that if the accessing device also has a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES*, then setting this advice will not create a read-only copy when that device accesses this memory region.
- *CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_READ_MOSTLY*: Undoes the effect of *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY* and also prevents the Unified Memory driver from attempting heuristic read-duplication on the memory range. Any read-duplicated copies of the data will be collapsed into a single copy. The location for the collapsed copy will be the preferred location if the page has a preferred location and one of the read-duplicated copies was resident at that location. Otherwise, the location chosen is arbitrary. Note: The `location` argument is ignored for this advice.
- *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION*: This advice sets the preferred location for the data to be the memory belonging to `location`. When *CUmemLocation::type* is *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST*, *CUmemLocation::id* is ignored and the preferred location is set to be host memory. To set the preferred location to a specific host NUMA node, applications must set *CUmemLocation::type* to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* and *CUmemLocation::id* must specify the NUMA ID of the host NUMA node. If *CUmemLocation::type* is set to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA_CURRENT*, *CUmemLocation::id* will be ignored and the the host NUMA node closest to the calling thread's CPU will be used as the preferred location. If *CUmemLocation::type* is a *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, then *CUmemLocation::id* must be a valid device ordinal and the device must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. A *CUmemLocation::type* of *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* is unsupported. Setting the preferred location does not cause data to migrate to that location immediately. Instead, it guides the migration policy when a fault occurs on that memory region. If the data is already in its preferred location and the faulting processor can establish a mapping without requiring the data to be migrated, then data migration will be avoided. On the other hand, if the data is not in its preferred location or if a direct mapping cannot be established, then it will be migrated to the processor access-

ing it. It is important to note that setting the preferred location does not prevent data prefetching done using cuMemPrefetchAsync. Having a preferred location can override the page thrash detection and resolution logic in the Unified Memory driver. Normally, if a page is detected to be constantly thrashing between for example host and device memory, the page may eventually be pinned to host memory by the Unified Memory driver. But if the preferred location is set as device memory, then the page will continue to thrash indefinitely. If *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY* is also set on this memory region or any subset of it, then the policies associated with that advice will override the policies of this advice, unless read accesses from `location` will not result in a read-only copy being created on that procesor as outlined in description for the advice *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY*. If the memory region refers to valid system-allocated pageable memory, and *CUmemLocation::type* is CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE then *CUmemLocation::id* must be a valid device that has a non-zero alue for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*.

- *CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_PREFERRED_LOCATION*: Undoes the effect of *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION* and changes the preferred location to none. The `location` argument is ignored for this advice.
- *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY*: This advice implies that the data will be accessed by processor `location`. The *CUmemLocation::type* must be either *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* with *CUmemLocation::id* representing a valid device ordinal or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* and *CUmemLocation::id* will be ignored. All other location types are invalid. If *CUmemLocation::id* is a GPU, then the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* must be non-zero. This advice does not cause data migration and has no impact on the location of the data per se. Instead, it causes the data to always be mapped in the specified processor's page tables, as long as the location of the data permits a mapping to be established. If the data gets migrated for any reason, the mappings are updated accordingly. This advice is recommended in scenarios where data locality is not important, but avoiding faults is. Consider for example a system containing multiple GPUs with peer-to-peer access enabled, where the data located on one GPU is occasionally accessed by peer GPUs. In such scenarios, migrating data over to the other GPUs is not as important because the accesses are infrequent and the overhead of migration may be too high. But preventing faults can still help improve performance, and so having a mapping set up in advance is useful. Note that on CPU access of this data, the data may be migrated to host memory because the CPU typically cannot access device memory directly. Any GPU that had the *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY* flag set for this data will now have its mapping updated to point to the page in host memory. If *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY* is also set on this memory region or any subset of it, then the policies associated with that advice will override the policies of this advice. Additionally, if the preferred location of this memory region or any subset of it is also `location`, then the policies associated with *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION* will override the policies of this advice. If the memory region refers to valid system-allocated pageable memory, and *CUmemLocation::type* is *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* then device in *CUmemLocation::id* must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*. Additionally, if *CUmemLocation::id* has a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES*, then this call has no effect.
- *CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_ACCESSED_BY*: Undoes the effect of *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY*. Any mappings to the data from `location` may be removed at any time causing accesses to result in non-fatal page faults. If the memory region refers to valid system-allocated pageable memory, and *CUmemLocation::type* is *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* then device in *CUmemLocation::id* must have a non-zero

value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*. Additionally, if *CUmemLocation::id* has a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES*, then this call has no effect.

See also:

cuMemcpy, *cuMemcpyPeer*, *cuMemcpyAsync*, *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*, cuMemPrefetchAsync, ::cudaMemAdvise

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **devPtr** – - Pointer to memory to set the advice for
- **count** – - Size in bytes of the memory range
- **advice** – - Advice to be applied for the specified memory range
- **location** – - location to apply the advice for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemDiscardAndPrefetchBatchAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptrs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, *CUmemLocation* *prefetchLocs, size_t *prefetchLocIdxs, size_t numPrefetchLocs, unsigned long long flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs a batch of memory discards and prefetches asynchronously.

Performs a batch of memory discards followed by prefetches. The batch as a whole executes in stream order but operations within a batch are not guaranteed to execute in any specific order. All devices in the system must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* otherwise the API will return an error.

Calling cuMemDiscardAndPrefetchBatchAsync is semantically equivalent to calling cuMemDiscardBatchAsync followed by cuMemPrefetchBatchAsync, but is more optimal. For more details on what discarding and prefetching imply, please refer to cuMemDiscardBatchAsync and cuMemPrefetchBatchAsync respectively. Note that any reads, writes or prefetches to any part of the memory range that occur simultaneously with this combined discard+prefetch operation result in undefined behavior.

Performs memory discard and prefetch on address ranges specified in `dptrs` and `sizes`. Both arrays must be of the same length as specified by `count`. Each memory range specified must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged* or declared via **managed** variables or it may also refer to system-allocated memory when all devices have a non-zero

value for *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*. Every operation in the batch has to be associated with a valid location to prefetch the address range to and specified in the `prefetchLocs` array. Each entry in this array can apply to more than one operation. This can be done by specifying in the `prefetchLocIdxs` array, the index of the first operation that the corresponding entry in the `prefetchLocs` array applies to. Both `prefetchLocs` and `prefetchLocIdxs` must be of the same length as specified by `numPrefetchLocs`. For example, if a batch has 10 operations listed in dptrs/sizes, the first 6 of which are to be prefetched to one location and the remaining 4 are to be prefetched to another, then `numPrefetchLocs` will be 2, `prefetchLocIdxs` will be {0, 6} and `prefetchLocs` will contain the two set of locations. Note the first entry in `prefetchLocIdxs` must always be 0. Also, each entry must be greater than the previous entry and the last entry should be less than `count`. Furthermore, `numPrefetchLocs` must be lesser than or equal to `count`.

Parameters

- **`dptrs`** – - Array of pointers to be discarded
- **`sizes`** – - Array of sizes for memory discard operations.
- **`count`** – - Size of `dptrs` and `sizes` arrays.
- **`prefetchLocs`** – - Array of locations to prefetch to.
- **`prefetchLocIdxs`** – - Array of indices to specify which operands each entry in the `prefetchLocs` array applies to. The locations specified in prefetchLocs[k] will be applied to operations starting from prefetchLocIdxs[k] through prefetchLocIdxs[k+1] - 1. Also prefetchLocs[numPrefetchLocs - 1] will apply to copies starting from prefetchLocIdxs[numPrefetchLocs - 1] through count - 1.
- **`numPrefetchLocs`** – - Size of `prefetchLocs` and `prefetchLocIdxs` arrays.
- **`flags`** – - Flags reserved for future use. Must be zero.
- **`hStream`** – - The stream to enqueue the operations in. Must not be legacy NULL stream.

CUresult **`cuMemDiscardBatchAsync`**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptrs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, unsigned long long flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs a batch of memory discards asynchronously.

Performs a batch of memory discards. The batch as a whole executes in stream order but operations within a batch are not guaranteed to execute in any specific order. All devices in the system must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* otherwise the API will return an error.

Discarding a memory range informs the driver that the contents of that range are no longer useful. Discarding memory ranges allows the driver to optimize certain data migrations and can also help reduce memory pressure. This operation can be undone on any part of the range by either writing to it or prefetching it via cuMemPrefetchAsync or cuMemPrefetchBatchAsync. Reading from a discarded range, without a subsequent write or prefetch to that part of the range, will return an indeterminate value. Note that any reads, writes or prefetches to any part of the memory range that occur simultaneously with the discard operation result in undefined behavior.

Performs memory discard on address ranges specified in `dptrs` and `sizes`. Both arrays must be of the same length as specified by `count`. Each memory range specified must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged* or declared via **managed** variables or it may also refer to system-allocated memory when all devices have a non-zero value for *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*.

Parameters

- **dptrs** – - Array of pointers to be discarded
- **sizes** – - Array of sizes for memory discard operations.
- **count** – - Size of `dptrs` and `sizes` arrays.
- **flags** – - Flags reserved for future use. Must be zero.
- **hStream** – - The stream to enqueue the operations in. Must not be legacy NULL stream.

CUresult **cuMemGetLocationInfo**(*CUdeviceptr* ptr, size_t size, size_t summaryGranularity, size_t samplingGranularity, *CUmemLocation* *location_out)

Gets residency information for a memory address range.

Retrieves memory location information for the specified address range starting at `ptr` with size `size`. The API summarizes the location information with a granularity specified by `summaryGranularity`. For each summary region, the API determines the most common location by sampling memory at intervals defined by `samplingGranularity` within that region.

The location information is returned in the `location_out` array, with one entry per summary region. The total number of locations returned will be ceil(size/summaryGranularity). The user is expected to allocate the `location_out` array with sufficient memory.

For example, with an address range of 1GB, a `summaryGranularity` of 128MB, and a `samplingGranularity` of 2MB, the function will:

- Divide the 1GB range into 8 summary regions of 128MB each
- Within each 128MB region, sample every 2MB to determine the most common location. If there is a tie a random winner is chosen.
- Populate the `location_out` array with 8 entries, one for each 128MB region `summaryGranularity` should be less than or equal to `size` and greater than 0. `samplingGranularity` should be less than or equal to `summaryGranularity`. If the `samplingGranularity` is set to 0, a system dependent value is used as the granularity. In all other cases, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

When the memory is not resident on any processor, the call returns *CUDA_SUCCESS* and the returned location type for that interval is *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_NONE*.

The memory range must refer to one of the following:

- Managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged*, via ::cuMemAllocFromPool from a managed memory pool or declared via **managed** variables.
- System-allocated pageable memory that is not registered via cuMemHostRegister. If the memory range does not refer to one of the above, the call returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*.

All devices on the system must have non-zero value of device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. If not, this call returns *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **ptr** – - Starting address of the memory range to query
- **size** – - Size in bytes of the memory range to query
- **summaryGranularity** – - Granularity in bytes at which to summarize location information
- **samplingGranularity** – - Granularity in bytes at which to sample memory within each summary region
- **location_out** – - Array to store location information, one entry per summary region

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemPrefetchAsync**(*CUdeviceptr* devPtr, size_t count, *CUmemLocation* location, unsigned int flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Prefetches memory to the specified destination location.

Prefetches memory to the specified destination location. `devPtr` is the base device pointer of the memory to be prefetched and `location` specifies the destination location. `count` specifies the number of bytes to copy. `hStream` is the stream in which the operation is enqueued. The memory range must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged*, via ::cuMemAllocFromPool from a managed memory pool or declared via **managed** variables.

Specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* for *CUmemLocation::type* will prefetch memory to GPU specified by device ordinal *CUmemLocation::id* which must have non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. Additionally, `hStream` must be associated with a device that has a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS*. Specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* as *CUmemLocation::type* will prefetch data to host memory. Applications can request prefetching memory to a specific host NUMA node by specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* for *CUmemLocation::type* and a valid host NUMA node id in *CUmemLocation::id* Users can also request prefetching memory to the host NUMA node closest to the current thread's CPU by specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA_CURRENT* for *CUmemLocation::type*. Note when *CUmemLocation::type* is etiher *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* OR *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA_CURRENT*, *CUmemLocation::id* will be ignored. Prefetching to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* locations is not supported.

The start address and end address of the memory range will be rounded down and rounded up respectively to be aligned to CPU page size before the prefetch operation is enqueued in the stream.

If no physical memory has been allocated for this region, then this memory region will be populated and mapped on the destination device. If there's insufficient memory to prefetch the desired region, the Unified Memory driver may evict pages from other *cuMemAllocManaged* allocations to host memory in order to make room. Device memory allocated using cuMemAlloc or cuArrayCreate will not be evicted.

By default, any mappings to the previous location of the migrated pages are removed and mappings for the new location are only setup on the destination location. The exact behavior however also depends on the settings applied to this memory range via cuMemAdvise as described below:

If *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY* was set on any subset of this memory range, then that subset will create a read-only copy of the pages on destination location. If however the destination location is a host NUMA node, then any pages of that subset that are already in another host NUMA node will be transferred to the destination.

If *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION* was called on any subset of this memory range, then the pages will be migrated to `location` even if `location` is not the preferred location of any pages in the memory range.

If *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY* was called on any subset of this memory range, then mappings to those pages from all the appropriate processors are updated to refer to the new location if establishing such a mapping is possible. Otherwise, those mappings are cleared.

Note that this API is not required for functionality and only serves to improve performance by allowing the application to migrate data to a suitable location before it is accessed. Memory accesses to this range are always coherent and are allowed even when the data is actively being migrated.

Note that this function is asynchronous with respect to the host and all work on other devices.

See also:

cuMemcpy, *cuMemcpyPeer*, *cuMemcpyAsync*, *cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync*, cuMemAdvise, ::cudaMemPrefetchAsync

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **`devPtr`** – - Pointer to be prefetched
- **`count`** – - Size in bytes
- **`location`** – - Location to prefetch to
- **`flags`** – - flags for future use, must be zero now.
- **`hStream`** – - Stream to enqueue prefetch operation

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*,

CUresult **`cuMemPrefetchBatchAsync`**(*CUdeviceptr* *dptrs, size_t *sizes, size_t count, *CUmemLocation* *prefetchLocs, size_t *prefetchLocIdxs, size_t numPrefetchLocs, unsigned long long flags, *CUstream* hStream)

Performs a batch of memory prefetches asynchronously.

Performs a batch of memory prefetches. The batch as a whole executes in stream order but operations within a batch are not guaranteed to execute in any specific order. All devices in the system must have a non-zero value for the device attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS* otherwise the API will return an error.

The semantics of the individual prefetch operations are as described in cuMemPrefetchAsync.

Performs memory prefetch on address ranges specified in `dptrs` and `sizes`. Both arrays must be of the same length as specified by `count`. Each memory range specified must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged* or declared via **managed** variables or it may also refer to system-allocated memory when all devices have a non-zero value for *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS*. The prefetch location for every operation in the batch is specified in the `prefetchLocs` array. Each entry in this array can apply to more than one operation. This can be done by specifying in the `prefetchLocIdxs` array, the index of the first prefetch operation that the corresponding entry in the `prefetchLocs` array applies to. Both `prefetchLocs` and `prefetchLocIdxs` must be of the same length as specified by `numPrefetchLocs`. For example, if a batch has 10 prefetches listed in dptrs/sizes, the first 4 of which are to be prefetched to one location and the remaining 6 are to be prefetched to another, then `numPrefetchLocs` will be 2, `prefetchLocIdxs` will be {0, 4} and `prefetchLocs` will contain the two locations. Note the first entry in `prefetchLocIdxs` must always be 0. Also, each entry must be greater than the previous entry and the last entry should be less than `count`. Furthermore, `numPrefetchLocs` must be lesser than or equal to `count`.

Parameters

- **`dptrs`** – - Array of pointers to be prefetched
- **`sizes`** – - Array of sizes for memory prefetch operations.
- **`count`** – - Size of `dptrs` and `sizes` arrays.
- **`prefetchLocs`** – - Array of locations to prefetch to.
- **`prefetchLocIdxs`** – - Array of indices to specify which operands each entry in the `prefetchLocs` array applies to. The locations specified in prefetchLocs[k] will be applied to copies starting from prefetchLocIdxs[k] through prefetchLocIdxs[k+1] - 1. Also prefetchLocs[numPrefetchLocs - 1] will apply to prefetches starting from prefetchLocIdxs[numPrefetchLocs - 1] through count - 1.
- **`numPrefetchLocs`** – - Size of `prefetchLocs` and `prefetchLocIdxs` arrays.
- **`flags`** – - Flags reserved for future use. Must be zero.
- **`hStream`** – - The stream to enqueue the operations in. Must not be legacy NULL stream.

CUresult **`cuMemRangeGetAttribute`**(void *data, size_t dataSize, *CUmem_range_attribute* attribute, *CUdeviceptr* devPtr, size_t count)

Query an attribute of a given memory range.

Query an attribute about the memory range starting at `devPtr` with a size of `count` bytes. The memory range must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged* or declared via **managed** variables.

The `attribute` parameter can take the following values:

- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_MOSTLY*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a 32-bit integer, and `dataSize` must be 4. The result returned will be 1 if all pages in the given memory range have read-duplication enabled, or 0 otherwise.
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a 32-bit integer, and `dataSize` must be 4. The result returned will be a GPU device id if all pages in the memory range have that GPU as their preferred location, or it will be CU_DEVICE_CPU if all pages in the memory range have the CPU as their preferred

location, or it will be CU_DEVICE_INVALID if either all the pages don't have the same preferred location or some of the pages don't have a preferred location at all. Note that the actual location of the pages in the memory range at the time of the query may be different from the preferred location.

- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESSED_BY*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as an array of 32-bit integers, and `dataSize` must be a non-zero multiple of 4. The result returned will be a list of device ids that had *CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY* set for that entire memory range. If any device does not have that advice set for the entire memory range, that device will not be included. If `data` is larger than the number of devices that have that advice set for that memory range, CU_DEVICE_INVALID will be returned in all the extra space provided. For ex., if `dataSize` is 12 (i.e. `data` has 3 elements) and only device 0 has the advice set, then the result returned will be { 0, CU_DEVICE_INVALID, CU_DEVICE_INVALID }. If `data` is smaller than the number of devices that have that advice set, then only as many devices will be returned as can fit in the array. There is no guarantee on which specific devices will be returned, however.
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a 32-bit integer, and `dataSize` must be 4. The result returned will be the last location to which all pages in the memory range were prefetched explicitly via cuMemPrefetchAsync. This will either be a GPU id or CU_DEVICE_CPU depending on whether the last location for prefetch was a GPU or the CPU respectively. If any page in the memory range was never explicitly prefetched or if all pages were not prefetched to the same location, CU_DEVICE_INVALID will be returned. Note that this simply returns the last location that the application requested to prefetch the memory range to. It gives no indication as to whether the prefetch operation to that location has completed or even begun.
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_TYPE*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a *CUmemLocationType*, and `dataSize` must be sizeof(CUmemLocationType). The *CUmemLocationType* returned will be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* if all pages in the memory range have the same GPU as their preferred location, or *CUmemLocationType* will be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* if all pages in the memory range have the CPU as their preferred location, or it will be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* if all the pages in the memory range have the same host NUMA node ID as their preferred location or it will be CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVALID if either all the pages don't have the same preferred location or some of the pages don't have a preferred location at all. Note that the actual location type of the pages in the memory range at the time of the query may be different from the preferred location type.
  - *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_ID*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a 32-bit integer, and `dataSize` must be 4. If the *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_TYPE* query for the same address range returns *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, it will be a valid device ordinal or if it returns *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, it will be a valid host NUMA node ID or if it returns any other location type, the id should be ignored.
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_TYPE*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a *CUmemLocationType*, and `dataSize` must be sizeof(CUmemLocationType). The result returned will be the last location to which all pages in the memory range were prefetched explicitly via cuMemPrefetchAsync. The *CUmemLocationType* returned will be *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE* if the last prefetch location was a GPU or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST* if it was the CPU or *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* if the last prefetch location was a specific host NUMA node. If any page in the memory range was never explicitly prefetched or if all pages were not prefetched to the same location, *CUmemLocationType* will be

CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVALID. Note that this simply returns the last location type that the application requested to prefetch the memory range to. It gives no indication as to whether the prefetch operation to that location has completed or even begun.

- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_ID*: If this attribute is specified, `data` will be interpreted as a 32-bit integer, and `dataSize` must be 4. If the *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_TYPE* query for the same address range returns *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*, it will be a valid device ordinal or if it returns *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, it will be a valid host NUMA node ID or if it returns any other location type, the id should be ignored.

See also:

cuMemRangeGetAttributes, cuMemPrefetchAsync, cuMemAdvise, ::cudaMemRangeGetAttribute

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.

Note: This function uses standard default stream semantics.

Parameters

- **`data`** – - A pointers to a memory location where the result of each attribute query will be written to.
- **`dataSize`** – - Array containing the size of data
- **`attribute`** – - The attribute to query
- **`devPtr`** – - Start of the range to query
- **`count`** – - Size of the range to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **`cuMemRangeGetAttributes`**(void **data, size_t *dataSizes, *CUmem_range_attribute* *attributes, size_t numAttributes, *CUdeviceptr* devPtr, size_t count)

Query attributes of a given memory range.

Query attributes of the memory range starting at `devPtr` with a size of `count` bytes. The memory range must refer to managed memory allocated via *cuMemAllocManaged* or declared via **managed** variables. The `attributes` array will be interpreted to have `numAttributes` entries. The `dataSizes` array will also be interpreted to have `numAttributes` entries. The results of the query will be stored in `data`.

The list of supported attributes are given below. Please refer to *cuMemRangeGetAttribute* for attribute descriptions and restrictions.

- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_MOSTLY*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESSED_BY*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_TYPE*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_PREFERRED_LOCATION_ID*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_TYPE*
- *CU_MEM_RANGE_ATTRIBUTE_LAST_PREFETCH_LOCATION_ID*

See also:

cuMemRangeGetAttribute, cuMemAdvise, cuMemPrefetchAsync, ::cudaMemRangeGetAttributes

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **data** – - A two-dimensional array containing pointers to memory locations where the result of each attribute query will be written to.
- **dataSizes** – - Array containing the sizes of each result
- **attributes** – - An array of attributes to query (numAttributes and the number of attributes in this array should match)
- **numAttributes** – - Number of attributes to query
- **devPtr** – - Start of the range to query
- **count** – - Size of the range to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuPointerGetAttribute**(void *data, *CUpointer_attribute* attribute, *CUdeviceptr* ptr)

Returns information about a pointer.

The supported attributes are:

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_CONTEXT*:

  Returns in `*data` the *CUcontext* in which `ptr` was allocated or registered. The type of `data` must be *CUcontext* *.

  If `ptr` was not allocated by, mapped by, or registered with a *CUcontext* which uses unified virtual addressing then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_TYPE*:

  Returns in `*data` the physical memory type of the memory that `ptr` addresses as a *CUmemorytype* enumerated value. The type of `data` must be unsigned int.

  If `ptr` addresses device memory then `*data` is set to *CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE*. The particular *CUdevice* on which the memory resides is the *CUdevice* of the *CUcontext* returned by the *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_CONTEXT* attribute of `ptr`.

  If `ptr` addresses host memory then `*data` is set to *CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST*.

  If `ptr` was not allocated by, mapped by, or registered with a *CUcontext* which uses unified virtual addressing then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

  If the current *CUcontext* does not support unified virtual addressing then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_POINTER*:

  Returns in `*data` the device pointer value through which `ptr` may be accessed by kernels running in the current *CUcontext*. The type of `data` must be CUdeviceptr *.

  If there exists no device pointer value through which kernels running in the current *CUcontext* may access `ptr` then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

  If there is no current *CUcontext* then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned.

  Except in the exceptional disjoint addressing cases discussed below, the value returned in `*data` will equal the input value `ptr`.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_POINTER*:

  Returns in `*data` the host pointer value through which `ptr` may be accessed by by the host program. The type of `data` must be void **. If there exists no host pointer value through which the host program may directly access `ptr` then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

  Except in the exceptional disjoint addressing cases discussed below, the value returned in `*data` will equal the input value `ptr`.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS*:

  Returns in `*data` two tokens for use with the nv-p2p.h Linux kernel interface. `data` must be a struct of type CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS.

  `ptr` must be a pointer to memory obtained from :cuMemAlloc(). Note that p2pToken and vaSpaceToken are only valid for the lifetime of the source allocation. A subsequent allocation at the same address may return completely different tokens. Querying this attribute has a side effect of setting the attribute *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS* for the region of memory that `ptr` points to.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS*:

  A boolean attribute which when set, ensures that synchronous memory operations initiated on the region of memory that `ptr` points to will always synchronize. See further documentation in the section titled “API synchronization behavior” to learn more about cases when synchronous memory operations can exhibit asynchronous behavior.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_BUFFER_ID*:

  Returns in `*data` a buffer ID which is guaranteed to be unique within the process. `data` must point to an unsigned long long.

ptr must be a pointer to memory obtained from a CUDA memory allocation API. Every memory allocation from any of the CUDA memory allocation APIs will have a unique ID over a process lifetime. Subsequent allocations do not reuse IDs from previous freed allocations. IDs are only unique within a single process.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_MANAGED*:

  Returns in *data a boolean that indicates whether the pointer points to managed memory or not.

  If ptr is not a valid CUDA pointer then *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* is returned.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_ORDINAL*:

  Returns in *data an integer representing a device ordinal of a device against which the memory was allocated or registered.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_LEGACY_CUDA_IPC_CAPABLE*:

  Returns in *data a boolean that indicates if this pointer maps to an allocation that is suitable for ::cudaIpcGetMemHandle.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_START_ADDR*:

  Returns in *data the starting address for the allocation referenced by the device pointer ptr. Note that this is not necessarily the address of the mapped region, but the address of the mappable address range ptr references (e.g. from *cuMemAddressReserve*).

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_SIZE*:

  Returns in *data the size for the allocation referenced by the device pointer ptr. Note that this is not necessarily the size of the mapped region, but the size of the mappable address range ptr references (e.g. from *cuMemAddressReserve*). To retrieve the size of the mapped region, see cuMemGetAddressRange

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPED*:

  Returns in *data a boolean that indicates if this pointer is in a valid address range that is mapped to a backing allocation.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ALLOWED_HANDLE_TYPES*:

  Returns a bitmask of the allowed handle types for an allocation that may be passed to *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_CAPABLE*:

  Returns in *data a boolean that indicates if the memory this pointer is referencing can be used with the GPUDirect RDMA API.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_HANDLE*:

  Returns in *data the handle to the mempool that the allocation was obtained from.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_HW_DECOMPRESS_CAPABLE*:

  Returns in *data a boolean that indicates whether the pointer points to memory that is capable to be used for hardware accelerated decompression.

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ORDINAL*:

  Returns in *data an integer representing the locality domain ordinal of the allocation, or -1 if the allocation is not localized to a locality domain.

Note that for most allocations in the unified virtual address space the host and device pointer for accessing the allocation will be the same. The exceptions to this are

- user memory registered using cuMemHostRegister
- host memory allocated using *cuMemHostAlloc* with the *CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_WRITECOMBINED* flag For these types of allocation there will exist separate, disjoint host and device addresses for accessing the allocation. In particular
- The host address will correspond to an invalid unmapped device address (which will result in an exception if accessed from the device)
- The device address will correspond to an invalid unmapped host address (which will result in an exception if accessed from the host). For these types of allocations, querying *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_POINTER* and *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_POINTER* may be used to retrieve the host and device addresses from either address.

See also:

cuPointerSetAttribute, cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, cuMemAllocHost, *cuMemFreeHost*, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostRegister, *cuMemHostUnregister*, ::cudaPointerGetAttributes

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Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **data** – - Returned pointer attribute value
- **attribute** – - Pointer attribute to query
- **ptr** – - Pointer

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuPointerGetAttributes**(unsigned int numAttributes, *CUpointer_attribute* *attributes, void **data, *CUdeviceptr* ptr)

Returns information about a pointer.

The supported attributes are (refer to *cuPointerGetAttribute* for attribute descriptions and restrictions):

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_CONTEXT*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_TYPE*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_POINTER*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_POINTER*

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_BUFFER_ID*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_MANAGED*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_ORDINAL*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_START_ADDR*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_SIZE*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPED*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_LEGACY_CUDA_IPC_CAPABLE*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ALLOWED_HANDLE_TYPES*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_CAPABLE*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_HANDLE*
- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_HW_DECOMPRESS_CAPABLE*

Unlike *cuPointerGetAttribute*, this function will not return an error when the `ptr` encountered is not a valid CUDA pointer. Instead, the attributes are assigned default NULL values and CUDA_SUCCESS is returned.

If `ptr` was not allocated by, mapped by, or registered with a *CUcontext* which uses UVA (Unified Virtual Addressing), *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT* is returned.

See also:

cuPointerGetAttribute, *cuPointerSetAttribute*, ::cudaPointerGetAttributes

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **numAttributes** – - Number of attributes to query
- **attributes** – - An array of attributes to query (numAttributes and the number of attributes in this array should match)
- **data** – - A two-dimensional array containing pointers to memory locations where the result of each attribute query will be written to.
- **ptr** – - Pointer to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

CUresult **cuPointerSetAttribute**(const void *value, *CUpointer_attribute* attribute, *CUdeviceptr* ptr)

Set attributes on a previously allocated memory region.

The supported attributes are:

- *CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS*:

  A boolean attribute that can either be set (1) or unset (0). When set, the region of memory that `ptr` points to is guaranteed to always synchronize memory operations that are synchronous. If there are some previously initiated synchronous memory operations that are pending when this attribute is set, the function does not return until those memory operations are complete. See further documentation in the section titled "API synchronization behavior" to learn more about cases when synchronous memory operations can exhibit asynchronous behavior. `value` will be considered as a pointer to an unsigned integer to which this attribute is to be set.

See also:

cuPointerGetAttribute, *cuPointerGetAttributes*, cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, cuMemAllocHost, *cuMemFreeHost*, *cuMemHostAlloc*, cuMemHostRegister, *cuMemHostUnregister*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **`value`** – - Pointer to memory containing the value to be set
- **`attribute`** – - Pointer attribute to set
- **`ptr`** – - Pointer to a memory region allocated using CUDA memory allocation APIs

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*

6.46. VDPAU Interoperability

This section describes the VDPAU interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, VdpOutputSurface vdpSurface, unsigned int flags)
Registers a VDPAU VdpOutputSurface object.

CUresult *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface*(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, VdpVideoSurface vdpSurface, unsigned int flags)
Registers a VDPAU VdpVideoSurface object.

CUresult *cuVDPAUCtxCreate*(CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, CUdevice device, VdpDevice vdpDevice, VdpGetProcAddress *vdpGetProcAddress)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with VDPAU.

CUresult *cuVDPAUGetDevice*(CUdevice *pDevice, VdpDevice vdpDevice, VdpGetProcAddress *vdpGetProcAddress)
Gets the CUDA device associated with a VDPAU device.

6.46.1. Functions

CUresult **cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, VdpOutputSurface vdpSurface, unsigned int flags)

Registers a VDPAU VdpOutputSurface object.

Registers the VdpOutputSurface specified by `vdpSurface` for access by CUDA. A handle to the registered object is returned as `pCudaResource`. The surface's intended usage is specified using `flags`, as follows:

- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA. This is the default value.
- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY: Specifies that CUDA will not write to this resource.
- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD: Specifies that CUDA will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

The VdpOutputSurface is presented as an array of subresources that may be accessed using pointers returned by *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*. The exact number of valid `arrayIndex` values depends on the VDPAU surface format. The mapping is shown in the table below. `mipLevel` must be 0.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuVDPAUCtxCreate, *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface*, *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*, cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, *cuVDPAUGetDevice*, ::cudaGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaResource** – - Pointer to the returned object handle
- **vdpSurface** – - The VdpOutputSurface to be registered
- **flags** – - Map flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface**(*CUgraphicsResource* *pCudaResource, VdpVideoSurface vdpSurface, unsigned int flags)

Registers a VDPAU VdpVideoSurface object.

Registers the VdpVideoSurface specified by `vdpSurface` for access by CUDA. A handle to the registered object is returned as `pCudaResource`. The surface's intended usage is specified using `flags`, as follows:

- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE: Specifies no hints about how this resource will be used. It is therefore assumed that this resource will be read from and written to by CUDA. This is the default value.
- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY: Specifies that CUDA will not write to this resource.
- CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD: Specifies that CUDA will not read from this resource and will write over the entire contents of the resource, so none of the data previously stored in the resource will be preserved.

The VdpVideoSurface is presented as an array of subresources that may be accessed using pointers returned by *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*. The exact number of valid `arrayIndex` values depends on the VDPAU surface format. The mapping is shown in the table below. `mipLevel` must be 0.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuVDPAUCtxCreate, *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface*, *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*, cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, *cuVDPAUGetDevice*, ::cudaGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCudaResource** – - Pointer to the returned object handle
- **vdpSurface** – - The VdpVideoSurface to be registered
- **flags** – - Map flags

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*, *CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*,

CUresult **cuVDPAUCtxCreate**(*CUcontext* *pCtx, unsigned int flags, *CUdevice* device, VdpDevice vdpDevice, VdpGetProcAddress *vdpGetProcAddress)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with VDPAU.

Creates a new CUDA context, initializes VDPAU interoperability, and associates the CUDA context with the calling thread. It must be called before performing any other VDPAU interoperability operations. It may fail if the needed VDPAU driver facilities are not available. For usage of the `flags` parameter, see cuCtxCreate().

See also:

cuCtxCreate, *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface*, *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface*, *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*, cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, *cuVDPAUGetDevice*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pCtx** – - Returned CUDA context
- **flags** – - Options for CUDA context creation
- **device** – - Device on which to create the context
- **vdpDevice** – - The VdpDevice to interop with
- **vdpGetProcAddress** – - VDPAU's VdpGetProcAddress function pointer

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*

CUresult **cuVDPAUGetDevice**(*CUdevice* *pDevice, VdpDevice vdpDevice, VdpGetProcAddress *vdpGetProcAddress)

Gets the CUDA device associated with a VDPAU device.

Returns in `*pDevice` the CUDA device associated with a `vdpDevice`, if applicable.

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuVDPAUCtxCreate, *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface*, *cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface*, *cuGraphicsUnregisterResource*, cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags, *cuGraphicsMapResources*, *cuGraphicsUnmapResources*, *cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray*, ::cudaVDPAUGetDevice

---

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **pDevice** – - Device associated with vdpDevice
- **vdpDevice** – - A VdpDevice handle

- **vdpGetProcAddress** – - VDPAU's VdpGetProcAddress function pointer

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.47. Version Management

This section describes the version management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuDriverGetVersion*(int *driverVersion)

Returns the latest CUDA version supported by driver.

6.47.1. Functions

CUresult **cuDriverGetVersion**(int *driverVersion)

Returns the latest CUDA version supported by driver.

Returns in `*driverVersion` the version of CUDA supported by the driver. The version is returned as (1000 * major + 10 * minor). For example, CUDA 9.2 would be represented by 9020.

This function automatically returns *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* if `driverVersion` is NULL.

See also:

::cudaDriverGetVersion, ::cudaRuntimeGetVersion

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

driverVersion – - Returns the CUDA driver version

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*

6.48. Virtual Memory Management

This section describes the virtual memory management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Functions

CUresult *cuMemAddressFree*(CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size)
Free an address range reservation.

CUresult *cuMemAddressReserve*(CUdeviceptr *ptr, size_t size, size_t alignment, CUdeviceptr addr, unsigned long long flags)
Allocate an address range reservation.

CUresult *cuMemCreate*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle *handle, size_t size, const CUmemAllocationProp *prop, unsigned long long flags)
Create a CUDA memory handle representing a memory allocation of a given size described by the given properties.

CUresult *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*(void *shareableHandle, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle, CUmemAllocationHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)
Exports an allocation to a requested shareable handle type.

CUresult *cuMemGetAccess*(unsigned long long *flags, const CUmemLocation *location, CUdeviceptr ptr)
Get the access `flags` set for the given `location` and `ptr` .

CUresult *cuMemGetAllocationGranularity*(size_t *granularity, const CUmemAllocationProp *prop, CUmemAllocationGranularity_flags option)
Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity.

CUresult *cuMemGetAllocationPropertiesFromHandle*(CUmemAllocationProp *prop, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle)
Retrieve the contents of the property structure defining properties for this handle.

CUresult *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle *handle, void *osHandle, CUmemAllocationHandleType shHandleType)
Imports an allocation from a requested shareable handle type.

CUresult *cuMemMap*(CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size, size_t offset, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle, unsigned long long flags)
Maps an allocation handle to a reserved virtual address range.

CUresult *cuMemMapArrayAsync*(CUarrayMapInfo *mapInfoList, unsigned int count, CUstream hStream)
Maps or unmaps subregions of sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays.

CUresult *cuMemRelease*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle)
Release a memory handle representing a memory allocation which was previously allocated through cuMemCreate.

CUresult *cuMemRetainAllocationHandle*(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle *handle, void *addr)
Given an address `addr` , returns the allocation handle of the backing memory allocation.

CUresult *cuMemSetAccess*(CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size, const CUmemAccessDesc *desc, size_t count)
Set the access flags for each location specified in `desc` for the given virtual address range.

CUresult *cuMemUnmap*(CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size)
Unmap the backing memory of a given address range.

6.48.1. Functions

CUresult **cuMemAddressFree**(*CUdeviceptr* ptr, size_t size)

Free an address range reservation.

Frees a virtual address range reserved by cuMemAddressReserve. The size must match what was given to memAddressReserve and the ptr given must match what was returned from memAddressReserve.

See also:

cuMemAddressReserve

Parameters

- **ptr** – **[in]** - Starting address of the virtual address range to free
- **size** – **[in]** - Size of the virtual address region to free

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemAddressReserve**(*CUdeviceptr* *ptr, size_t size, size_t alignment, *CUdeviceptr* addr, unsigned long long flags)

Allocate an address range reservation.

Reserves a virtual address range based on the given parameters, giving the starting address of the range in `ptr`. This API requires a system that supports UVA. The size and address parameters must be a multiple of the host page size and the alignment must be a power of two or zero for default alignment. If `addr` is 0, then the driver chooses the address at which to place the start of the reservation whereas when it is non-zero then the driver treats it as a hint about where to place the reservation.

See also:

cuMemAddressFree

Parameters

- **ptr** – **[out]** - Resulting pointer to start of virtual address range allocated
- **size** – **[in]** - Size of the reserved virtual address range requested
- **alignment** – **[in]** - Alignment of the reserved virtual address range requested
- **addr** – **[in]** - Hint address for the start of the address range
- **flags** – **[in]** - Currently unused, must be zero

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemCreate**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* *handle, size_t size, const *CUmemAllocationProp* *prop, unsigned long long flags)

Create a CUDA memory handle representing a memory allocation of a given size described by the given properties.

This creates a memory allocation on the target device specified through the `prop` structure. The created allocation will not have any device or host mappings. The generic memory `handle` for the allocation can be mapped to the address space of calling process via *cuMemMap*. This handle cannot be transmitted directly to other processes (see *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*). On Windows, the caller must also pass an LPSECURITYATTRIBUTE in `prop` to be associated with this handle which limits or allows access to this handle for a recipient process (see *CUmemAllocationProp::win32HandleMetaData* for more). The `size` of this allocation must be a multiple of the the value given via *cuMemGetAllocationGranularity* with the *CU_MEM_ALLOC_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* flag. To create a CPU allocation that doesn't target any specific NUMA nodes, applications must set *CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::type* to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST*. ::CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::id is ignored for HOST allocations. HOST allocations are not IPC capable and *CUmemAllocationProp::requestedHandleTypes* must be 0, any other value will result in *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*. To create a CPU allocation targeting a specific host NUMA node, applications must set *CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::type* to *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* and ::CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::id must specify the NUMA ID of the CPU. On systems where NUMA is not available ::CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::id must be set to 0. Specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA_CURRENT* as the *CUmemLocation::type* will result in *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*. Specifying *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* as the *CUmemLocation::type* will localize the allocation to the specified locality domain. ::CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::localized.deviceId must specify the device ID. ::CUmemAllocationProp::CUmemLocation::localized.localityDomainId must specify the locality domain ID. The locality domain ID must be a valid locality domain ID for the specified device. See also *cuDeviceGetAttribute* with the attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_COUNT*.

Applications that intend to use *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC* based memory sharing must ensure: (1) `nvidia-caps-imex-channels` character device is created by the driver and is listed under /proc/devices (2) have at least one IMEX channel file accessible by the user launching the application.

When exporter and importer CUDA processes have been granted access to the same IMEX channel, they can securely share memory.

The IMEX channel security model works on a per user basis. Which means all processes under a user can share memory if the user has access to a valid IMEX channel. When multi-user isolation is desired, a separate IMEX channel is required for each user.

These channel files exist in /dev/nvidia-caps-imex-channels/channel* and can be created using standard OS native calls like mknod on Linux. For example: To create channel0 with the major number from /proc/devices users can execute the following command: `mknod /dev/nvidia-caps-imex-channels/channel0 c <major number> 0`

If *CUmemAllocationProp::allocFlags::usage* contains *CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_TILE_POOL* flag

then the memory allocation is intended only to be used as backing tile pool for sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays. (see *cuMemMapArrayAsync*).

See also:

cuMemRelease, *cuMemExportToShareableHandle*, *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle*

Note: On devices with a single locality domain, *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN* and localityDomainId 0 is equivalent to a full-device allocation created with *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*. The resulting allocation will be of type *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE*.

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **handle** – **[out]** - Value of handle returned. All operations on this allocation are to be performed using this handle.
- **size** – **[in]** - Size of the allocation requested
- **prop** – **[in]** - Properties of the allocation to create.
- **flags** – **[in]** - flags for future use, must be zero now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemExportToShareableHandle**(void *shareableHandle, *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* handle, *CUmemAllocationHandleType* handleType, unsigned long long flags)

Exports an allocation to a requested shareable handle type.

Given a CUDA memory handle, create a shareable memory allocation handle that can be used to share the memory with other processes. The recipient process can convert the shareable handle back into a CUDA memory handle using *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle* and map it with *cuMemMap*. The implementation of what this handle is and how it can be transferred is defined by the requested handle type in `handleType`

Once all shareable handles are closed and the allocation is released, the allocated memory referenced will be released back to the OS and uses of the CUDA handle afterward will lead to undefined behavior.

This API can also be used in conjunction with other APIs (e.g. Vulkan, OpenGL) that support importing memory from the shareable type

See also:

cuMemImportFromShareableHandle

Parameters

- **shareableHandle** – **[out]** - Pointer to the location in which to store the requested handle type
- **handle** – **[in]** - CUDA handle for the memory allocation
- **handleType** – **[in]** - Type of shareable handle requested (defines type and size of the `shareableHandle` output parameter)
- **flags** – **[in]** - Reserved, must be zero

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemGetAccess**(unsigned long long *flags, const *CUmemLocation* *location, *CUdeviceptr* ptr)

Get the access `flags` set for the given `location` and `ptr`.

See also:

cuMemSetAccess

Parameters

- **flags** – **[out]** - Flags set for this location
- **location** – **[in]** - Location in which to check the flags for
- **ptr** – **[in]** - Address in which to check the access flags for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemGetAllocationGranularity**(size_t *granularity, const *CUmemAllocationProp* *prop, *CUmemAllocationGranularity_flags* option)

Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity.

Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity for a given allocation specification and returns it in granularity. This granularity can be used as a multiple for alignment, size, or address mapping.

See also:

cuMemCreate, *cuMemMap*

Parameters

- **granularity** – **[out]** Returned granularity.
- **prop** – **[in]** Property for which to determine the granularity for

- **option** – **[in]** Determines which granularity to return

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemGetAllocationPropertiesFromHandle**(*CUmemAllocationProp* *prop, *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* handle)

Retrieve the contents of the property structure defining properties for this handle.

See also:

cuMemCreate, *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle*

Parameters

- **prop** – **[out]** - Pointer to a properties structure which will hold the information about this handle
- **handle** – **[in]** - Handle which to perform the query on

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemImportFromShareableHandle**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* *handle, void *osHandle, *CUmemAllocationHandleType* shHandleType)

Imports an allocation from a requested shareable handle type.

If the current process cannot support the memory described by this shareable handle, this API will error as *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*.

If `shHandleType` is *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_FABRIC* and the importer process has not been granted access to the same IMEX channel as the exporter process, this API will error as *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*.

See also:

cuMemExportToShareableHandle, *cuMemMap*, *cuMemRelease*

Note: Importing shareable handles exported from some graphics APIs(VUlkan, OpenGL, etc) created on devices under an SLI group may not be supported, and thus this API will return CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED. There is no guarantee that the contents of `handle` will be the same CUDA memory handle for the same given OS shareable handle, or the same underlying allocation.

Parameters

- **handle** – **[out]** - CUDA Memory handle for the memory allocation.

- **osHandle – [in]** - Shareable Handle representing the memory allocation that is to be imported.
- **shHandleType – [in]** - handle type of the exported handle *CUmemAllocationHandleType*.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **cuMemMap**(*CUdeviceptr* ptr, size_t size, size_t offset, *CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* handle, unsigned long long flags)

Maps an allocation handle to a reserved virtual address range.

Maps bytes of memory represented by `handle` starting from byte `offset` to `size` to address range [`addr`, `addr` + `size`]. This range must be an address reservation previously reserved with *cuMemAddressReserve*, and `offset` + `size` must be less than the size of the memory allocation. Both `ptr`, `size`, and `offset` must be a multiple of the value given via *cuMemGetAllocationGranularity* with the *CU_MEM_ALLOC_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM* flag. If `handle` represents a multicast object, `ptr`, `size` and `offset` must be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag ::CU_MULTICAST_MINIMUM_GRANULARITY. For best performance however, it is recommended that `ptr`, `size` and `offset` be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag ::CU_MULTICAST_RECOMMENDED_GRANULARITY.

When `handle` represents a multicast object, this call may fail if the devices added via *cuMulticastAddDevice* do not belong to the same clique.

When `handle` represents a multicast object, this call may return CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE if the system configuration is in an illegal state. In such cases, to continue using multicast, verify that the system configuration is in a valid state and all required driver daemons are running properly.

Please note calling *cuMemMap* does not make the address accessible, the caller needs to update accessibility of a contiguous mapped VA range by calling *cuMemSetAccess*.

Once a recipient process obtains a shareable memory handle from *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle*, the process must use *cuMemMap* to map the memory into its address ranges before setting accessibility with *cuMemSetAccess*.

cuMemMap can only create mappings on VA range reservations that are not currently mapped.

See also:

cuMemUnmap, *cuMemSetAccess*, *cuMemCreate*, *cuMemAddressReserve*, *cuMemImportFromShareableHandle*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

- **ptr – [in]** - Address where memory will be mapped.
- **size – [in]** - Size of the memory mapping.
- **offset – [in]** - Offset into the memory represented by

- handle from which to start mapping
- Note: currently must be zero.

- **handle** – **[in]** - Handle to a shareable memory
- **flags** – **[in]** - flags for future use, must be zero now.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE*

CUresult **cuMemMapArrayAsync**(*CUarrayMapInfo* *mapInfoList, unsigned int count, *CUstream* hStream)

Maps or unmaps subregions of sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays.

Performs map or unmap operations on subregions of sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays. Each operation is specified by a CUarrayMapInfo entry in the `mapInfoList` array of size `count`. The structure CUarrayMapInfo is defined as follow:

```
typedef struct CUarrayMapInfo_st {
   CUresourcetype resourceType;
   union {
       CUmipmappedArray mipmap;
       CUarray array;
   } resource;

   CUarraySparseSubresourceType subresourceType;
   union {
       struct {
           unsigned int level;
           unsigned int layer;
           unsigned int offsetX;
           unsigned int offsetY;
           unsigned int offsetZ;
           unsigned int extentWidth;
           unsigned int extentHeight;
           unsigned int extentDepth;
       } sparseLevel;
       struct {
           unsigned int layer;
           unsigned long long offset;
           unsigned long long size;
       } miptail;
   } subresource;

   CUmemOperationType memOperationType;

   CUmemHandleType memHandleType;
   union {
       CUmemGenericAllocationHandle memHandle;
   } memHandle;

   unsigned long long offset;
   unsigned int deviceBitMask;
   unsigned int flags;
```

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```
    unsigned int reserved[2];
} CUarrayMapInfo;
```

where *CUarrayMapInfo::resourceType* specifies the type of resource to be operated on. If *CUarrayMapInfo::resourceType* is set to ::CUresourcetype::CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_ARRAY then CUarrayMapInfo::resource::array must be set to a valid sparse CUDA array handle. The CUDA array must be either a 2D, 2D layered or 3D CUDA array and must have been allocated using cuArrayCreate or cuArray3DCreate with the flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SPARSE* or *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING*. For CUDA arrays obtained using *cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE* will be returned. If *CUarrayMapInfo::resourceType* is set to ::CUresourcetype::CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY then CUarrayMapInfo::resource::mipmap must be set to a valid sparse CUDA mipmapped array handle. The CUDA mipmapped array must be either a 2D, 2D layered or 3D CUDA mipmapped array and must have been allocated using *cuMipmappedArrayCreate* with the flag *CUDA_ARRAY3D_SPARSE* or *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING*.

CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType specifies the type of subresource within the resource. ::CUarraySparseSubresourceType_enum is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUarraySparseSubresourceType_enum {
    CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_SPARSE_LEVEL = 0,
    CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_MIPTAIL = 1
} CUarraySparseSubresourceType;
```

where ::CUarraySparseSubresourceType::CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_SPARSE_LEVEL indicates a sparse-miplevel which spans at least one tile in every dimension. The remaining miplevels which are too small to span at least one tile in any dimension constitute the mip tail region as indicated by ::CUarraySparseSubresourceType::CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_MIPTAIL subresource type.

If *CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType* is set to ::CUarraySparseSubresourceType::CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_SPARSE_LEVEL then CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel struct must contain valid array subregion offsets and extents. The *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::offsetX*, *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::offsetY* and *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::offsetZ* must specify valid X, Y and Z offsets respectively. The *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::extentWidth*, *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::extentHeight* and *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::extentDepth* must specify valid width, height and depth extents respectively. These offsets and extents must be aligned to the corresponding tile dimension. For CUDA mipmapped arrays *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::level* must specify a valid mip level index. Otherwise, must be zero. For layered CUDA arrays and layered CUDA mipmapped arrays *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::layer* must specify a valid layer index. Otherwise, must be zero. *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::offsetZ* must be zero and *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::sparseLevel::extentDepth* must be set to 1 for 2D and 2D layered CUDA arrays and CUDA mipmapped arrays. Tile extents can be obtained by calling *cuArrayGetSparseProperties* and *cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties*

If *CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType* is set to ::CUarraySparseSubresourceType::CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_MIPTAIL then CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::miptail struct must contain valid mip tail offset in *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::miptail::offset* and size in *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::miptail::size*. Both, mip tail offset and mip tail size must be aligned to the tile size. For layered CUDA mipmapped arrays which don't have the flag *CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL* set in *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::flags* as returned by *cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProper-*

ties, *CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::miptail::layer* must specify a valid layer index. Otherwise, must be zero.

If CUarrayMapInfo::resource::array or CUarrayMapInfo::resource::mipmap was created with *CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING* flag set the *CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType* and the contents of CUarrayMapInfo::subresource will be ignored.

CUarrayMapInfo::memOperationType specifies the type of operation. *CUmemOperationType* is defined as:

```
typedef enum CUmemOperationType_enum {
    CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_MAP = 1,
    CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_UNMAP = 2
} CUmemOperationType;
```

If *CUarrayMapInfo::memOperationType* is set to ::CUmemOperationType::CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_MAP then the subresource will be mapped onto the tile pool memory specified by CUarrayMapInfo::memHandle at offset *CUarrayMapInfo::offset*. The tile pool allocation has to be created by specifying the *CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_TILE_POOL* flag when calling *cuMemCreate*. Also, *CUarrayMapInfo::memHandleType* must be set to ::CUmemHandleType::CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_GENERIC.

If *CUarrayMapInfo::memOperationType* is set to ::CUmemOperationType::CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_UNMAP then an unmapping operation is performed. CUarrayMapInfo::memHandle must be NULL.

CUarrayMapInfo::deviceBitMask specifies the list of devices that must map or unmap physical memory. Currently, this mask must have exactly one bit set, and the corresponding device must match the device associated with the stream. If *CUarrayMapInfo::memOperationType* is set to ::CUmemOperationType::CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_MAP, the device must also match the device associated with the tile pool memory allocation as specified by CUarrayMapInfo::memHandle.

CUarrayMapInfo::flags and *CUarrayMapInfo::reserved*[] are unused and must be set to zero.

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayCreate, cuArrayCreate, cuArray3DCreate, *cuMemCreate*, *cuArrayGetSparseProperties*, *cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties*

Parameters

- **mapInfoList** – **[in]** - List of CUarrayMapInfo
- **count** – **[in]** - Count of CUarrayMapInfo in `mapInfoList`
- **hStream** – **[in]** - Stream identifier for the stream to use for map or unmap operations

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE*

CUresult **cuMemRelease**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* handle)

Release a memory handle representing a memory allocation which was previously allocated through cuMemCreate.

Frees the memory that was allocated on a device through cuMemCreate.

The memory allocation will be freed when all outstanding mappings to the memory are unmapped and when all outstanding references to the handle (including it's shareable counterparts) are also released. The generic memory handle can be freed when there are still outstanding mappings made with this handle. Each time a recipient process imports a shareable handle, it needs to pair it with *cuMemRelease* for the handle to be freed. If `handle` is not a valid handle the behavior is undefined.

See also:

cuMemCreate

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Parameters

`handle` – **[in]** Value of handle which was returned previously by cuMemCreate.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **`cuMemRetainAllocationHandle`**(*CUmemGenericAllocationHandle* *handle, void *addr)

Given an address `addr`, returns the allocation handle of the backing memory allocation.

The handle is guaranteed to be the same handle value used to map the memory. If the address requested is not mapped, the function will fail. The returned handle must be released with corresponding number of calls to *cuMemRelease*.

See also:

cuMemCreate, *cuMemRelease*, *cuMemMap*

Note: The address `addr`, can be any address in a range previously mapped by *cuMemMap*, and not necessarily the start address.

Parameters

- **`handle`** – **[out]** CUDA Memory handle for the backing memory allocation.
- **`addr`** – **[in]** Memory address to query, that has been mapped previously.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **`cuMemSetAccess`**(*CUdeviceptr* ptr, size_t size, const *CUmemAccessDesc* *desc, size_t count)

Set the access flags for each location specified in `desc` for the given virtual address range.

Given the virtual address range via `ptr` and `size`, and the locations in the array given by `desc` and `count`, set the access flags for the target locations. The range must be a fully mapped address range containing all allocations created by *cuMemMap* / *cuMemCreate*. Users cannot specify *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA* accessibility for allocations created on with other location types. Note: When ::CUmemAccessDesc::CUmemLocation::type is *CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA*, ::CUmemAccessDesc::CUmemLocation::id is ignored. When setting the access flags for a virtual address range mapping a multicast object, `ptr` and `size` must be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag ::CU_MULTICAST_MINIMUM_GRANULARITY. For best performance however, it is recommended that `ptr` and `size` be aligned to the value returned by *cuMulticastGetGranularity* with the flag ::CU_MULTICAST_RECOMMENDED_GRANULARITY.

See also:

cuMemSetAccess, *cuMemCreate*, :*cuMemMap*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **`ptr`** – **[in]** - Starting address for the virtual address range
- **`size`** – **[in]** - Length of the virtual address range
- **`desc`** – **[in]** - Array of CUmemAccessDesc that describe how to change the
  - mapping for each location specified
- **`count`** – **[in]** - Number of CUmemAccessDesc in `desc`

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUresult **`cuMemUnmap`**(*CUdeviceptr* ptr, size_t size)

Unmap the backing memory of a given address range.

The range must be the entire contiguous address range that was mapped to. In other words, *cuMemUnmap* cannot unmap a sub-range of an address range mapped by *cuMemCreate* / *cuMemMap*. Any backing memory allocations will be freed if there are no existing mappings and there are no unreleased memory handles.

When *cuMemUnmap* returns successfully the address range is converted to an address reservation and can be used for a future calls to *cuMemMap*. Any new mapping to this virtual address will need to have access granted through *cuMemSetAccess*, as all mappings start with no accessibility setup.

See also:

cuMemCreate, *cuMemAddressReserve*

Note: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

Note: This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

Parameters

- **ptr** – **[in]** - Starting address for the virtual address range to unmap
- **size** – **[in]** - Size of the virtual address range to unmap

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, *CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED*, *CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED*

CUDA Checkpointing

CUDA API versioning support.

Context Management

This section describes the context management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Context Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the deprecated context management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Coredump Attributes Control API

This section describes the coredump attribute control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Data types used by CUDA driver

Device Management

This section describes the device management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Device Management [DEPRECATED]

This section describes the device management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Direct3D 10 Interoperability

This section describes the Direct3D 10 interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Direct3D 10 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 10 interoperability functionality.

Direct3D 11 Interoperability

This section describes the Direct3D 11 interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Direct3D 11 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 11 interoperability functionality.

Direct3D 9 Interoperability
This section describes the Direct3D 9 interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Direct3D 9 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
This section describes deprecated Direct3D 9 interoperability functionality.

Driver Entry Point Access
This section describes the driver entry point access functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

EGL Interoperability
This section describes the EGL interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Error Handling
This section describes the error handling functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Error Log Management Functions
This section describes the error log management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Event Management
This section describes the event management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Execution Control
This section describes the execution control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Execution Control [DEPRECATED]
This section describes the deprecated execution control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

External Resource Interoperability
This section describes the external resource interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Fabric Clique Information
This section describes functions and data structures to retrieve fabric clique information.

Fabric Copy
This section describes the fabric copy functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Graph Management
This section describes the graph management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Graphics Interoperability
This section describes the graphics interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Green Contexts
This section describes the APIs for creation and manipulation of green contexts in the CUDA driver.

Initialization
This section describes the initialization functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Library Management
This section describes the library management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Logical Endpoint
This section describes the logical endpoint functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Memory Management
This section describes the memory management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Module Management
This section describes the module management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Module Management [DEPRECATED]
This section describes the deprecated module management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Multicast Object Management
This section describes the CUDA multicast object operations exposed by the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Occupancy
This section describes the occupancy calculation functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

OpenGL Interoperability
This section describes the OpenGL interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

OpenGL Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
This section describes deprecated OpenGL interoperability functionality.

Peer Context Memory Access
This section describes the direct peer context memory access functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Primary Context Management
This section describes the primary context management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Profiler Control
This section describes the profiler control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Profiler Control [DEPRECATED]
This section describes the profiler control functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Stream Management
This section describes the stream management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Stream Memory Operations
This section describes the stream memory operations of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Stream Ordered Memory Allocator
This section describes the stream ordered memory allocator exposed by the low-level CUDA

driver application programming interface.

Surface Object Management
This section describes the surface object management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Surface Reference Management [DEPRECATED]
This section describes the surface reference management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Tensor Map Object Managment
This section describes the tensor map object management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Texture Object Management
This section describes the texture object management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Texture Reference Management [DEPRECATED]
This section describes the deprecated texture reference management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Unified Addressing
This section describes the unified addressing functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

VDPAU Interoperability
This section describes the VDPAU interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Version Management
This section describes the version management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Virtual Memory Management
This section describes the virtual memory management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

Chapter 7. Structs

7.1. CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2**

3D array descriptor

Public Members

size_t **Width**

Width of 3D array.

size_t **Height**

Height of 3D array.

size_t **Depth**

Depth of 3D array.

CUarray_format **Format**

Array format.

unsigned int **NumChannels**

Channels per array element.

unsigned int **Flags**

Flags.

7.2. CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2**
Array descriptor.

Public Members

size_t **Width**
Width of array.

size_t **Height**
Height of array.

CUarray_format **Format**
Array format.

unsigned int **NumChannels**
Channels per array element.

7.3. CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1**
CUDA array memory requirements.

Public Members

size_t **size**
Total required memory size.

size_t **alignment**
alignment requirement

unsigned int **reserved**[4]

7.4. CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1**

CUDA array sparse properties.

Public Members

unsigned int **width**

Width of sparse tile in elements.

unsigned int **height**

Height of sparse tile in elements.

unsigned int **depth**

Depth of sparse tile in elements.

struct *CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1*::[anonymous] **tileExtent**

unsigned int **miptailFirstLevel**

First mip level at which the mip tail begins.

unsigned long long **miptailSize**

Total size of the mip tail.

unsigned int **flags**

Flags will either be zero or *CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL*.

unsigned int **reserved**[4]

7.5. CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v1**

Batch memory operation node parameters.

Used in the legacy *cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode* api. New code should use cuGraphAddNode()

Public Members

CUcontext **ctx**

unsigned int **count**

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams ***paramArray**

unsigned int **flags**

7.6. CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v2**

Batch memory operation node parameters.

Public Members

CUcontext **ctx**

Context to use for the operations.

unsigned int **count**

Number of operations in paramArray.

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams ***paramArray**

Array of batch memory operations.

unsigned int **flags**

Flags to control the node.

7.7. CUDA_CHILD_GRAPH_NODE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_CHILD_GRAPH_NODE_PARAMS**

Child graph node parameters.

Public Members

CUgraph **graph**

The child graph to clone into the node for node creation, or a handle to the graph owned by the node for node query.

The graph must not contain conditional nodes. Graphs containing memory allocation or memory free nodes must set the ownership to be moved to the parent.

CUgraphChildGraphNodeOwnership **ownership**

The ownership relationship of the child graph node.

7.8. CUDA_CONDITIONAL_NODE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_CONDITIONAL_NODE_PARAMS**

Conditional node parameters.

Public Members

CUgraphConditionalHandle **handle**

Conditional node handle.

Handles must be created in advance of creating the node using *cuGraphConditionalHandle-Create*.

CUgraphConditionalNodeType **type**

Type of conditional node.

unsigned int **size**

Size of graph output array.

Allowed values are 1 for CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_WHILE, 1 or 2 for CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_IF, or any value greater than zero for CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_SWITCH.

CUgraph ***phGraph_out**

CUDA-owned array populated with conditional node child graphs during creation of the node.

Valid for the lifetime of the conditional node. The contents of the graph(s) are subject to the following constraints:

- Allowed node types are kernel nodes, empty nodes, child graphs, memsets, memcopies, and conditionals. This applies recursively to child graphs and conditional bodies.

- All kernels, including kernels in nested conditionals or child graphs at any level, must belong to the same device context.

These graphs may be populated using graph node creation APIs or *cuStreamBeginCaptureToGraph*.

CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_IF: phGraph_out[0] is executed when the condition is non-zero. If `size == 2`, phGraph_out[1] will be executed when the condition is zero. CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_WHILE: phGraph_out[0] is executed as long as the condition is non-zero. CU_GRAPH_COND_TYPE_SWITCH: phGraph_out[n] is executed when the condition is equal to n. If the condition >= `size`, no body graph is executed.

CUcontext **ctx**

Context on which to run the node.

Must match context used to create the handle and all body nodes.

7.9. CUDA_EVENT_RECORD_NODE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EVENT_RECORD_NODE_PARAMS**

Event record node parameters.

Public Members

CUevent **event**

The event to record when the node executes.

CUcontext **ctx**

CUgreenCtx **gCtx**

union *CUDA_EVENT_RECORD_NODE_PARAMS*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.10. CUDA_EVENT_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EVENT_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS**

Event wait node parameters.

Public Members

CUevent **event**
The event to wait on from the node.

7.11. CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1**
External memory buffer descriptor.

Public Members

unsigned long long **offset**
Offset into the memory object where the buffer's base is.

unsigned long long **size**
Size of the buffer.

unsigned int **flags**
Flags reserved for future use.
Must be zero.

unsigned int **reserved**[16]

7.12. CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1**
External memory handle descriptor.

Public Members

CUexternalMemoryHandleType **type**

Type of the handle.

int **fd**

File descriptor referencing the memory object.

Valid when type is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD*

void ***handle**

Valid NT handle.

Must be NULL if 'name' is non-NULL

const void ***name**

Name of a valid memory object.

Must be NULL if 'handle' is non-NULL.

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **win32**

Win32 handle referencing the semaphore object.

Valid when type is one of the following:

- *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE_KMT* Exactly one of 'handle' and 'name' must be non-NULL. If type is one of the following: *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT* *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE_KMT* then 'name' must be NULL.

const void ***nvSciBufObject**

A handle representing an NvSciBuf Object.

Valid when type is *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*

union *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous] **handle**

unsigned long long **size**

Size of the memory allocation.

unsigned int **flags**

Flags must either be zero or *CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_DEDICATED*.

unsigned int **reserved**[16]

7.13. CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1**

External memory mipmap descriptor.

Public Members

unsigned long long **offset**

Offset into the memory object where the base level of the mipmap chain is.

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR **arrayDesc**

Format, dimension and type of base level of the mipmap chain.

unsigned int **numLevels**

Total number of levels in the mipmap chain.

unsigned int **reserved**[16]

7.14. CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1**

External semaphore handle descriptor.

Public Members

CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType **type**

Type of the handle.

int **fd**

File descriptor referencing the semaphore object.

Valid when type is one of the following:

- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FD*

void ***handle**

Valid NT handle.

Must be NULL if 'name' is non-NULL

const void ***name**

Name of a valid synchronization primitive.

Must be NULL if 'handle' is non-NULL.

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **win32**

Win32 handle referencing the semaphore object.

Valid when type is one of the following:

- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_WIN32* Exactly one of 'handle' and 'name' must be non-NULL. If type is one of the following:
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT*
- *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT* then 'name' must be NULL.

const void ***nvSciSyncObj**

Valid NvSciSyncObj.

Must be non NULL

union *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous] **handle**

unsigned int **flags**

Flags reserved for the future.

Must be zero.

unsigned int **reserved**[16]

7.15. CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1**

External semaphore signal parameters.

Public Members

unsigned long long **value**

Value of fence to be signaled.

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **fence**

Parameters for fence objects.

void ***fence**

Pointer to NvSciSyncFence.

Valid if *CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType* is of type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC*.

unsigned long long **reserved**

union *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **nvSciSync**

unsigned long long **key**

Value of key to release the mutex with.

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **keyedMutex**

Parameters for keyed mutex objects.

unsigned int **reserved**[12]

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous] **params**

unsigned int **flags**

Only when CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS is used to signal a *CUexternalSemaphore* of type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC*, the valid flag is *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC* which indicates that while signaling the *CUexternalSemaphore*, no memory synchronization operations should be performed for any external memory object imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*.

For all other types of *CUexternalSemaphore*, flags must be zero.

7.16. CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1**

External semaphore wait parameters.

Public Members

unsigned long long **value**

Value of fence to be waited on.

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **fence**

Parameters for fence objects.

void ***fence**

unsigned long long **reserved**

union *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **nvSciSync**

Pointer to NvSciSyncFence.

Valid if CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType is of type CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYN

unsigned long long **key**

Value of key to acquire the mutex with.

unsigned int **timeoutMs**

Timeout in milliseconds to wait to acquire the mutex.

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **keyedMutex**

Parameters for keyed mutex objects.

unsigned int **reserved**[10]

struct *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1*::[anonymous] **params**

unsigned int **flags**

Only when CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS is used to wait on a *CUexternalSemaphore* of type *CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC*, the valid flag is *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_SKIP_NVSCIBUF_MEMSYNC* which indicates that while waiting for the *CUexternalSemaphore*, no memory synchronization operations should be performed for any external memory object imported as *CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF*.

For all other types of *CUexternalSemaphore*, flags must be zero.

7.17. CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1**

Semaphore signal node parameters.

Public Members

CUexternalSemaphore ***extSemArray**

Array of external semaphore handles.

const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS* ***paramsArray**

Array of external semaphore signal parameters.

unsigned int **numExtSems**

Number of handles and parameters supplied in extSemArray and paramsArray.

7.18. CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v2**

Semaphore signal node parameters.

Public Members

CUexternalSemaphore ***extSemArray**

Array of external semaphore handles.

const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS* ***paramsArray**

Array of external semaphore signal parameters.

unsigned int **numExtSems**

Number of handles and parameters supplied in extSemArray and paramsArray.

CUcontext **ctx**

CUgreenCtx **gCtx**

union *CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v2*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.19. CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1**

Semaphore wait node parameters.

Public Members

CUexternalSemaphore ***extSemArray**

Array of external semaphore handles.

const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS* ***paramsArray**

Array of external semaphore wait parameters.

unsigned int **numExtSems**

Number of handles and parameters supplied in extSemArray and paramsArray.

7.20. CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v2**

Semaphore wait node parameters.

Public Members

CUexternalSemaphore ***extSemArray**

Array of external semaphore handles.

const *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS* ***paramsArray**

Array of external semaphore wait parameters.

unsigned int **numExtSems**

Number of handles and parameters supplied in extSemArray and paramsArray.

CUcontext **ctx**

CUgreenCtx **gCtx**

union *CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v2*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.21. CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP_st

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP_st**

Struct representing a single copy operation for use with *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync*.

Public Members

CUfabricCpyOperand **src**

Source copy operand.

CUfabricCpyOperand **dst**

Destination copy operand.

size_t **size**

Size in bytes.

Zero makes this operation a no-op.

unsigned int **flags**

Additional flags for fabric copy.

Must be 0.

7.22. CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1**

CUDA fabric copy batch node parameters.

The application must keep every logical endpoint ID referenced by `opList` valid and bound for as long as a graph or executable graph may use the node. Fabric copy batch nodes are not supported in device-launched graphs or conditional nodes.

Public Members

size_t **numOps**
Number of entries in `opList`.
This field cannot be updated after instantiation.

CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP ***opList**
Array of fabric copy operations.
Logical endpoint IDs and operand types cannot be updated after instantiation.

unsigned long long **flags**
Flags for future use.
Must be zero and cannot be updated after instantiation.

CUcontext **ctx**
Preferred context.
This field cannot be updated after instantiation.

CUgreenCtx **gCtx**
Preferred green context.
This field cannot be updated after instantiation.

union *CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.23. CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS**
Graph instantiation parameters.

Public Members

cuuint64_t **flags**
Instantiation flags.

CUstream **hUploadStream**
Upload stream.

CUgraphNode **hErrNode_out**
The node which caused instantiation to fail, if any.

CUgraphInstantiateResult **result_out**
Whether instantiation was successful.

If it failed, the reason why

7.24. CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1**
Host node parameters.

Public Members

CUhostFn **fn**
The function to call when the node executes.

void ***userData**
Argument to pass to the function.

7.25. CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v2**
Host node parameters.

Public Members

CUhostFn **fn**
The function to call when the node executes.

void ***userData**
Argument to pass to the function.

unsigned int **syncMode**
The sync mode to use for the host task.

CUcontext **ctx**

CUgreenCtx **gCtx**

union *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v2*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.26. CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1**

GPU kernel node parameters.

Public Members

CUfunction **func**

Kernel to launch.

unsigned int **gridDimX**

Width of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimY**

Height of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimZ**

Depth of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **blockDimX**

X dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimY**

Y dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimZ**

Z dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **sharedMemBytes**

Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes.

void ****kernelParams**

Array of pointers to kernel parameters.

void ****extra**

Extra options.

7.27. CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v2**

GPU kernel node parameters.

Public Members

CUfunction **func**

Kernel to launch.

unsigned int **gridDimX**

Width of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimY**

Height of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimZ**

Depth of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **blockDimX**

X dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimY**

Y dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimZ**

Z dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **sharedMemBytes**

Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes.

void ****kernelParams**

Array of pointers to kernel parameters.

void ****extra**

Extra options.

CUkernel **kern**

Kernel to launch, will only be referenced if func is NULL.

CUcontext **ctx**

Context for the kernel task to run in.

The value NULL will indicate the current context should be used by the api. This field is ignored if func is set.

7.28. CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v3

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v3**

GPU kernel node parameters.

Public Members

CUfunction **func**

Kernel to launch.

unsigned int **gridDimX**

Width of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimY**

Height of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimZ**

Depth of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **blockDimX**

X dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimY**

Y dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimZ**

Z dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **sharedMemBytes**

Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes.

void ****kernelParams**

Array of pointers to kernel parameters.

void ****extra**

Extra options.

CUkernel **kern**

Kernel to launch, will only be referenced if func is NULL.

CUcontext **ctx**

Context for the kernel task to run in.

The value NULL will indicate the current context should be used by the api. This field is ignored if func is set.

7.29. CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1**

Kernel launch parameters.

Public Members

CUfunction **function**

Kernel to launch.

unsigned int **gridDimX**

Width of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimY**

Height of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimZ**

Depth of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **blockDimX**

X dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimY**

Y dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimZ**

Z dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **sharedMemBytes**
: Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes.

CUstream **hStream**
: Stream identifier.

void ****kernelParams**
: Array of pointers to kernel parameters.

7.30. CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2**
: 2D memory copy parameters

Public Members

size_t **srcXInBytes**
: Source X in bytes.

size_t **srcY**
: Source Y.

CUmemorytype **srcMemoryType**
: Source memory type (host, device, array)

const void ***srcHost**
: Source host pointer.

CUdeviceptr **srcDevice**
: Source device pointer.

CUarray **srcArray**
: Source array reference.

size_t **srcPitch**
: Source pitch (ignored when src is array)

size_t **dstXInBytes**
: Destination X in bytes.

size_t **dstY**
: Destination Y.

CUmemorytype **dstMemoryType**
: Destination memory type (host, device, array)

void ***dstHost**
: Destination host pointer.

CUdeviceptr **dstDevice**
: Destination device pointer.

CUarray **dstArray**
: Destination array reference.

size_t **dstPitch**
: Destination pitch (ignored when dst is array)

size_t **WidthInBytes**
: Width of 2D memory copy in bytes.

size_t **Height**
: Height of 2D memory copy.

7.31. CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP_v1**

Public Members

CUmemcpy3DOperand **src**
: Source memcpy operand.

CUmemcpy3DOperand **dst**
: Destination memcpy operand.

CUextent3D **extent**
: Extents of the memcpy between src and dst.

  The width, height and depth components must not be 0.

CUmemcpySrcAccessOrder **srcAccessOrder**
Source access ordering to be observed for copy from src to dst.

unsigned int **flags**
Additional flags for copies with this attribute.
See *CUmemcpyFlags*

7.32. CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1**
3D memory cross-context copy parameters

Public Members

size_t **srcXInBytes**
Source X in bytes.

size_t **srcY**
Source Y.

size_t **srcZ**
Source Z.

size_t **srcLOD**
Source LOD.

CUmemorytype **srcMemoryType**
Source memory type (host, device, array)

const void ***srcHost**
Source host pointer.

CUdeviceptr **srcDevice**
Source device pointer.

CUarray **srcArray**
Source array reference.

CUcontext **srcContext**
Source context (ignored with srcMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*)

size_t **srcPitch**
: Source pitch (ignored when src is array)

size_t **srcHeight**
: Source height (ignored when src is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

size_t **dstXInBytes**
: Destination X in bytes.

size_t **dstY**
: Destination Y.

size_t **dstZ**
: Destination Z.

size_t **dstLOD**
: Destination LOD.

CUmemorytype **dstMemoryType**
: Destination memory type (host, device, array)

void ***dstHost**
: Destination host pointer.

CUdeviceptr **dstDevice**
: Destination device pointer.

CUarray **dstArray**
: Destination array reference.

CUcontext **dstContext**
: Destination context (ignored with dstMemoryType is *CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY*)

size_t **dstPitch**
: Destination pitch (ignored when dst is array)

size_t **dstHeight**
: Destination height (ignored when dst is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

size_t **WidthInBytes**
: Width of 3D memory copy in bytes.

size_t **Height**
: Height of 3D memory copy.

size_t **Depth**
Depth of 3D memory copy.

7.33. CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2**
3D memory copy parameters

Public Members

size_t **srcXInBytes**
Source X in bytes.

size_t **srcY**
Source Y.

size_t **srcZ**
Source Z.

size_t **srcLOD**
Source LOD.

CUmemorytype **srcMemoryType**
Source memory type (host, device, array)

const void ***srcHost**
Source host pointer.

CUdeviceptr **srcDevice**
Source device pointer.

CUarray **srcArray**
Source array reference.

void ***reserved0**
Must be NULL.

size_t **srcPitch**
Source pitch (ignored when src is array)

size_t **srcHeight**
Source height (ignored when src is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

size_t **dstXInBytes**
Destination X in bytes.

size_t **dstY**
Destination Y.

size_t **dstZ**
Destination Z.

size_t **dstLOD**
Destination LOD.

CUmemorytype **dstMemoryType**
Destination memory type (host, device, array)

void ***dstHost**
Destination host pointer.

CUdeviceptr **dstDevice**
Destination device pointer.

CUarray **dstArray**
Destination array reference.

void ***reserved1**
Must be NULL.

size_t **dstPitch**
Destination pitch (ignored when dst is array)

size_t **dstHeight**
Destination height (ignored when dst is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

size_t **WidthInBytes**
Width of 3D memory copy in bytes.

size_t **Height**
Height of 3D memory copy.

size_t **Depth**
Depth of 3D memory copy.

7.34. CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1**

CUDA Batch Memcpy Node Parameters.

Public Members

size_t **count**

Size of `dsts`, `srcs` and `sizes` arrays.

This field cannot be updated in an instantiated graph.

CUdeviceptr ***dsts**

Array of destination pointers.

This field can be updated in an instantiated graph.

CUdeviceptr ***srcs**

Array of source pointers.

This field can be updated in an instantiated graph.

size_t ***sizes**

Array of sizes for memcpy operations.

This field can be updated in an instantiated graph. A size of 0 disables the individual copy operation.

CUmemcpyAttributes ***attrs**

Array of memcpy attributes.

The array contents cannot be updated in an instantiated graph.

size_t ***attrsIdxs**

Array of indices specifying which copies each entry in `attrs` applies to.

The array contents cannot be updated in an instantiated graph.

size_t **numAttrs**

Size of `attrs` and `attrsIdxs` arrays.

This field cannot be updated in an instantiated graph.

CUcontext **ctx**

Preferred context to use for the copies.

This field cannot be updated in an instantiated graph.

CUgreenCtx **gCtx**

Preferred green context to use for the copies.

This field cannot be updated in an instantiated graph.

union *CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.35. CUDA_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS**

Memcpy node parameters.

Public Members

int **flags**

Must be zero.

int **reserved**

Must be zero.

CUcontext **copyCtx**

Context on which to run the node.

CUDA_MEMCPY3D **copyParams**

Parameters for the memory copy.

7.36. CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1**

Memset node parameters.

Public Members

CUdeviceptr **dst**
Destination device pointer.

size_t **pitch**
Pitch of destination device pointer.
Unused if height is 1

unsigned int **value**
Value to be set.

unsigned int **elementSize**
Size of each element in bytes.
Must be 1, 2, or 4.

size_t **width**
Width of the row in elements.

size_t **height**
Number of rows.

7.37. CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v2**
Memset node parameters.

Public Members

CUdeviceptr **dst**
Destination device pointer.

size_t **pitch**
Pitch of destination device pointer.
Unused if height is 1

unsigned int **value**
Value to be set.

unsigned int **elementSize**
: Size of each element in bytes.

  Must be 1, 2, or 4.

size_t **width**
: Width of the row in elements.

size_t **height**
: Number of rows.

CUcontext **ctx**
: Context on which to run the node.

7.38. CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v1**
: Memory allocation node parameters.

Public Members

CUmemPoolProps **poolProps**
: in: location where the allocation should reside (specified in ::location).

  ::handleTypes must be *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE*. IPC is not supported.

const *CUmemAccessDesc* ***accessDescs**
: in: array of memory access descriptors.

  Used to describe peer GPU access

size_t **accessDescCount**
: in: number of memory access descriptors.

  Must not exceed the number of GPUs.

size_t **bytesize**
: in: size in bytes of the requested allocation

CUdeviceptr **dptr**
: out: address of the allocation returned by CUDA

7.39. CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v2

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v2**

Memory allocation node parameters.

Public Members

CUmemPoolProps **poolProps**

in: location where the allocation should reside (specified in ::location).

::handleTypes must be *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE*. IPC is not supported.

const *CUmemAccessDesc* ***accessDescs**

in: array of memory access descriptors.

Used to describe peer GPU access

size_t **accessDescCount**

in: number of memory access descriptors.

Must not exceed the number of GPUs.

size_t **bytesize**

in: size in bytes of the requested allocation

CUdeviceptr **dptr**

out: address of the allocation returned by CUDA

7.40. CUDA_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS**

Memory free node parameters.

Public Members

CUdeviceptr **dptr**
in: the pointer to free

7.41. CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1**
GPU Direct v3 tokens.

Public Members

unsigned long long **p2pToken**

unsigned int **vaSpaceToken**

7.42. CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1**
CUDA Resource descriptor.

Public Members

CUresourcetype **resType**
Resource type.

CUarray **hArray**
CUDA array.

struct *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **array**

CUmipmappedArray **hMipmappedArray**
CUDA mipmapped array.

struct *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **mipmap**

CUdeviceptr **devPtr**
Device pointer.

CUarray_format **format**
Array format.

unsigned int **numChannels**
Channels per array element.

size_t **sizeInBytes**
Size in bytes.

struct *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **linear**

size_t **width**
Width of the array in elements.

size_t **height**
Height of the array in elements.

size_t **pitchInBytes**
Pitch between two rows in bytes.

struct *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **pitch2D**

int **reserved**[32]

struct *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **reserved**

union *CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1*::[anonymous] **res**

unsigned int **flags**
Flags (must be zero)

7.43. CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1**
Resource view descriptor.

Public Members

CUresourceViewFormat **format**
Resource view format.

size_t **width**
Width of the resource view.

size_t **height**
Height of the resource view.

size_t **depth**
Depth of the resource view.

unsigned int **firstMipmapLevel**
First defined mipmap level.

unsigned int **lastMipmapLevel**
Last defined mipmap level.

unsigned int **firstLayer**
First layer index.

unsigned int **lastLayer**
Last layer index.

unsigned int **reserved**[16]

7.44. CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1**
Texture descriptor.

Public Members

CUaddress_mode **addressMode**[3]
Address modes.

CUfilter_mode **filterMode**
Filter mode.

unsigned int **flags**
Flags.

unsigned int **maxAnisotropy**
Maximum anisotropy ratio.

CUfilter_mode **mipmapFilterMode**
Mipmap filter mode.

float **mipmapLevelBias**
Mipmap level bias.

float **minMipmapLevelClamp**
Mipmap minimum level clamp.

float **maxMipmapLevelClamp**
Mipmap maximum level clamp.

float **borderColor**[4]
Border Color.

int **reserved**[12]

7.45. CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS**
Input data for splitting SMs

Public Members

unsigned int **smCount**
The amount of SMs available in this resource.

unsigned int **coscheduledSmCount**
The amount of co-scheduled SMs grouped together for locality purposes.

unsigned int **preferredCoscheduledSmCount**
When possible, combine co-scheduled groups together into larger groups of this size.

unsigned int **flags**

The flags set on this SM resource group.

For possible values see *CUdevSmResourceGroup_flags*.

unsigned int **localityDomainId**

Locality domain that the SM must be located on.

Only valid if CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID is set in flags

unsigned int **reserved**[11]

7.46. CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1**

Specifies an access policy for a window, a contiguous extent of memory beginning at base_ptr and ending at base_ptr + num_bytes.

num_bytes is limited by CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW_SIZE. Partition into many segments and assign segments such that: sum of "hit segments" / window == approx. ratio. sum of "miss segments" / window == approx 1-ratio. Segments and ratio specifications are fitted to the capabilities of the architecture. Accesses in a hit segment apply the hitProp access policy. Accesses in a miss segment apply the missProp access policy.

Public Members

void ***base_ptr**

Starting address of the access policy window.

CUDA driver may align it.

size_t **num_bytes**

Size in bytes of the window policy.

CUDA driver may restrict the maximum size and alignment.

float **hitRatio**

hitRatio specifies percentage of lines assigned hitProp, rest are assigned missProp.

CUaccessProperty **hitProp**

CUaccessProperty set for hit.

CUaccessProperty **missProp**

CUaccessProperty set for miss.

Must be either NORMAL or STREAMING

7.47. CUarrayMapInfo_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUarrayMapInfo_v1**

Specifies the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array memory mapping information.

Public Members

CUresourcetype **resourceType**

Resource type.

CUmipmappedArray **mipmap**

CUarray **array**

union *CUarrayMapInfo_v1*::[anonymous] **resource**

CUarraySparseSubresourceType **subresourceType**

Sparse subresource type.

unsigned int **level**

For CUDA mipmapped arrays must a valid mipmap level.

For CUDA arrays must be zero

unsigned int **layer**

For CUDA layered arrays must be a valid layer index.

Otherwise, must be zero

unsigned int **offsetX**

Starting X offset in elements.

unsigned int **offsetY**

Starting Y offset in elements.

unsigned int **offsetZ**

Starting Z offset in elements.

unsigned int **extentWidth**

Width in elements.

unsigned int **extentHeight**

Height in elements.

unsigned int **extentDepth**
Depth in elements.

struct *CUarrayMapInfo_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **sparseLevel**

unsigned long long **offset**
Offset within mip tail.
Offset within the memory.

unsigned long long **size**
Extent in bytes.

struct *CUarrayMapInfo_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **miptail**

union *CUarrayMapInfo_v1*::[anonymous] **subresource**

CUmemOperationType **memOperationType**
Memory operation type.

CUmemHandleType **memHandleType**
Memory handle type.

CUmemGenericAllocationHandle **memHandle**

union *CUarrayMapInfo_v1*::[anonymous] **memHandle**

unsigned int **deviceBitMask**
Device ordinal bit mask.

unsigned int **flags**
flags for future use, must be zero now.

unsigned int **reserved**[2]
Reserved for future use, must be zero now.

7.48. CUasyncNotificationInfo

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUasyncNotificationInfo**
Information passed to the user via the async notification callback.

Public Members

CUasyncNotificationType **type**
The type of notification being sent.

unsigned long long **bytesOverBudget**
The number of bytes that the process has allocated above its device memory budget.

struct *CUasyncNotificationInfo*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **overBudget**
Information about notifications of type `CU_ASYNC_NOTIFICATION_TYPE_OVER_BUDGET`.

union *CUasyncNotificationInfo*::[anonymous] **info**
Information about the notification.

`type` must be checked in order to interpret this field.

7.49. CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs**
CUDA checkpoint optional checkpoint arguments.

Public Members

CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo ****customStorageInfo_out**
Optional custom storage; if NULL, GPU memory is checkpointed to host.

char **reserved**[64 - sizeof(*CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo**)]
Reserved for future use, must be zeroed.

7.50. CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo**
Output from CUDA custom storage checkpoint/restore: per-GPU device pointers and a handle to complete the operation.

Public Members

CUcheckpointOperationHandle **handle**

Handle returned that is needed to complete checkpoint or restore.

CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData ***perDeviceData**

Returned pointer to array of per-device data, one per device.

User should set to NULL

unsigned int **deviceCount**

Number of devices (and elements in `perDeviceData` array)

7.51. CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData**

Per-GPU data for zero-copy mapped device memory used with CUDA checkpoint/restore on custom storage.

Public Members

CUdeviceptr **devPtr**

Zero-copy mapped device memory pointer for the user to copy to/from.

size_t **size**

Size of mapped memory.

CUstream **stream**

Stream the user may use for the copy; the CUDA driver synchronizes on this stream before completing checkpoint or restore.

7.52. CUcheckpointGpuPair

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointGpuPair**

CUDA checkpoint GPU UUID pairs for device remapping during restore.

Public Members

CUuuid **oldUuid**
UUID of the GPU that was checkpointed.

CUuuid **newUuid**
UUID of the GPU to restore onto.

7.53. CUcheckpointLockArgs

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointLockArgs**
CUDA checkpoint optional lock arguments.

Public Members

unsigned int **timeoutMs**
Timeout in milliseconds to attempt to lock the process, 0 indicates no timeout.

unsigned int **reserved0**
Reserved for future use, must be zero.

cuuint64_t **reserved1**[7]
Reserved for future use, must be zeroed.

7.54. CUcheckpointRestoreArgs

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointRestoreArgs**
CUDA checkpoint optional restore arguments.

Public Members

CUcheckpointGpuPair ***gpuPairs**
Pointer to array of gpu pairs that indicate how to remap GPUs during restore.

unsigned int **gpuPairsCount**
Number of gpu pairs to remap.

unsigned int **padding0**
Padding to align the following fields.

CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo ****customStorageInfo_out**
Optional custom storage; if NULL, GPU memory is restored from host.

char **reserved**[64 - sizeof(*CUcheckpointGpuPair**) - 2 * sizeof(unsigned int) - sizeof(*CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo***)]
Reserved for future use, must be zeroed; includes alignment before `customStorageInfo`.

7.55. CUcheckpointUnlockArgs

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcheckpointUnlockArgs**
CUDA checkpoint optional unlock arguments.

Public Members

cuuint64_t **reserved**[8]
Reserved for future use, must be zeroed.

7.56. CUcliqueInfo

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUcliqueInfo**
Fabric clique information.

Public Members

CUcliqueType **type**
Type of the fabric clique.

unsigned int **id**
ID of the fabric clique.

7.57. CUctxCigParam

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUctxCigParam**
CIG Context Create Params.

Public Members

CUcigDataType **sharedDataType**
Type of shared data from graphics client (D3D12 or Vulkan).

void ***sharedData**
Graphics client data handle (ID3D12CommandQueue or Nvidia specific data blob).

7.58. CUctxCreateParams

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUctxCreateParams**
Params for creating CUDA context.

Both execAffinityParams and cigParams cannot be non-NULL at the same time. If both are NULL, the context will be created as a regular CUDA context.

Public Members

CUexecAffinityParam ***execAffinityParams**
Array of execution affinity parameters to limit context resources (e.g., SM count).

Only supported Volta+ MPS. Mutually exclusive with cigParams.

int **numExecAffinityParams**

Number of elements in execAffinityParams array.

Must be 0 if execAffinityParams is NULL.

CUctxCigParam ***cigParams**

CIG (CUDA in Graphics) parameters for sharing data from D3D12/Vulkan graphics clients.

Mutually exclusive with execAffinityParams.

7.59. CUdevResource

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUdevResource**

A tagged union describing different resources identified by the type field. This structure should not be directly modified outside of the API that created it.

```
struct {
    CUdevResourceType type;
    union {
        CUdevSmResource sm;
        CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource wqConfig;
        CUdevWorkqueueResource wq;
    };
};
```

- If `type` is `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_INVALID`, this resoure is not valid and cannot be further accessed.
- If `type` is `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM`, the *CUdevSmResource* structure `sm` is filled in. For example, `sm.smCount` will reflect the amount of streaming multiprocessors available in this resource.
- If `type` is `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE_CONFIG`, the *CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource* structure `wqConfig` is filled in.
- If `type` is `CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE`, the *CUdevWorkqueueResource* structure `wq` is filled in.

7.60. CUdevResource_st

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUdevResource_st**

Public Members

CUdevResourceType **type**
Type of resource, dictates which union field was last set.

unsigned char **_internal_padding**[92]

CUdevSmResource **sm**
Resource corresponding to CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_SM `type`.

CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource **wqConfig**
Resource corresponding to CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE_CONFIG `type`.

CUdevWorkqueueResource **wq**
Resource corresponding to CU_DEV_RESOURCE_TYPE_WORKQUEUE `type`.

unsigned char **_oversize**[RESOURCE_ABI_BYTES]

union *CUdevResource_st*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

struct *CUdevResource_st* ***nextResource**

7.61. CUdevSmResource

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUdevSmResource**
Data for SM-related resources All parameters in this structure are OUTPUT only. Do not write to any of the fields in this structure.

Public Members

unsigned int **smCount**
The amount of streaming multiprocessors available in this resource.

unsigned int **minSmPartitionSize**
The minimum number of streaming multiprocessors required to partition this resource.

unsigned int **smCoscheduledAlignment**
The number of streaming multiprocessors in this resource that are guaranteed to be co-scheduled on the same GPU processing cluster.

smCount will be a multiple of this value, unless the backfill flag is set.

unsigned int **flags**

The flags set on this SM resource.

For possible values see *CUdevSmResourceGroup_flags*.

unsigned int **localityDomainId**

Locality domain that the SM must be located on.

Only valid if CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCALITY_DOMAIN_ID is set in flags. If the backfill flag is set, SMs may be assigned from other locality domains.

7.62. CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource**

Data for workqueue configuration related resources

Public Members

CUdevice **device**

The device on which the workqueue resources are available.

unsigned int **wqConcurrencyLimit**

The expected maximum number of concurrent stream-ordered workloads.

CUdevWorkqueueConfigScope **sharingScope**

The sharing scope for the workqueue resources.

7.63. CUdevWorkqueueResource

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUdevWorkqueueResource**

Handle to a pre-existing workqueue related resource

Public Members

unsigned char **reserved**[RESOURCE_ABI_BYTES]
Reserved for future use.

7.64. CUdevprop_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUdevprop_v1**
Legacy device properties.

Public Members

int **maxThreadsPerBlock**
Maximum number of threads per block.

int **maxThreadsDim**[3]
Maximum size of each dimension of a block.

int **maxGridSize**[3]
Maximum size of each dimension of a grid.

int **sharedMemPerBlock**
Shared memory available per block in bytes.

int **totalConstantMemory**
Constant memory available on device in bytes.

int **SIMDWidth**
Warp size in threads.

int **memPitch**
Maximum pitch in bytes allowed by memory copies.

int **regsPerBlock**
32-bit registers available per block

int **clockRate**
Clock frequency in kilohertz.

int **textureAlign**
Alignment requirement for textures.

7.65. CUeglFrame_v1

Defined in cudaEGL.h

struct **CUeglFrame_v1**

CUDA EGLFrame structure Descriptor - structure defining one frame of EGL.

Each frame may contain one or more planes depending on whether the surface * is Multiplanar or not.

Public Members

CUarray **pArray**[MAX_PLANES]

Array of CUarray corresponding to each plane.

void ***pPitch**[MAX_PLANES]

Array of Pointers corresponding to each plane.

union *CUeglFrame_v1*::[anonymous] **frame**

unsigned int **width**

Width of first plane.

unsigned int **height**

Height of first plane.

unsigned int **depth**

Depth of first plane.

unsigned int **pitch**

Pitch of first plane.

unsigned int **planeCount**

Number of planes.

unsigned int **numChannels**

Number of channels for the plane.

CUeglFrameType **frameType**

Array or Pitch.

CUeglColorFormat **eglColorFormat**

CUDA EGL Color Format.

CUarray_format **cuFormat**

CUDA Array Format.

7.66. CUexecAffinityParam_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUexecAffinityParam_v1**

Execution Affinity Parameters.

Public Members

CUexecAffinityType **type**

Type of execution affinity.

CUexecAffinitySmCount **smCount**

Value for *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT*.

union *CUexecAffinityParam_v1*::[anonymous] **param**

7.67. CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1**

Value for *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT*.

Public Members

unsigned int **val**

The number of SMs the context is limited to use.

7.68. CUextent3D_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUextent3D_v1**

Struct representing width/height/depth of a CUarray in elements.

Public Members

size_t **width**

size_t **height**

size_t **depth**

7.69. CUfabricCpyOperand

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUfabricCpyOperand**

Struct representing an operand for copy with *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync*.

Public Members

CUfabricCpyOperandType **type**

CUdeviceptr **ptr**

Pointer where the copy should begin.

CUmemLocation **locHint**

Hint location for the operand.

Ignored when the pointers are not managed memory or memory allocated outside CUDA.

struct *CUfabricCpyOperand*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **ptr**

Struct representing an operand when CUfabricCpyOperand::type is *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER*.

CUlogicalEndpointId **id**

Logical endpoint ID.

cuuint64_t **offset**

Byte offset into the logical endpoint.

struct *CUfabricCpyOperand*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **le**

Struct representing an operand when CUfabricCpyOperand::type is *CU_FABRIC_COPY_OPERAND_TYPE_LOGICAL_ENDPOINT*.

union *CUfabricCpyOperand*::[anonymous] **op**

7.70. CUgraphEdgeData

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUgraphEdgeData**

Optional annotation for edges in a CUDA graph.

Note, all edges implicitly have annotations and default to a zero-initialized value if not specified. A zero-initialized struct indicates a standard full serialization of two nodes with memory visibility.

Public Members

unsigned char **from_port**

This indicates when the dependency is triggered from the upstream node on the edge.

The meaning is specfic to the node type. A value of 0 in all cases means full completion of the upstream node, with memory visibility to the downstream node or portion thereof (indicated by `to_port`).

Only kernel nodes define non-zero ports. A kernel node can use the following output port types: *CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_DEFAULT*, *CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_PROGRAMMATIC*, or *CU_GRAPH_KERNEL_NODE_PORT_LAUNCH_ORDER*.

unsigned char **to_port**

This indicates what portion of the downstream node is dependent on the upstream node or portion thereof (indicated by `from_port`).

The meaning is specific to the node type. A value of 0 in all cases means the entirety of the downstream node is dependent on the upstream work.

Currently no node types define non-zero ports. Accordingly, this field must be set to zero.

unsigned char **type**

This should be populated with a value from *CUgraphDependencyType*.

(It is typed as char due to compiler-specific layout of bitfields.) See *CUgraphDependency-Type*.

unsigned char **reserved**[5]

These bytes are unused and must be zeroed.

This ensures compatibility if additional fields are added in the future.

7.71. CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo_v1**

Result information returned by cuGraphExecUpdate.

Public Members

CUgraphExecUpdateResult **result**

Gives more specific detail when a cuda graph update fails.

CUgraphNode **errorNode**

The “to node” of the error edge when the topologies do not match.

The error node when the error is associated with a specific node. NULL when the error is generic.

CUgraphNode **errorFromNode**

The from node of error edge when the topologies do not match.

Otherwise NULL.

7.72. CUgraphNodeParams

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUgraphNodeParams**

Graph node parameters.

See cuGraphAddNode.

Public Members

CUgraphNodeType **type**

Type of the node.

int **reserved0**[3]

Reserved.

Must be zero.

long long **reserved1**[29]
: Padding.

  Unused bytes must be zero.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v3 **kernel**
: Kernel node parameters.

CUDA_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS **memcpy**
: Memcpy node parameters.

CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v2 **memset**
: Memset node parameters.

CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v2 **host**
: Host node parameters.

CUDA_CHILD_GRAPH_NODE_PARAMS **graph**
: Child graph node parameters.

CUDA_EVENT_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS **eventWait**
: Event wait node parameters.

CUDA_EVENT_RECORD_NODE_PARAMS **eventRecord**
: Event record node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v2 **extSemSignal**
: External semaphore signal node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v2 **extSemWait**
: External semaphore wait node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v2 **alloc**
: Memory allocation node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS **free**
: Memory free node parameters.

CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v2 **memOp**
: MemOp node parameters.

CUDA_CONDITIONAL_NODE_PARAMS **conditional**
: Conditional node parameters.

CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1 **memcpyBatch**
: Batch memcpy node parameters.

CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1 **fabricCpyBatch**
Fabric copy batch node parameters.

char **asBytes**[232]
Padding as bytes.

union *CUgraphNodeParams*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

long long **reserved2**
Reserved bytes.
Must be zero.

7.73. CUipcEventHandle_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUipcEventHandle_v1**
CUDA IPC event handle.

Public Members

char **reserved**[CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE]

7.74. CUipcMemHandle_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUipcMemHandle_v1**
CUDA IPC mem handle.

Public Members

char **reserved**[CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE]

7.75. CUlaunchAttribute

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUlaunchAttribute**
Launch attribute.

Public Members

CUlaunchAttributeID **id**
Attribute to set.

char **pad**[8 - sizeof(*CUlaunchAttributeID*)]

CUlaunchAttributeValue **value**
Value of the attribute.

7.76. CUlaunchConfig

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUlaunchConfig**
CUDA extensible launch configuration.

Public Members

unsigned int **gridDimX**
Width of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimY**
Height of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **gridDimZ**
Depth of grid in blocks.

unsigned int **blockDimX**
X dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimY**
Y dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **blockDimZ**

Z dimension of each thread block.

unsigned int **sharedMemBytes**

Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes.

CUstream **hStream**

Stream identifier.

CUlaunchAttribute ***attrs**

List of attributes; nullable if *CUlaunchConfig::numAttrs* == 0.

unsigned int **numAttrs**

Number of attributes populated in *CUlaunchConfig::attrs*.

7.77. CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap**

Memory Synchronization Domain map.

See ::cudaLaunchMemSyncDomain.

By default, kernels are launched in domain 0. Kernel launched with *CU_LAUNCH_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_REMOTE* will have a different domain ID. User may also alter the domain ID with *CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap* for a specific stream / graph node / kernel launch. See *CU_LAUNCH_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_MAP*.

Domain ID range is available through *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEM_SYNC_DOMAIN_COUNT*.

Public Members

unsigned char **default_**

The default domain ID to use for designated kernels.

unsigned char **remote**

The remote domain ID to use for designated kernels.

7.78. CUlibraryHostUniversalFunctionAndDataTable

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUlibraryHostUniversalFunctionAndDataTable**

Public Members

void ***functionTable**

size_t **functionWindowSize**

void ***dataTable**

size_t **dataWindowSize**

7.79. CUlogicalEndpointFabricHandle

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUlogicalEndpointFabricHandle**

Fabric handle for a logical endpoint.

Public Members

unsigned char **data**[CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE]

7.80. CUlogicalEndpointProp

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUlogicalEndpointProp**

Properties of a logical endpoint construction.

Public Members

CUlogicalEndpointType **type**
Type of the logical endpoint defined in *CUlogicalEndpointType*.

CUdevice **device**
Owner device of the unicast logical endpoint.

struct *CUlogicalEndpointProp*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **unicast**

unsigned int **numDevices**
Number of devices in the multicast logical endpoint team.

struct *CUlogicalEndpointProp*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **multicast**

union *CUlogicalEndpointProp*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

unsigned long long **size**
Size of the logical endpoint.

unsigned int **ipcHandleTypes**
A bitmask of IPC handle types defined in *CUlogicalEndpointIpcHandleType*.

unsigned int **flags**
A bitmask of flags defined in *CUlogicalEndpointFlag*.

7.81. CUmemAccessDesc_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemAccessDesc_v1**
Memory access descriptor.

Public Members

CUmemLocation **location**
Location on which the request is to change it's accessibility.

CUmemAccess_flags **flags**
::CUmemProt accessibility flags to set on the request

7.82. CUmemAllocationProp_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemAllocationProp_v1**

Specifies the allocation properties for a allocation.

Public Members

CUmemAllocationType **type**

Allocation type.

CUmemAllocationHandleType **requestedHandleTypes**

requested *CUmemAllocationHandleType*

CUmemLocation **location**

Location of allocation.

void ***win32HandleMetaData**

Windows-specific POBJECT_ATTRIBUTES required when *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32* is specified.

This object attributes structure includes security attributes that define the scope of which exported allocations may be transferred to other processes. In all other cases, this field is required to be zero.

unsigned char **compressionType**

Allocation hint for requesting compressible memory.

On devices that support Compute Data Compression, compressible memory can be used to accelerate accesses to data with unstructured sparsity and other compressible data patterns. Applications are expected to query allocation property of the handle obtained with *cuMemCreate* using *cuMemGetAllocationPropertiesFromHandle* to validate if the obtained allocation is compressible or not. Note that compressed memory may not be mappable on all devices.

unsigned char **gpuDirectRDMACapable**

Allocation hint for requesting GPUDirect RDMA capable memory.

On devices with attribute *CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WITH_CUDA_VMM_SUPPORTED* set, this flag indicates that the memory will be used for GPUDirect RDMA. On platforms where the default RDMA path does not support localized allocations, this flag has the following effects:

- For MPS clients using MLOPart/locality domains, this flag has the effect of disabling localization for the allocation. This allows the allocation to be used for GPUDirect RDMA with the default RDMA path.

- For allocations that are localized using CUDA locality domain APIs, using this flag will return an error. To use GPUDirect RDMA with localized allocations on platforms where the default RDMA path does not support localized allocations, allocations must explicitly opt-in to using the PCIe (BAR1) path by setting the flag CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_OVER_PCIE.

unsigned short **usage**

Bitmask indicating intended usage for this allocation.

unsigned char **reserved**[4]

struct *CUmemAllocationProp_v1*::[anonymous] **allocFlags**

7.83. CUmemDecompressParams

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemDecompressParams**

Structure describing the parameters that compose a single decompression operation.

Public Members

size_t **srcNumBytes**

The number of bytes to be read and decompressed from ::CUmemDecompressParams_st.src.

size_t **dstNumBytes**

The number of bytes that the decompression operation will be expected to write to ::CUmemDecompressParams_st.dst.

This value is optional; if present, it may be used by the CUDA driver as a heuristic for scheduling the individual decompression operations.

cuuint32_t ***dstActBytes**

After the decompression operation has completed, the actual number of bytes written to *CUmemDecompressParams.dst* will be recorded as a 32-bit unsigned integer in the memory at this address.

const void ***src**

Pointer to a buffer of at least ::CUmemDecompressParams_st.srcNumBytes compressed bytes.

void ***dst**

Pointer to a buffer where the decompressed data will be written.

The number of bytes written to this location will be recorded in the memory pointed to by ::CUmemDecompressParams_st.dstActBytes

CUmemDecompressAlgorithm **algo**

The decompression algorithm to use.

unsigned char **padding**[20]

7.84. CUmemFabricHandle_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemFabricHandle_v1**

Fabric handle - An opaque handle representing a memory allocation that can be exported to processes in same or different nodes.

For IPC between processes on different nodes they must be connected via the NVSwitch fabric.

Public Members

unsigned char **data**[CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE]

7.85. CUmemLocation_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemLocation_v1**

Specifies a memory location.

Public Members

CUmemLocationType **type**

Specifies the location type, which modifies the meaning of id.

int **id**

Identifier for CUmemLocationType::CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE, CUmemLocationType::CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST, CUmemLocationType::CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_HOST_NUMA.

unsigned char **deviceId**

Device ID.

unsigned char **localityDomainId**
: Locality domain ID.

struct *CUmemLocation_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **localized**
: Identifier for CUmemLocationType::CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE_LOCALITY_DOMAIN.

union *CUmemLocation_v1*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

7.86. CUmemPoolProps_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemPoolProps_v1**
: Specifies the properties of allocations made from the pool.

Public Members

CUmemAllocationType **allocType**
: Allocation type.

Currently must be specified as CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED

CUmemAllocationHandleType **handleTypes**
: Handle types that will be supported by allocations from the pool.

CUmemLocation **location**
: Location where allocations should reside.

void ***win32SecurityAttributes**
: Windows-specific LPSECURITYATTRIBUTES required when *CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32* is specified.

This security attribute defines the scope of which exported allocations may be transferred to other processes. In all other cases, this field is required to be zero.

size_t **maxSize**
: Maximum pool size.

When set to 0, defaults to a system dependent value.

unsigned short **usage**
: Bitmask indicating intended usage for the pool.

unsigned char **gpuDirectRDMACapable**

Allocation hint for requesting GPUDirect RDMA capable memory.

On devices that support GPUDirect RDMA, this flag indicates that the memory will be used for GPUDirect RDMA. On platforms where the default RDMA path does not support localized allocations, this flag has the following effects:

- For MPS clients using MLOPart/locality domains, this flag has the effect of disabling localization for the pool. This allows the pool to be used for GPUDirect RDMA with the default RDMA path.
- For pools that are localized using CUDA locality domain APIs, using this flag will have no effect, but attempting to export the localized memory without forcing PCIe will return an error. To use GPUDirect RDMA with localized pools on platforms where the default RDMA path does not support localized allocations, handles must be acquired with the flag *CU_MEM_RANGE_FLAG_DMA_BUF_MAPPING_TYPE_PCIE*. Note that CUDA memory pools are only compatible with dma_buf mappings.

unsigned char **reserved**[53]

reserved for future use, must be 0

7.87. CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1**

Opaque data for exporting a pool allocation.

Public Members

unsigned char **reserved**[64]

7.88. CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1**

Struct representing an operand for copy with cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync.

Public Members

CUmemcpy3DOperandType **type**

CUdeviceptr **ptr**

size_t **rowLength**

Length of each row in elements.

size_t **layerHeight**

Height of each layer in elements.

CUmemLocation **locHint**

Hint location for the operand.

Ignored when the pointers are not managed memory or memory allocated outside CUDA.

struct *CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **ptr**

Struct representing an operand when CUmemcpy3DOperand::type is *CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_POINTER*.

CUarray **array**

referenced array

CUoffset3D **offset**

offset into the array in elements

struct *CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1*::[anonymous]::[anonymous] **array**

Struct representing an operand when CUmemcpy3DOperand::type is *CU_MEMCPY_OPERAND_TYPE_ARRAY*.

union *CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1*::[anonymous] **op**

7.89. CUmemcpyAttributes_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmemcpyAttributes_v1**

Attributes specific to copies within a batch.

For more details on usage see cuMemcpyBatchAsync.

Public Members

CUmemcpySrcAccessOrder **srcAccessOrder**
Source access ordering to be observed for copies with this attribute.

CUmemLocation **srcLocHint**
Hint location for the source operand.

Ignored when the pointers are not managed memory or memory allocated outside CUDA.

CUmemLocation **dstLocHint**
Hint location for the destination operand.

Ignored when the pointers are not managed memory or memory allocated outside CUDA.

unsigned int **flags**
Additional flags for copies with this attribute.

See *CUmemcpyFlags*

7.90. CUmulticastObjectProp_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUmulticastObjectProp_v1**
Specifies the properties for a multicast object.

Public Members

unsigned int **numDevices**
The number of devices in the multicast team that will bind memory to this object.

size_t **size**
The maximum amount of memory that can be bound to this multicast object per device.

unsigned long long **handleTypes**
Bitmask of exportable handle types (see *CUmemAllocationHandleType*) for this object.

unsigned long long **flags**
Flags for future use, must be zero now.

7.91. CUoffset3D_v1

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUoffset3D_v1**

Struct representing a 3D offset.

Public Members

size_t **x**

size_t **y**

size_t **z**

7.92. CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMem

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamMemOpAtomicReductionParams_st**

Public Members

CUstreamBatchMemOpType **operation**

unsigned int **flags**

Must be 0.

CUstreamAtomicReductionOpType **reductionOp**

See *CUstreamAtomicReductionOpType*.

CUstreamAtomicReductionDataType **dataType**

See *CUstreamAtomicReductionDataType*.

CUdeviceptr **address**

The address the atomic operation will be operated on.

cuuint64_t **value**

The operand value the atomic operation will operate with.

CUdeviceptr **alias**
For driver internal use.
Initial value is unimportant.

7.93. CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMem

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamMemOpFlushRemoteWritesParams_st**

Public Members

CUstreamBatchMemOpType **operation**

unsigned int **flags**
Must be 0.

7.94. CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMem

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamMemOpMemoryBarrierParams_st**

Public Members

CUstreamBatchMemOpType **operation**
< Only supported in the _v2 API

unsigned int **flags**
See *CUstreamMemoryBarrier_flags*.

7.95. CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMem

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamMemOpWaitValueParams_st**

Public Members

CUstreamBatchMemOpType **operation**

CUdeviceptr **address**

cuuint32_t **value**

cuuint64_t **value64**

union CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::*CUstreamMemOpWaitValueParams_st*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

unsigned int **flags**

See *CUstreamWaitValue_flags*.

CUdeviceptr **alias**

For driver internal use.

Initial value is unimportant.

7.96. CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMem

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamMemOpWriteValueParams_st**

Public Members

CUstreamBatchMemOpType **operation**

CUdeviceptr **address**

cuuint32_t **value**

cuuint64_t **value64**

union CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::*CUstreamMemOpWriteValueParams_st*::[anonymous] **[anonymous]**

unsigned int **flags**

See *CUstreamWriteValue_flags*.

CUdeviceptr **alias**

For driver internal use.

Initial value is unimportant.

7.97. CUstreamCigCaptureParams

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamCigCaptureParams**

Params for capturing CUDA stream to CIG streamCigParams must be non-NULL.

Public Members

CUstreamCigParam ***streamCigParams**

CIG (CUDA in Graphics) parameters for sharing command list data from D3D12 graphics clients.

7.98. CUstreamCigParam

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUstreamCigParam**

CIG Stream Capture Params.

Public Members

CUstreamCigDataType **streamSharedDataType**
Type of shared data from graphics client (D3D12).

void ***streamSharedData**
Graphics client data handle (ID3D12CommandList/ID3D12GraphicsCommandList).

7.99. CUtensorMap

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUtensorMap**
Tensor map descriptor.

Requires compiler support for aligning to 128 bytes.

Public Members

cuuint64_t **opaque**[CU_TENSOR_MAP_NUM_QWORDS]

7.100. CUuuid

Defined in cuda.h

struct **CUuuid**

Public Members

char **bytes**[16]
< CUDA definition of UUID

CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2
3D array descriptor

CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2
Array descriptor.

CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1
CUDA array memory requirements.

CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1
CUDA array sparse properties.

CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Batch memory operation node parameters.

CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Batch memory operation node parameters.

CUDA_CHILD_GRAPH_NODE_PARAMS
Child graph node parameters.

CUDA_CONDITIONAL_NODE_PARAMS
Conditional node parameters.

CUDA_EVENT_RECORD_NODE_PARAMS
Event record node parameters.

CUDA_EVENT_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS
Event wait node parameters.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1
External memory buffer descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1
External memory handle descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1
External memory mipmap descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1
External semaphore handle descriptor.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1
External semaphore signal parameters.

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1
External semaphore wait parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Semaphore signal node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Semaphore signal node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Semaphore wait node parameters.

CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Semaphore wait node parameters.

CUDA_FABRIC_COPY_BATCH_OP_st
Struct representing a single copy operation for use with *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync* .

CUDA_FABRIC_CPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1
CUDA fabric copy batch node parameters.

CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_PARAMS
Graph instantiation parameters.

CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Host node parameters.

CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Host node parameters.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
GPU kernel node parameters.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v2
GPU kernel node parameters.

CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v3
GPU kernel node parameters.

CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1
Kernel launch parameters.

CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
2D memory copy parameters

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_BATCH_OP_v1

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
3D memory cross-context copy parameters

CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2
3D memory copy parameters

CUDA_MEMCPY_BATCH_NODE_PARAMS_V1
CUDA Batch Memcpy Node Parameters.

CUDA_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS
Memcpy node parameters.

CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Memset node parameters.

CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Memset node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Memory allocation node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS_v2
Memory allocation node parameters.

CUDA_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS
Memory free node parameters.

CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1
GPU Direct v3 tokens.

CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1
CUDA Resource descriptor.

CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1
Resource view descriptor.

CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1
Texture descriptor.

CU_DEV_SM_RESOURCE_GROUP_PARAMS

CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1
Specifies an access policy for a window, a contiguous extent of memory beginning at base_ptr and ending at base_ptr + num_bytes.

CUarrayMapInfo_v1
Specifies the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array memory mapping information.

CUasyncNotificationInfo
Information passed to the user via the async notification callback.

CUcheckpointCheckpointArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional checkpoint arguments.

CUcheckpointCustomStorageInfo
Output from CUDA custom storage checkpoint/restore: per-GPU device pointers and a handle to complete the operation.

CUcheckpointCustomStoragePerDeviceData
Per-GPU data for zero-copy mapped device memory used with CUDA checkpoint/restore on custom storage.

CUcheckpointGpuPair
CUDA checkpoint GPU UUID pairs for device remapping during restore.

CUcheckpointLockArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional lock arguments.

CUcheckpointRestoreArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional restore arguments.

CUcheckpointUnlockArgs
CUDA checkpoint optional unlock arguments.

CUcliqueInfo
Fabric clique information.

CUctxCigParam
CIG Context Create Params.

CUctxCreateParams
Params for creating CUDA context.

CUdevResource

CUdevResource_st

CUdevSmResource

CUdevWorkqueueConfigResource

CUdevWorkqueueResource

CUdevprop_v1
Legacy device properties.

CUeglFrame_v1
CUDA EGLFrame structure Descriptor - structure defining one frame of EGL.

CUexecAffinityParam_v1
Execution Affinity Parameters.

CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1
Value for *CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT* .

CUextent3D_v1
Struct representing width/height/depth of a CUarray in elements.

CUfabricCpyOperand
Struct representing an operand for copy with *cuFabricCpyBatchAsync* .

CUgraphEdgeData
Optional annotation for edges in a CUDA graph.

CUgraphExecUpdateResultInfo_v1
Result information returned by cuGraphExecUpdate.

CUgraphNodeParams
Graph node parameters.

CUipcEventHandle_v1
CUDA IPC event handle.

CUipcMemHandle_v1
CUDA IPC mem handle.

CUlaunchAttribute
Launch attribute.

CUlaunchConfig
CUDA extensible launch configuration.

CUlaunchMemSyncDomainMap
Memory Synchronization Domain map.

CUlibraryHostUniversalFunctionAndDataTable

CUlogicalEndpointFabricHandle
Fabric handle for a logical endpoint.

CUlogicalEndpointProp
Properties of a logical endpoint construction.

CUmemAccessDesc_v1
Memory access descriptor.

CUmemAllocationProp_v1
Specifies the allocation properties for a allocation.

CUmemDecompressParams
Structure describing the parameters that compose a single decompression operation.

CUmemFabricHandle_v1
Fabric handle - An opaque handle representing a memory allocation that can be exported to processes in same or different nodes.

CUmemLocation_v1
Specifies a memory location.

CUmemPoolProps_v1
Specifies the properties of allocations made from the pool.

CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1
Opaque data for exporting a pool allocation.

CUmemcpy3DOperand_v1
Struct representing an operand for copy with cuMemcpy3DBatchAsync.

CUmemcpyAttributes_v1
Attributes specific to copies within a batch.

CUmulticastObjectProp_v1
Specifies the properties for a multicast object.

CUoffset3D_v1
Struct representing a 3D offset.

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMemOpAtomicReductionParams_st

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMemOpFlushRemoteWritesParams_st

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMemOpMemoryBarrierParams_st

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMemOpWaitValueParams_st

CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1::CUstreamMemOpWriteValueParams_st

CUstreamCigCaptureParams
Params for capturing CUDA stream to CIG streamCigParams must be non-NULL.

CUstreamCigParam
CIG Stream Capture Params.

CUtensorMap
Tensor map descriptor.

CUuuid

Chapter 8. Deprecated List

Member *CU_CTX_BLOCKING_SYNC*

This flag was deprecated as of CUDA 4.0 and was replaced with *CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC*.

Member *CU_CTX_MAP_HOST*

This flag was deprecated as of CUDA 11.0 and it no longer has any effect. All contexts as of CUDA 3.2 behave as though the flag is enabled.

Member *CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_ACCESS_SUPPORTED*

use CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED instead

Member *CU_JIT_FMA*

Enable/Disable the contraction of floating-point multiplies and adds/subtracts into floating-point multiply-add (-fma) operations (1: Enable, default; 0: Disable). Option type: int Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *CU_JIT_FTZ*

Control single-precision denormals (-ftz) support (0: false, default). 1 : flushes denormal values to zero 0 : preserves denormal values Option type: int Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *CU_JIT_INPUT_NVVM*

High-level intermediate code for link-time optimization Applicable options: NVVM compiler options, PTX compiler options

Member *CU_JIT_LTO*

Enable link-time optimization (-dlto) for device code (Disabled by default). This option is not supported on 32-bit platforms. Option type: int Applies to: compiler and linker

Member *CU_JIT_NEW_SM3X_OPT*

This jit option is deprecated and should not be used.

Member *CU_JIT_OPTIMIZE_UNUSED_DEVICE_VARIABLES*

This option serves as a hint to enable the JIT compiler/linker to remove constant (**constant**) and device (**device**) variables unreferenced in device code (Disabled by default). Note that host references to constant and device variables using APIs like cuModuleGetGlobal() with this option specified may result in undefined behavior unless the variables are explicitly specified using *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_NAMES*. Option type: int Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *CU_JIT_POSITION_INDEPENDENT_CODE*

Generate position independent code (0: false). This option is no longer functional and specifying this option doesn't take any effect and is ignored. Option type: int Applies to: compiler only

Member *CU_JIT_PREC_DIV*

Control single-precision floating-point division and reciprocals (-prec-div) support (1: true, default). 1 : Enables the IEEE round-to-nearest mode 0 : Enables the fast approximation mode Option type: int Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *CU_JIT_PREC_SQRT*

Control single-precision floating-point square root (-prec-sqrt) support (1: true, default). 1 : Enables the IEEE round-to-nearest mode 0 : Enables the fast approximation mode Option type: int Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_COUNT*

Number of entries in *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_NAMES* array. Option type: unsigned int Applies to: dynamic linker only

Member *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_NAMES*

Array of kernel names that should be preserved at link time while others can be removed. Must contain *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_COUNT* entries. Note that kernel names can be mangled by the compiler in which case the mangled name needs to be specified. Wildcard "*" can be used to represent zero or more characters instead of specifying the full or mangled name. It is important to note that the wildcard "*" is also added implicitly. For example, specifying "foo" will match "foobaz", "barfoo", "barfoobaz" and thus preserve all kernels with those names. This can be avoided by providing a more specific name like "barfoobaz". Option type: const char ** Applies to: dynamic linker only

Member *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_COUNT*

Number of entries in *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_NAMES* array. Option type: unsigned int Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_NAMES*

Array of variable names (**device** and/or **constant**) that should be preserved at link time while others can be removed. Must contain *CU_JIT_REFERENCED_VARIABLE_COUNT* entries. Note that variable names can be mangled by the compiler in which case the mangled name needs to be specified. Wildcard "*" can be used to represent zero or more characters instead of specifying the full or mangled name. It is important to note that the wildcard "*" is also added implicitly. For example, specifying "foo" will match "foobaz", "barfoo", "barfoobaz" and thus preserve all variables with those names. This can be avoided by providing a more specific name like "barfoobaz". Option type: const char ** Applies to: link-time optimization specified with CU_JIT_LTO

Member *cuCtxAttach* (CUcontext *pctx, unsigned int flags)

Member *cuCtxDetach* (CUcontext ctx)

Member *cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig* (CUsharedconfig *pConfig)

Member *cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig* (CUsharedconfig config)

Member *cuD3D10CtxCreate* (CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Member *cuD3D10CtxCreateOnDevice* (CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Member *cuD3D10GetDirect3DDevice* (ID3D10Device **ppD3DDevice)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Member *cuD3D10MapResources* (unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10RegisterResource* (ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedArray* (CUarray *pArray, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPitch* (size_t *pPitch, size_t *pPitchSlice, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer* (CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedSize* (size_t *pSize, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions* (size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10ResourceSetMapFlags* (ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10UnmapResources* (unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D10UnregisterResource* (ID3D10Resource *pResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D11CtxCreate* (CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Member *cuD3D11CtxCreateOnDevice* (CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Member *cuD3D11GetDirect3DDevice* (ID3D11Device **ppD3DDevice)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Member *cuD3D9MapResources* (unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9RegisterResource* (IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedArray* (CUarray *pArray, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPitch* (size_t *pPitch, size_t *pPitchSlice, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer* (CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedSize* (size_t *pSize, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions* (size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Face, unsigned int Level)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9ResourceSetMapFlags* (IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9UnmapResources* (unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *cuD3D9UnregisterResource* (IDirect3DResource9 *pResource)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Member *CUDA_ERROR_CONTEXT_ALREADY_CURRENT*

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 3.2. It is no longer an error to attempt to push the active context via cuCtxPushCurrent().

Member *CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_ALREADY_STARTED*

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0. It is no longer an error to call *cuProfilerStart()* when profiling is already enabled.

Member *CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_ALREADY_STOPPED*

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0. It is no longer an error to call *cuProfilerStop()* when profiling is already disabled.

Member *CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_NOT_INITIALIZED*

This error return is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0. It is no longer an error to attempt to enable/disable the profiling via *cuProfilerStart* or *cuProfilerStop* without initialization.

Member *cuDeviceComputeCapability* (int *major, int *minor, CUdevice dev)

Member *cuDeviceGetProperties* (CUdevprop *prop, CUdevice dev)

Member *cuFuncSetBlockShape* (CUfunction hfunc, int x, int y, int z)

Member *cuFuncSetSharedMemConfig* (CUfunction hfunc, CUsharedconfig config)

Member *cuFuncSetSharedSize* (CUfunction hfunc, unsigned int bytes)

Member *cuGLCtxCreate* (CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int Flags, CUdevice device)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 5.0.

Member *cuGLInit* (void)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLMapBufferObject* (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync* (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer, CUstream hStream)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLRegisterBufferObject* (GLuint buffer)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags* (GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLUnmapBufferObject* (GLuint buffer)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync* (GLuint buffer, CUstream hStream)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuGLUnregisterBufferObject* (GLuint buffer)

This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Member *cuLaunch* (CUfunction f)

Member *cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice* (CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS *launchParamsList, unsigned int numDevices, unsigned int flags)

This function is deprecated as of CUDA 11.3.

Member *cuLaunchGrid* (CUfunction f, int grid_width, int grid_height)

Member *cuLaunchGridAsync* (CUfunction f, int grid_width, int grid_height, CUstream hStream)

Member *cuModuleGetSurfRef* (CUsurfref *pSurfRef, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)

Member *cuModuleGetTexRef* (CUtexref *pTexRef, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)

Member *cuParamSetf* (CUfunction hfunc, int offset, float value)

Member *cuParamSeti* (CUfunction hfunc, int offset, unsigned int value)

Member *cuParamSetSize* (CUfunction hfunc, unsigned int numbytes)

Member *cuParamSetTexRef* (CUfunction hfunc, int texunit, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuParamSetv* (CUfunction hfunc, int offset, void *ptr, unsigned int numbytes)

Member *cuProfilerInitialize* (const char *configFile, const char *outputFile, CUoutput_mode outputMode)

Member *CUsharedconfig*

Member *cuSurfRefGetArray* (CUarray *phArray, CUsurfref hSurfRef)

Member *cuSurfRefSetArray* (CUsurfref hSurfRef, CUarray hArray, unsigned int Flags)

Member *cuTexRefCreate* (CUtexref *pTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefDestroy* (CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetAddress* (CUdeviceptr *pdptr, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetAddressMode* (CUaddress_mode *pam, CUtexref hTexRef, int dim)

Member *cuTexRefGetArray* (CUarray *phArray, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetBorderColor* (float *pBorderColor, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetFilterMode* (CUfilter_mode *pfm, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetFlags* (unsigned int *pFlags, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetFormat* (CUarray_format *pFormat, int *pNumChannels, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetMaxAnisotropy* (int *pmaxAniso, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetMipmapFilterMode* (CUfilter_mode *pfm, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelBias* (float *pbias, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelClamp* (float *pminMipmapLevelClamp, float *pmaxMipmapLevelClamp, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefGetMipmappedArray* (CUmipmappedArray *phMipmappedArray, CUtexref hTexRef)

Member *cuTexRefSetAddress* (size_t *ByteOffset, CUtexref hTexRef, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t bytes)

Member *cuTexRefSetAddress2D* (CUtexref hTexRef, const CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *desc, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t Pitch)

Member *cuTexRefSetAddressMode* (CUtexref hTexRef, int dim, CUaddress_mode am)

Member *cuTexRefSetArray* (CUtexref hTexRef, CUarray hArray, unsigned int Flags)

Member *cuTexRefSetBorderColor* (CUtexref hTexRef, float *pBorderColor)

Member *cuTexRefSetFilterMode* (CUtexref hTexRef, CUfilter_mode fm)

Member *cuTexRefSetFlags* (CUtexref hTexRef, unsigned int Flags)

Member *cuTexRefSetFormat* (CUtexref hTexRef, CUarray_format fmt, int NumPackedComponents)

Member *cuTexRefSetMaxAnisotropy* (CUtexref hTexRef, unsigned int maxAniso)

Member *cuTexRefSetMipmapFilterMode* (CUtexref hTexRef, CUfilter_mode fm)

Member *cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelBias* (CUtexref hTexRef, float bias)

Member *cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelClamp* (CUtexref hTexRef, float minMipmapLevelClamp, float maxMipmapLevelClamp)

Member *cuTexRefSetMipmappedArray* (CUtexref hTexRef, CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray, unsigned int Flags)

Chapter 9. Notices

9.1. Notice

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