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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.
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.

Memcpy

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

Synchronous

1. All transfers involving Unified Memory regions are fully synchronous with respect to the host.
2. 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.
3. For transfers from pinned host memory to device memory, the function is synchronous with respect to the host.
4. For transfers from device to either pageable or pinned host memory, the function returns only once the copy has completed.
5. For transfers from device memory to device memory, no host-side synchronization is performed.
6. For transfers from any host memory to any host memory, the function is fully synchronous with respect to the host.

Asynchronous

1. For transfers from device memory to pageable host memory, the function will return only once the copy has completed.
2. For transfers from any host memory to any host memory, the function is fully synchronous with respect to the host.

3. For all other transfers, the function is fully asynchronous. If pageable memory must first be staged to pinned memory, this will be handled asynchronously with a worker thread.

**Memset**

The synchronous memset functions are asynchronous with respect to the host except when the target is pinned host memory or a Unified Memory region, in which case they are fully synchronous. 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.
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:

```c
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}.

Chapter 3. Stream synchronization behavior
**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. Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

- Data types used by CUDA driver
- Error Handling
- Initialization
- Version Management
- Device Management
- Device Management [DEPRECATED]
- Primary Context Management
- Context Management
- Context Management [DEPRECATED]
- Module Management
- Memory Management
- Virtual Memory Management
- Stream Ordered Memory Allocator
- Unified Addressing
- Stream Management
- Event Management
- External Resource Interoperability
- Stream Memory Operations
- Execution Control
- Execution Control [DEPRECATED]
- Graph Management
- Occupancy
Module

CUDA Driver API

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- Texture Reference Management [DEPRECATED]
- Surface Reference Management [DEPRECATED]
- Texture Object Management
- Surface Object Management
- Peer Context Memory Access
- Graphics Interoperability
- Driver Entry Point Access
- Profiler Control [DEPRECATED]
- Profiler Control
- OpenGL Interoperability
  - OpenGL Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
- Direct3D 9 Interoperability
  - Direct3D 9 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
- Direct3D 10 Interoperability
  - Direct3D 10 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
- Direct3D 11 Interoperability
  - Direct3D 11 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
- VDPAU Interoperability
- EGL Interoperability

6.1. Data types used by CUDA driver
struct CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1
struct CUarrayMapInfo_v1
struct CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2
struct CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2
struct CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1
struct CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1
struct CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1
struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1
struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1
struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1
struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS
struct CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
struct CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
struct CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2
struct CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1
struct CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1
struct CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1
struct CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1
struct CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1
struct CUdevprop_v1
struct CUeglFrame_v1
struct CUexecAffinityParam_v1
struct CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1
struct CUipcEventHandle_v1
struct CUipcMemHandle_v1
union CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1
struct CUmemAccessDesc_v1
struct CUmemAllocationProp_v1
struct CUmemLocation_v1
struct CUmemPoolProps_v1
struct CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1
union CUstreamAttrValue_v1
union CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1

enum CUAccessProperty

Specifies performance hint with CUAccessPolicyWindow for hitProp and missProp members.

Values

CU_ACCESS_PROPERTY_NORMAL = 0
   Normal cache persistence.
CU_ACCESS_PROPERTY_STREAMING = 1
   Streaming access is less likely to persist from cache.
CU_ACCESS_PROPERTY_PERSISTING = 2
   Persisting access is more likely to persist in cache.

enum CUaddress_mode

Texture reference addressing modes
Values

CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_WRAP = 0
Wrapping address mode
CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP = 1
Clamp to edge address mode
CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR = 2
Mirror address mode
CU_TR_ADDRESS_MODE_BORDER = 3
Border address mode

enum CUarray_cubemap_face

Array indices for cube faces

Values

CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_POSITIVE_X = 0x00
Positive X face of cubemap
CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_NEGATIVE_X = 0x01
Negative X face of cubemap
CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_POSITIVE_Y = 0x02
Positive Y face of cubemap
CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_NEGATIVE_Y = 0x03
Negative Y face of cubemap
CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_POSITIVE_Z = 0x04
Positive Z face of cubemap
CU_CUBEMAP_FACE_NEGATIVE_Z = 0x05
Negative Z face of cubemap

enum CUarray_format

Array formats

Values

CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8 = 0x01
Unsigned 8-bit integers
CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT16 = 0x02
Unsigned 16-bit integers
CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT32 = 0x03
Unsigned 32-bit integers
CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT8 = 0x08
Signed 8-bit integers
CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT16 = 0x09

Signed 16-bit integers
CU_AD_FORMAT_SIGNED_INT32 = 0x0a

Signed 32-bit integers
CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF = 0x10
  16-bit floating point
CU_AD_FORMAT_FLOAT = 0x20
  32-bit floating point
CU_AD_FORMAT_NV12 = 0xb0
  8-bit YUV planar format, with 4:2:0 sampling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 channel signed 8-bit normalized integer
CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X2 = 0xc7

4 channel signed 8-bit normalized integer
CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT8X4 = 0xc8

1 channel signed 16-bit normalized integer
CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X1 = 0xc9

2 channel signed 16-bit normalized integer
CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X2 = 0xca

4 channel signed 16-bit normalized integer
CU_AD_FORMAT_SNORM_INT16X4 = 0xcb

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC1 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM = 0x91

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC1 compression) format with sRGB encoding
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC1_UNORM_SRGB = 0x92

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC2 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM = 0x93

4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC2 compression) format with sRGB encoding
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_SRGB = 0x94
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM = 0x95
   4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC3 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_SRGB = 0x96
   4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC3 compression) format with sRGB encoding
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM = 0x97
   1 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC4 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM = 0x98
   1 channel signed normalized block-compressed (BC4 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM = 0x99
   2 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC5 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM = 0x9a
   2 channel signed normalized block-compressed (BC5 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_UF16 = 0x9b
   3 channel unsigned half-float block-compressed (BC6H compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC6H_SF16 = 0x9c
   3 channel signed half-float block-compressed (BC6H compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM = 0x9d
   4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC7 compression) format
CU_AD_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_SRGB = 0x9e
   4 channel unsigned normalized block-compressed (BC7 compression) format with sRGB encoding

enum CUArraySparseSubresourceType
Sparse subresource types

Values
CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_SPARSE_LEVEL = 0
CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_Miptail = 1

enum CUcompuemode
Compute Modes

Values
CU_COMPUTEMODE_DEFAULT = 0
   Default compute mode (Multiple contexts allowed per device)
CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED = 2
   Compute-prohibited mode (No contexts can be created on this device at this time)
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

CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO = 0x00
Automatic scheduling
CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN = 0x01
Set spin as default scheduling
CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD = 0x02
Set yield as default scheduling
CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC = 0x04
Set blocking synchronization as default scheduling
CU_CTX_SCHED_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.
CU_CTX_SCHED_MASK = 0x07
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.
CU_CTX_LMEM_RESIZE_TO_MAX = 0x10
Keep local memory allocation after launch
CU_CTX_FLAGS_MASK = 0x1f

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

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
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.
CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_FLAG_READWRITE = 0x3
Read-write access, the device has full read-write access to the memory

enum CUdevice_attribute

Device properties
Values

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_THREADS\_PER\_BLOCK} = 1
   Maximum number of threads per block

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_BLOCK\_DIM\_X} = 2
   Maximum block dimension X

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_BLOCK\_DIM\_Y} = 3
   Maximum block dimension Y

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_BLOCK\_DIM\_Z} = 4
   Maximum block dimension Z

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_GRID\_DIM\_X} = 5
   Maximum grid dimension X

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_GRID\_DIM\_Y} = 6
   Maximum grid dimension Y

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_GRID\_DIM\_Z} = 7
   Maximum grid dimension Z

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_SHARED\_MEMORY\_PER\_BLOCK} = 8
   Maximum shared memory available per block in bytes

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_SHARED\_MEMORY\_PER\_BLOCK} = 8
   Deprecated, use \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_SHARED\_MEMORY\_PER\_BLOCK}

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_TOTAL\_CONSTANT\_MEMORY} = 9
   Memory available on device for \texttt{__constant__} variables in a CUDA C kernel in bytes

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_WARP\_SIZE} = 10
   Warp size in threads

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_PITCH} = 11
   Maximum pitch in bytes allowed by memory copies

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_REGISTERS\_PER\_BLOCK} = 12
   Maximum number of 32-bit registers available per block

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_REGISTERS\_PER\_BLOCK} = 12
   Deprecated, use \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAX\_REGISTERS\_PER\_BLOCK}

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_CLOCK\_RATE} = 13
   Typical clock frequency in kilohertz

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_TEXTURE\_ALIGNMENT} = 14
   Alignment requirement for textures

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_GPU\_OVERLAP} = 15
   Device can possibly copy memory and execute a kernel concurrently. Deprecated. Use instead \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_ASYNC\_ENGINE\_COUNT}.

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MULTIPROCESSOR\_COUNT} = 16
   Number of multiprocessors on device

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_KERNEL\_EXEC\_TIMEOUT} = 17
   Specifies whether there is a run time limit on kernels

\texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_INTEGRATED} = 18
   Device is integrated with host memory
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_MAP_HOST_MEMORY = 19
   Device can map host memory into CUDA address space

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_MODE = 20
   Compute mode (See CUcomputeMode for details)

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_WIDTH = 21
   Maximum 1D texture width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_WIDTH = 22
   Maximum 2D texture width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_HEIGHT = 23
   Maximum 2D texture height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_WIDTH = 24
   Maximum 3D texture width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT = 25
   Maximum 3D texture height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_DEPTH = 26
   Maximum 3D texture depth

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH = 27
   Maximum 2D layered texture width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT = 28
   Maximum 2D layered texture height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS = 29
   Maximum layers in a 2D layered texture

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_ARRAY_WIDTH = 27
   Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_ARRAY_HEIGHT = 28
   Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_ARRAY_NUMSLICES = 29
   Deprecated, use CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SURFACE_ALIGNMENT = 30
   Alignment requirement for surfaces

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_KERNELS = 31
   Device can possibly execute multiple kernels concurrently

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ECC_ENABLED = 32
   Device has ECC support enabled

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_BUS_ID = 33
   PCI bus ID of the device

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_DEVICE_ID = 34
   PCI device ID of the device

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TCC_DRIVER = 35
   Device is using TCC driver model

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_CLOCK_RATE = 36
   Peak memory clock frequency in kilohertz

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GLOBAL_MEMORY_BUS_WIDTH = 37
Global memory bus width in bits

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_L2_CACHE_SIZE = 38
Size of L2 cache in bytes

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR = 39
Maximum resident threads per multiprocessor

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ASYNC_ENGINE_COUNT = 40
Number of asynchronous engines

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH = 42
Maximum 1D layered texture width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS = 43
Maximum layers in a 1D layered texture

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_TEX2D_GATHER = 44
Deprecated, do not use.

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

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE = 47
Alternate maximum 3D texture width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE = 48
Alternate maximum 3D texture height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE = 49
Alternate maximum 3D texture depth

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_DOMAIN_ID = 50
PCI domain ID of the device

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_PITCH_ALIGNMENT = 51
Pitch alignment requirement for textures

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH = 52
Maximum cubemap texture width/height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH = 53
Maximum cubemap layered texture width/height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS = 54
Maximum layers in a cubemap layered texture

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_WIDTH = 55
Maximum 1D surface width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_WIDTH = 56
Maximum 2D surface width

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_HEIGHT = 57
Maximum 2D surface height

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE3D_WIDTH = 58
Maximum 3D surface width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE3D_HEIGHT = 59
   Maximum 3D surface height
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE3D_DEPTH = 60
   Maximum 3D surface depth
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH = 61
   Maximum 1D layered surface width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS = 62
   Maximum layers in a 1D layered surface
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH = 63
   Maximum 2D layered surface width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT = 64
   Maximum 2D layered surface height
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS = 65
   Maximum layers in a 2D layered surface
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH = 66
   Maximum cubemap surface width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH = 67
   Maximum cubemap layered surface width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS = 68
   Maximum layers in a cubemap layered surface
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LINEAR_WIDTH = 69
   Deprecated, do not use. Use cudaDeviceGetTexture1DLinearMaxWidth() or cuDeviceGetTexture1DLinearMaxWidth() instead.
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_WIDTH = 70
   Maximum 2D linear texture width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_HEIGHT = 71
   Maximum 2D linear texture height
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_PITCH = 72
   Maximum 2D linear texture pitch in bytes
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH = 73
   Maximum mipmapped 2D texture width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_HEIGHT = 74
   Maximum mipmapped 2D texture height
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_CAPABILITY_MAJOR = 75
   Major compute capability version number
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_CAPABILITY_MINOR = 76
   Minor compute capability version number
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH = 77
   Maximum mipmapped 1D texture width
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_STREAM_PRIORITIES_SUPPORTED = 78
   Device supports stream priorities
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GLOBAL_L1_CACHE_SUPPORTED = 79
   Device supports caching globals in L1
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_L1_CACHE_SUPPORTED = 80
Device supports caching locals in L1

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR = 81
Maximum shared memory available per multiprocessor in bytes

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_REGISTERS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR = 82
Maximum number of 32-bit registers available per multiprocessor

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MANAGED_MEMORY = 83
Device can allocate managed memory on this system

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTI_GPU_BOARD = 84
Device is on a multi-GPU board

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTI_GPU_BOARD_GROUP_ID = 85
Unique id for a group of devices on the same multi-GPU board

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED = 86
Link between the device and the host supports native atomic operations [this is a placeholder attribute, and is not supported on any current hardware]

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS = 88
Device supports coherently accessing pageable memory without calling cudaHostRegister on it

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS = 89
Device can coherently access managed memory concurrently with the CPU

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_PREEMPTION_SUPPORTED = 90
Device supports compute preemption.

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_MEM_OPS = 92
cuStreamBatchMemOp and related APIs are supported.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS = 93
64-bit operations are supported in cuStreamBatchMemOp and related APIs.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR = 94
CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR is supported.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE_LAUNCH = 95
Device supports launching cooperative kernels via cuLaunchCooperativeKernel

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE_MULTI_DEVICE_LAUNCH = 96
Deprecated, cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice is deprecated.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK_OPTIN = 97
Maximum optin shared memory per block

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.
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_REGISTER_SUPPORTED = 99
Device supports host memory registration via cudaHostRegister.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES = 100
Device accesses pageable memory via the host’s page tables.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DIRECT_MANAGED_MEM_ACCESS_FROM_HOST = 101
The host can directly access managed memory on the device without migration.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VIRTUAL_ADDRESS_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED = 102
Deprecated, Use
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_VIRTUAL_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT_SUPPORTED

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

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_HANDLE_SUPPORTED = 104
Device supports exporting memory to a Win32 NT handle with
cuMemExportToShareableHandle, if requested via cuMemCreate

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCKS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR = 106
Maximum number of blocks per multiprocessor

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GENERIC_COMPRESSION_SUPPORTED = 107
Device supports compression of memory

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE = 108
Maximum L2 persisting lines capacity setting in bytes.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW_SIZE = 109
Maximum value of CUaccessPolicyWindow::num_bytes.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WITH_CUDA_VMM_SUPPORTED = 110
Device supports specifying the GPUDirect RDMA flag with cuMemCreate

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_RESERVED_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK = 111
Shared memory reserved by CUDA driver per block in bytes

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SPARSE_CUDA_ARRAY_SUPPORTED = 112
Device supports sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_READ_ONLY_HOST_REGISTER_SUPPORTED = 113
Device supports using the cuMemHostRegister flag CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_READ_ONLY
to register memory that must be mapped as read-only to the GPU

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_INTEROP_SUPPORTED = 114
External timeline semaphore interop is supported on the device

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_POOLS_SUPPORTED = 115
Device supports using the cuMemAllocAsync and cuMemPool family of APIs
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)

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

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.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_SUPPORTED_HANDLE_TYPES = 119
Handle types supported with mempool based IPC

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DEFERRED_MAPPING_CUDA_ARRAY_SUPPORTED = 121
Device supports deferred mapping CUDA arrays and CUDA mipmapped arrays

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_64_BIT_STREAM_MEM_OPS_V2 = 122
64-bit operations are supported in cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2 and related v2 MemOp APIs.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR_V2 = 123
CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR is supported by v2 MemOp APIs.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DMA_BUF_SUPPORTED = 124
Device supports buffer sharing with dma_buf mechanism.

CUDEVICEATTRIBUTE_MAX

enum CUdevice_P2PAttribute

P2P Attributes

Values

CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_PERFORMANCE_RANK = 0x01
A relative value indicating the performance of the link between two devices

CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_SUPPORTED = 0x02
P2P Access is enable

CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED = 0x03
Atomic operation over the link supported

CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_ACCESS_SUPPORTED = 0x04
Deprecated use CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED instead

CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED = 0x04
Accessing CUDA arrays over the link supported

enum CUdriverProcAddress_flags

Flags to specify search options. For more details see cuGetProcAddress
CUDA Driver API

Values

CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_DEFAULT = 0
Default search mode for driver symbols.

CU_GET_PROC_ADDRESS_LEGACY_STREAM = 1<<0
Search for legacy versions of driver symbols.

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

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.

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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV422_SEMIPLANAR = 0x03
Y, UV in two surfaces with VU byte ordering, width, height ratio same as YUV422Planar.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_RGB = 0x04
R/G/B three channels in one surface with BGR byte ordering. Only pitch linear format supported.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BGR = 0x05
R/G/B three channels in one surface with RGB byte ordering. Only pitch linear format supported.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_ARGB = 0x06
R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with BGRA byte ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_RGBA = 0x07
R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with ABGR byte ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_L = 0x08
Single luminance channel in one surface.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_R = 0x09
Single color channel in one surface.

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.
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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUVV_422 = 0x0C
Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UYVV_422 = 0x0D
Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YUYV in one channel.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_ABGR = 0x0E
R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with RGBA byte ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BGRA = 0x0F
R/G/B/A four channels in one surface with ARGB byte ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_A = 0x10
Alpha color format - one channel in one surface.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_RG = 0x11
R/G color format - two channels in one surface with GR byte ordering

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_AYUV = 0x12
Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as VUYA.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_VVUY_ER = 0x1A
Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as VYUY in one channel.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_UVYV_ER = 0x1B
Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YUYV in one channel.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUVV_ER = 0x1C
Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as UYVY in one channel.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVYU_ER = 0x1D
Extended Range Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as VYUY in one channel.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUVA_ER = 0x1F
Extended Range Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as AVUY.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_AYUV_ER = 0x20
Extended Range Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as VUYA.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_RGGB = 0x2D
Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_BGGR = 0x2E
Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER20_RGGB = 0x2F

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

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_RGGB = 0x30

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

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_BGGR = 0x31

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_BGGR = 0x32

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_RGBG = 0x33

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering. Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER10_RGBG = 0x34

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 10 bits used 6 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_RGGB = 0x35

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering. Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_BGGR = 0x36

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering. Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_RGBG = 0x37

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER12_RGBG = 0x38

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 12 bits used 4 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_RGGB = 0x39

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RGGB ordering. Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_BGGR = 0x3A

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BGGR ordering. Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_RGBG = 0x3B

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GBRG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER14_RGBG = 0x3C

Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved GRBG ordering. Out of 16 bits, 14 bits used 2 bits No-op.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_BCCR = 0x48
Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved BCCR ordering.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_BAYER_RCCB = 0x49
Bayer format - one channel in one surface with interleaved RCCB ordering.

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

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

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y = 0x52
Color format for single Y plane.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_2020 = 0x57
Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_2020 = 0x58
Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_709 = 0x5B
Y, UV in two surfaces (UV as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV420_PLANAR_709 = 0x5C
Y, VU in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR_709 = 0x5D
Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface), U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10V10U10_420_SEMIPLANAR_2020 = 0x5E
Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface), U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = 1/2 Y height.
Y10, V10U10 in two surfaces (VU as one surface) U/V width = 1/2 Y width, U/V height = Y height.

**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.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y_Y ER = 0x60**
- Extended Range Color format for single Y plane.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y_709 ER = 0x61**
- Extended Range Color format for single Y plane.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10 ER = 0x62**
- Extended Range Color format for single Y10 plane.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y10_709 ER = 0x63**
- Extended Range Color format for single Y10 plane.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12 ER = 0x64**
- Extended Range Color format for single Y12 plane.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_Y12_709 ER = 0x65**
- Extended Range Color format for single Y12 plane.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUVA = 0x66**
- Y, U, V, A four channels in one surface, interleaved as AVUY.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YUV = 0x67**
- Y, U, V three channels in one surface, interleaved as VUY. Only pitch linear format supported.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_YVYU = 0x68**
- Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as YYU in one channel.

**CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_VYUY = 0x69**
- Y, U, V in one surface, interleaved as VYUY in one channel.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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.

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.

CU_EGL_COLOR_FORMAT_MAX

enum CUeglFrameType
CUDA EglFrame type - array or pointer

Values

CU_EGL_FRAME_TYPE_ARRAY = 0
Frame type CUDA array

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

CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_SYSMEM = 0x00
Resource location sysmem

CU_EGL_RESOURCE_LOCATION_VIDMEM = 0x01
Resource location vidmem
enum CUevent_flags

Event creation flags

Values

CU_EVENT_DEFAULT = 0x0
Default event flag

CU_EVENT_BLOCKING_SYNC = 0x1
Event uses blocking synchronization

CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING = 0x2
Event will not record timing data

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

CU_EVENT_RECORD_DEFAULT = 0x0
Default event record flag

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_wait_flags

Event wait flags

Values

CU_EVENT_WAIT_DEFAULT = 0x0
Default event wait flag

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

CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT = 0
Create a context with limited SMs.

**CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_MAX**

**enum CUexternalMemoryHandleType**

External memory handle types

**Values**

- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD = 1**
  - Handle is an opaque file descriptor
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32 = 2**
  - Handle is an opaque shared NT handle
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT = 3**
  - Handle is an opaque, globally shared handle
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP = 4**
  - Handle is a D3D12 heap object
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE = 5**
  - Handle is a D3D12 committed resource
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE = 6**
  - Handle is a shared NT handle to a D3D11 resource
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE_KMT = 7**
  - Handle is a globally shared handle to a D3D11 resource
- **CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF = 8**
  - Handle is an NvSciBuf object

**enum CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType**

External semaphore handle types

**Values**

- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD = 1**
  - Handle is an opaque file descriptor
- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32 = 2**
  - Handle is an opaque shared NT handle
- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT = 3**
  - Handle is an opaque, globally shared handle
- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE = 4**
  - Handle is a shared NT handle referencing a D3D12 fence object
- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE = 5**
  - Handle is a shared NT handle referencing a D3D11 fence object
- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC = 6**
  - Opaque handle to NvSciSync Object
- **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX = 7**
Handle is a shared NT handle referencing a D3D11 keyed mutex object

CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT = 8

Handle is a globally shared handle referencing a D3D11 keyed mutex object

CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FD = 9

Handle is an opaque file descriptor referencing a timeline semaphore

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

CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_POINT = 0
Point filter mode

CU_TR_FILTER_MODE_LINEAR = 1
Linear filter mode

enum CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesOptions

Bitmasks for CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_FLUSH_WRITES_OPTIONS

Values

CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_OPTION_HOST = 1<<0

cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites() and its CUDA Runtime API counterpart are supported on the device.

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

CU_FLUSH_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_TO_OWNER = 100
Blocks until remote writes are visible to the CUDA device context owning the data.

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

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

CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_NONE = 0x00
no preference for shared memory or L1 (default)
CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_SHARED = 0x01
prefer larger shared memory and smaller L1 cache
CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_L1 = 0x02
prefer larger L1 cache and smaller shared memory
CU_FUNC_CACHE_PREFER_EQUAL = 0x03
prefer equal sized L1 cache and shared memory

enum CUfunction_attribute

Function properties

Values

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.
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 runtime.
CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_CONST_SIZE_BYTES = 2
The size in bytes of user_allocated constant memory required by this function.
CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_SIZE_BYTES = 3
The size in bytes of local memory used by each thread of this function.
CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_NUM_REGS = 4
The number of registers used by each thread of this function.
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.
**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.

**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.

**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. See `cuFuncSetAttribute`

**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_MULTIPROJECTOR`. This is only a hint, and the driver can choose a different ratio if required to execute the function. See `cuFuncSetAttribute`

**CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE_MAX**

enum CUGPUDirectRDMAWritesOrdering

Platform native ordering for GPUDirect RDMA writes

**Values**

**CU_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING_NONE = 0**

The device does not natively support ordering of remote writes. `cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites()` can be leveraged if supported.

**CU_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING_OWNER = 100**

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

**CU_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING_ALL_DEVICES = 200**

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

**enum CUgraphDebugDot_flags**

The additional write options for `cuGraphDebugDotPrint`

**Values**

**CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_VERBOSE = 1<<0**

Output all debug data as if every debug flag is enabled.

**CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<2**
Use CUDA Runtime structures for output

- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEMCPY_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<3`  
  Adds CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<4`  
  Adds CUDA_MEMCPY3D values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_HOST_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<5`  
  Adds CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EVENT_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<6`  
  Adds CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EXT_SEMAS_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<7`  
  Adds CUevent handle from record and wait nodes to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_EXT_SEMAS_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<8`  
  Adds CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTES = 1<<9`  
  Adds CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_HANDLES = 1<<10`  
  Adds CUKernelNodeAttrValue values to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<11`  
  Adds node handles and every kernel function handle to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_MEM_FREE_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<12`  
  Adds memory alloc node parameters to output
- `CU_GRAPH_DEBUG_DOT_FLAGS_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS = 1<<13`  
  Adds memory batch node parameters to output

**enum CUgraphicsMapResourceFlags**

Flags for mapping and unmapping interop resources

**Values**

- `CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00`
- `CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY = 0x01`
- `CU_GRAPHICS_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD = 0x02`

**enum CUgraphicsRegisterFlags**

Flags to register a graphics resource

**Values**

- `CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00`
- `CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_READ_ONLY = 0x01`
- `CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD = 0x02`
- `CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_SURFACE_LDST = 0x04`
- `CU_GRAPHICS_REGISTER_FLAGS_TEXTURE_GATHER = 0x08`
enum CUgraphInstantiate_flags

Flags for instantiating a graph

Values

CUDA_GRAPH_INSTANTIATE_FLAG_AUTO_FREE_ON_LAUNCH = 1
Automatically free memory allocated in a graph before relaunching.
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 CUgraphNodeType

Graph node types

Values

CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_KERNEL = 0
GPU kernel node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEMCPY = 1
Memcpy node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEMSET = 2
Memset node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_HOST = 3
Host (executable) node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_GRAPH = 4
Node which executes an embedded graph
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EMPTY = 5
Empty (no-op) node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_WAIT_EVENT = 6
External event wait node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EVENT_RECORD = 7
External event record node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EXT_SEMAS_SIGNAL = 8
External semaphore signal node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_EXT_SEMAS_WAIT = 9
External semaphore wait node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_ALLOC = 10
Memory Allocation Node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_MEM_FREE = 11
Memory Free Node
CU_GRAPH_NODE_TYPE_BATCH_MEM_OP = 12
Batch MemOp Node
enum CUipcMem_flags
CUDA Ipc Mem Flags

Values

CU_IPC_MEM_LAZY_ENABLE_PEER_ACCESS = 0x1
Automatically enable peer access between remote devices as needed

enum CUjit_cacheMode
Caching modes for dlc

Values

CU_JIT_CACHE OPTION_NONE = 0
Compile with no -dlc flag specified
CU_JIT_CACHE OPTION.CG
Compile with L1 cache disabled
CU_JIT_CACHE OPTION.CA
Compile with L1 cache enabled

enum CUjit_fallback
Cubin matching fallback strategies

Values

CU_PREFER_PTX = 0
Prefer to compile ptx if exact binary match not found
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

CU_JIT_MAX_REGISTERS = 0
Max number of registers that a thread may use. Option type: unsigned int Applies to: compiler only
CU_JIT_THREADS_PER_BLOCK
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 to 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

**CU_JIT_WALL_TIME**
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

**CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER**
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

**CU_JIT_INFO_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES**
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

**CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER**
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

**CU_JIT_ERROR_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE_BYTES**
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

**CU_JIT_OPTIMIZATION_LEVEL**
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

**CU_JIT_TARGET_FROM_CUCONTEXT**
No option value required. Determines the target based on the current attached context (default) Option type: No option value needed Applies to: compiler only

**CU_JIT_TARGET**
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

**CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY**
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

**CU_JIT_GENERATE_DEBUG_INFO**
Specifies whether to create debug information in output [-g] [0: false, default] Option type: int Applies to: compiler and linker

**CU_JIT_LOG_VERBOSE**
Generate verbose log messages (0: false, default) Option type: int Applies to: compiler and linker

**CU_JIT_GENERATE_LINE_INFO**
Generate line number information [-lineinfo] (0: false, default) Option type: int Applies to: compiler only

**CU_JIT_CACHE_MODE**
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

**CU_JIT_NEW_SM3X_OPT**
*Deprecated* This jit option is deprecated and should not be used.

**CU_JIT_FAST_COMPILE**
This jit option is used for internal purpose only.

**CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_NAMES**
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

**CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_ADDRESSES**
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

**CU_JIT_GLOBAL_SYMBOL_COUNT**
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

**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

**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**

**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**

**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

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

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

CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_COUNT

Number of entries in CU_JIT_REFERENCED_KERNEL_NAMES array. Option type: unsigned int Applies to: dynamic linker only

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

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

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

CU_JIT_NUM_OPTIONS

enum CUjit_target

Online compilation targets
Values

CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_20 = 20
  Compute device class 2.0
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_21 = 21
  Compute device class 2.1
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_30 = 30
  Compute device class 3.0
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_32 = 32
  Compute device class 3.2
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_35 = 35
  Compute device class 3.5
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_37 = 37
  Compute device class 3.7
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_50 = 50
  Compute device class 5.0
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_52 = 52
  Compute device class 5.2
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_53 = 53
  Compute device class 5.3
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_60 = 60
  Compute device class 6.0.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_61 = 61
  Compute device class 6.1.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_62 = 62
  Compute device class 6.2.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_70 = 70
  Compute device class 7.0.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_72 = 72
  Compute device class 7.2.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_75 = 75
  Compute device class 7.5.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_80 = 80
  Compute device class 8.0.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_86 = 86
  Compute device class 8.6.
CU_TARGET_COMPUTE_87 = 87
  Compute device class 8.7.

enum CUjitInputType

Device code formats
Values

**CU_JIT_INPUT_CUBIN = 0**
Compiled device-class-specific device code Applicable options: none

**CU_JIT_INPUT_PTX**
PTX source code Applicable options: PTX compiler options

**CU_JIT_INPUT_FATBINARY**
Bundle of multiple cubins and/or PTX of some device code Applicable options: PTX compiler options, **CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY**

**CU_JIT_INPUT_OBJECT**
Host object with embedded device code Applicable options: PTX compiler options, **CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY**

**CU_JIT_INPUT_LIBRARY**
Archive of host objects with embedded device code Applicable options: PTX compiler options, **CU_JIT_FALLBACK_STRATEGY**

**CU_JIT_INPUT_NVVM**
High-level intermediate code for link-time optimization Applicable options: NVVM compiler options, PTX compiler options

**CU_JIT_NUM_INPUT_TYPES**

---

enum **CUkernelNodeAttrID**
Graph kernel node Attributes

Values

**CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW = 1**
Identifier for **CUkernelNodeAttrValue::accessPolicyWindow**.

**CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_COOPERATIVE = 2**
Allows a kernel node to be cooperative [see **cuLaunchCooperativeKernel**].

**CU_KERNEL_NODE_ATTRIBUTE_PRIORITY = 8**
Sets the priority of the kernel.

---

enum **CUlimit**
Limits

Values

**CU_LIMIT_STACK_SIZE = 0x00**
GPU thread stack size

**CU_LIMIT_PRINTF_FIFO_SIZE = 0x01**
GPU printf FIFO size

**CU_LIMIT_MALLOC_HEAP_SIZE = 0x02**
GPU malloc heap size
CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_SYNC_DEPTH = 0x03
   GPU device runtime launch synchronize depth
CU_LIMIT_DEV_RUNTIME_PENDING_LAUNCH_COUNT = 0x04
   GPU device runtime pending launch count
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
CU_LIMIT_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE = 0x06
   A size in bytes for L2 persisting lines cache size
CU_LIMIT_MAX

enum CUmem_advise

Memory advise values

Values
CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY = 1
   Data will mostly be read and only occasionally be written to
CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_READ_MOSTLY = 2
   Undo the effect of CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_READ_MOSTLY
CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION = 3
   Set the preferred location for the data as the specified device
CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_PREFERRED_LOCATION = 4
   Clear the preferred location for the data
CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY = 5
   Data will be accessed by the specified device, so prevent page faults as much as possible
CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_ACCESSED_BY = 6
   Let the Unified Memory subsystem decide on the page faulting policy for the specified device

enum CUmemAccess_flags

Specifies the memory protection flags for mapping.

Values
CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_NONE = 0x0
   Default, make the address range not accessible
CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_READ = 0x1
   Make the address range read accessible
CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_READWRITE = 0x3
   Make the address range read-write accessible
CU_MEM_ACCESS_FLAGS_PROT_MAX = 0x7FFFFFFF
enum CUmemAllocationCompType
Specifies compression attribute for an allocation.

Values
- CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_COMP_NONE = 0x0
  Allocating non-compressible memory
- CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_COMP_GENERIC = 0x1
  Allocating compressible memory

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

Values
- CU_MEM_ALLOC_GRANULARITY_MINIMUM = 0x0
  Minimum required granularity for allocation
- CU_MEM_ALLOC_GRANULARITY_RECOMMENDED = 0x1
  Recommended granularity for allocation for best performance

enum CUmemAllocationHandleType
Flags for specifying particular handle types

Values
- CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE = 0x0
  Does not allow any export mechanism.
- CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_POSIX_FILE_DESCRIPTOR = 0x1
  Allows a file descriptor to be used for exporting. Permitted only on POSIX systems. (int)
- CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32 = 0x2
  Allows a Win32 NT handle to be used for exporting. (HANDLE)
- CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_KMT = 0x4
  Allows a Win32 KMT handle to be used for exporting. (D3DKMT_HANDLE)
- CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_MAX = 0x7FFFFFFF

enum CUmemAllocationType
Defines the allocation types available

Values
- CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_INVALID = 0x0
- 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

\[\text{CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MAX} = 0x7FFFFFFF\]

### enum CUmemAttach_flags

CUDA Mem Attach Flags

**Values**

- \(\text{CU_MEM_ATTACH_GLOBAL} = 0x1\)
  - Memory can be accessed by any stream on any device
- \(\text{CU_MEM_ATTACH_HOST} = 0x2\)
  - Memory cannot be accessed by any stream on any device
- \(\text{CU_MEM_ATTACH_SINGLE} = 0x4\)
  - Memory can only be accessed by a single stream on the associated device

### enum CUmemHandleType

Memory handle types

**Values**

- \(\text{CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_GENERIC} = 0\)

### enum CUmemLocationType

Specifies the type of location

**Values**

- \(\text{CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_INVALID} = 0x0\)
- \(\text{CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_DEVICE} = 0x1\)
  - Location is a device location, thus id is a device ordinal
- \(\text{CU_MEM_LOCATION_TYPE_MAX} = 0x7FFFFFFF\)

### enum CUmemOperationType

Memory operation types

**Values**

- \(\text{CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_MAP} = 1\)
- \(\text{CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_UNMAP} = 2\)
enum CUmemorytype

Memory types

Values

CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01
  Host memory
CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02
  Device memory
CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03
  Array memory
CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
  Unified device or host memory

enum CUMemPool_attribute

CUDA memory pool attributes

Values

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]
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
  cuFreeAsync [default enabled].
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_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. High watermark can only be reset to zero.
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 since the last time it was reset. High watermark can only be reset to zero.

**enum CUmemRangeHandleType**
Specifies the handle type for address range

**Values**
CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_FD = 0x1
CU_MEM_RANGE_HANDLE_TYPE_MAX = 0x7FFFFFFF

**enum CUoccupancy_flags**
Occupancy calculator flag

**Values**
CU_OCCUPANCY_DEFAULT = 0x0
Default behavior
CU_OCCUPANCY_DISABLE_CACHING_OVERRIDE = 0x1
Assume global caching is enabled and cannot be automatically turned off

**enum CUpointer_attribute**
Pointer information

**Values**
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_CONTEXT = 1
The CUcontext on which a pointer was allocated or registered
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_TYPE = 2
The CUMemorytype describing the physical location of a pointer
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_POINTER = 3
The address at which a pointer’s memory may be accessed on the device
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_POINTER = 4
The address at which a pointer’s memory may be accessed on the host
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS = 5
A pair of tokens for use with the nv-p2p.h Linux kernel interface
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS = 6
Synchronize every synchronous memory operation initiated on this region
CU_POINTERS_ATTRIBUTE_BUFFER_ID = 7
A process-wide unique ID for an allocated memory region

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_MANAGED = 8**
Indicates if the pointer points to managed memory

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_ORDINAL = 9**
A device ordinal of a device on which a pointer was allocated or registered

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_IS_LEGACY_CUDA_IPC_CAPABLE = 10**
1 if this pointer maps to an allocation that is suitable for `cudaIpcGetMemHandle`, 0 otherwise

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_START_ADDR = 11**
Starting address for this requested pointer

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_RANGE_SIZE = 12**
Size of the address range for this requested pointer

**CU.Pointer_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPED = 13**
1 if this pointer is in a valid address range that is mapped to a backing allocation, 0 otherwise

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_ALLOWED_HANDLE_TYPES = 14**
Bitmask of allowed `CUmempoolHandleType` for this allocation

**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

**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

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_HANDLE = 17**
Returns the mempool handle for the allocation if it was allocated from a mempool. Otherwise returns NULL.

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPING_SIZE = 18**
Size of the actual underlying mapping that the pointer belongs to

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MAPPING_BASE_ADDR = 19**
The start address of the mapping that the pointer belongs to

**CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_BLOCK_ID = 20**
A process-wide unique id corresponding to the physical allocation the pointer belongs to

### enum CUresourceType

Resource types

#### Values

**CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_ARRAY = 0x00**
Array resource

**CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY = 0x01**
Mipmapped array resource

**CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_LINEAR = 0x02**
Linear resource
CU_RESOURCE_TYPE_PITCH2D = 0x03
Pitch 2D resource

enum CUresourceViewFormat

Resource view format

Values

CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_NONE = 0x00
  No resource view format (use underlying resource format)
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_1X8 = 0x01
  1 channel unsigned 8-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_2X8 = 0x02
  2 channel unsigned 8-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_4X8 = 0x03
  4 channel unsigned 8-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X8 = 0x04
  1 channel signed 8-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_2X8 = 0x05
  2 channel signed 8-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_4X8 = 0x06
  4 channel signed 8-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_1X16 = 0x07
  1 channel unsigned 16-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_2X16 = 0x08
  2 channel unsigned 16-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_4X16 = 0x09
  4 channel unsigned 16-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X16 = 0x0a
  1 channel signed 16-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_2X16 = 0x0b
  2 channel signed 16-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_4X16 = 0x0c
  4 channel signed 16-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_1X32 = 0x0d
  1 channel unsigned 32-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_2X32 = 0x0e
  2 channel unsigned 32-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UINT_4X32 = 0x0f
  4 channel unsigned 32-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X32 = 0x10
  1 channel signed 32-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_2X32 = 0x11
2 channel signed 32-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_4X32 = 0x12

4 channel signed 32-bit integers
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SINT_1X16 = 0x13

1 channel 16-bit floating point
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_1X16 = 0x14

2 channel 16-bit floating point
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_2X16 = 0x15

4 channel 16-bit floating point
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_1X32 = 0x16

1 channel 32-bit floating point
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_2X32 = 0x17

2 channel 32-bit floating point
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_FLOAT_4X32 = 0x18

Block compressed 1
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC1 = 0x19

Block compressed 2
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC2 = 0x1a

Block compressed 3
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC3 = 0x1b

Block compressed 4 unsigned
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC4 = 0x1c

Block compressed 4 signed
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SIGNED_BC4 = 0x1d

Block compressed 5 unsigned
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC5 = 0x1e

Block compressed 5 signed
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SIGNED_BC5 = 0x1f

Block compressed 6 unsigned half-float
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC6H = 0x20

Block compressed 6 signed half-float
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_SIGNED_BC6H = 0x21

Block compressed 7
CU_RES_VIEW_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_BC7 = 0x22

enum CUresult

Error codes

Values
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()`].

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY = 2**
The API call failed because it was unable to allocate enough memory to perform the requested operation.

**CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED = 3**
This indicates that the CUDA driver has not been initialized with `cuInit()` or that initialization has failed.

**CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED = 4**
This indicates that the CUDA driver is in the process of shutting down.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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`.

**CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE = 100**
This indicates that no CUDA-capable devices were detected by the installed CUDA driver.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_DEVICE_NOT_LICENSED = 102**
This error indicates that the Grid license is not applied.

**CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_IMAGE = 200**
This indicates that the device kernel image is invalid. This can also indicate an invalid CUDA module.

**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.

**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()`.

**CUDA_ERROR_MAP_FAILED = 205**
This indicates that a map or register operation has failed.

**CUDA_ERROR_UNMAP_FAILED = 206**
This indicates that an unmap or unregister operation has failed.

**CUDA_ERROR_ARRAY_IS_MAPPED = 207**
This indicates that the specified array is currently mapped and thus cannot be destroyed.

**CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_MAPPED = 208**
This indicates that the resource is already mapped.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_ALREADY_ACQUIRED = 210**
This indicates that a resource has already been acquired.

**CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED = 211**
This indicates that a resource is not mapped.

**CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_ARRAY = 212**
This indicates that a mapped resource is not available for access as an array.

**CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED_AS_POINTER = 213**
This indicates that a mapped resource is not available for access as a pointer.

**CUDA_ERROR_ECC_UNCORRECTABLE = 214**
This indicates that an uncorrectable ECC error was detected during execution.

**CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT = 215**
This indicates that the `CUlimit` passed to the API call is not supported by the active device.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_UNSUPPORTED = 217**
This indicates that peer access is not supported across the given devices.

**CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_PTX = 218**
This indicates that a PTX JIT compilation failed.
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_GRAPHICS_CONTEXT = 219
This indicates an error with OpenGL or DirectX context.

CUDA_ERROR_NVLINK_UNCORRECTABLE = 220
This indicates that an uncorrectable NVLink error was detected during the execution.

CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILER_NOT_FOUND = 221
This indicates that the PTX JIT compiler library was not found.

CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_PTX_VERSION = 222
This indicates that the provided PTX was compiled with an unsupported toolchain.

CUDA_ERROR_JIT_COMPILATION_DISABLED = 223
This indicates that the PTX JIT compilation was disabled.

CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_EXEC_AFFINITY = 224
This indicates that the CUexecAffinityType passed to the API call is not supported by the active device.

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.

CUDA_ERROR_FILE_NOT_FOUND = 301
This indicates that the file specified was not found.

CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND = 302
This indicates that a link to a shared object failed to resolve.

CUDA_ERROR_SHARED_OBJECT_INIT_FAILED = 303
This indicates that initialization of a shared object failed.

CUDA_ERROR_OPERATING_SYSTEM = 304
This indicates that an OS call failed.

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.

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.

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.

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().

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.
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.

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.

CUDA_ERROR_LAUNCH_INCOMPATIBLE_TEXTURING = 703
This error indicates a kernel launch that uses an incompatible texturing mode.

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.

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().

CUDA_ERROR_PRIMARY_CONTEXT_ACTIVE = 708
This error indicates that the primary context for the specified device has already been initialized.

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.

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.

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().

CUDA_ERROR_HOST_MEMORY_ALREADY_REGISTERED = 712
This error indicates that the memory range passed to cuMemHostRegister() has already been registered.

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.

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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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`.

**CUDA_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED = 800**
This error indicates that the attempted operation is not permitted.

**CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED = 801**
This error indicates that the attempted operation is not supported on the current system or device.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_MPS_RPC_FAILURE = 806**
This error indicates that the remote procedural call between the MPS server and the MPS client failed.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_MPS_MAX_CLIENTS_REACHED = 808**
This error indicates that the hardware resources required to create MPS client have been exhausted.

**CUDA_ERROR_MPS_MAX_CONNECTIONS_REACHED = 809**
This error indicates the the hardware resources required to support device connections have been exhausted.

**CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNSUPPORTED = 900**
This error indicates that the operation is not permitted when the stream is capturing.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_MERGE = 902**
This error indicates that the operation would have resulted in a merge of two independent capture sequences.

**CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNMATCHED = 903**
This error indicates that the capture was not initiated in this stream.

**CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_UNJOINED = 904**
This error indicates that the capture sequence contains a fork that was not joined to the primary stream.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT = 906**
This error indicates a disallowed implicit dependency on a current capture sequence from cudaStreamLegacy.

**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.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_TIMEOUT = 909**
This error indicates that the timeout specified for the wait operation has lapsed.

**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.

**CUDA_ERROR_EXTERNAL_DEVICE = 911**
This indicates that an async error has occurred in a device outside of CUDA. 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.

**CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN = 999**
This indicates that an unknown internal error has occurred.

**enum CUshared_carveout**

Shared memory carveout configurations. These may be passed to cuFuncSetAttribute.

**Values**

**CU.Sharedmem.Carveout.Default = -1**
No preference for shared memory or L1 (default)

**CU.Sharedmem.Carveout.Max.Shared = 100**
Prefer maximum available shared memory, minimum L1 cache

**CU.Sharedmem.Carveout.Max.L1 = 0**
Prefer maximum available L1 cache, minimum shared memory

**enum CUsharedconfig**

Shared memory configurations
Values

CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_DEFAULT_BANK_SIZE = 0x00
set default shared memory bank size

CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_FOUR_BYTE_BANK_SIZE = 0x01
set shared memory bank width to four bytes

CU_SHARED_MEM_CONFIG_EIGHT_BYTE_BANK_SIZE = 0x02
set shared memory bank width to eight bytes

enum CUstream_flags
Stream creation flags

Values

CU_STREAM_DEFAULT = 0x0
Default stream flag

CU_STREAM_NON_BLOCKING = 0x1
Stream does not synchronize with stream 0 (the NULL stream)

enum CUstreamAttrID
Stream Attributes

Values

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW = 1
Identifier for CUstreamAttrValue::accessPolicyWindow.

CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY = 3
CUsynchronizationPolicy for work queued up in this stream

enum CUstreamBatchMemOpType
Operations for cuStreamBatchMemOp

Values

CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WAIT_VALUE_32 = 1
Represents a cuStreamWaitValue32 operation

CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WRITE_VALUE_32 = 2
Represents a cuStreamWriteValue32 operation

CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WAIT_VALUE_64 = 4
Represents a cuStreamWaitValue64 operation

CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_WRITE_VALUE_64 = 5
Represents a cuStreamWriteValue64 operation

CU_STREAM_MEM_OP_BARRIER = 6
Insert a memory barrier of the specified type

\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_MEM\_OP\_FLUSH\_REMOTE\_WRITES} = 3

This has the same effect as \textbf{CU\_STREAM\_WAIT\_VALUE\_FLUSH}, but as a standalone operation.

\textbf{enum CUstreamCaptureMode}

Possible modes for stream capture thread interactions. For more details see \texttt{cuStreamBeginCapture} and \texttt{cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode}

Values

\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_CAPTURE\_MODE\_GLOBAL} = 0
\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_CAPTURE\_MODE\_THREAD\_LOCAL} = 1
\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_CAPTURE\_MODE\_RELAXED} = 2

\textbf{enum CUstreamCaptureStatus}

Possible stream capture statuses returned by \texttt{cuStreamIsCapturing}

Values

\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_CAPTURE\_STATUS\_NONE} = 0
\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_CAPTURE\_STATUS\_ACTIVE} = 1
\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_CAPTURE\_STATUS\_INVALIDATED} = 2

\textbf{enum CUstreamMemoryBarrier\_flags}

Flags for \texttt{cuStreamMemoryBarrier}

Values

\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_MEMORY\_BARRIER\_TYPE\_SYS} = 0x0
\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_MEMORY\_BARRIER\_TYPE\_GPU} = 0x1

\textbf{enum CUstreamUpdateCaptureDependencies\_flags}

Flags for \texttt{cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies}

Values

\textbf{CU\_STREAM\_ADD\_CAPTURE\_DEPENDENCIES} = 0x0
Add new nodes to the dependency set

**CU_STREAM_SET_CAPTURE_DEPENDENCIES = 0x1**

Replace the dependency set with the new nodes

---

**enum CUstreamWaitValue_flags**

Flags for **cuStreamWaitValue32** and **cuStreamWaitValue64**

**Values**

**CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_GEQ = 0x0**

Wait until \((\text{int32}_t)\ast\text{addr} - \text{value}) \geq 0\) (or \(\text{int64}_t\) for 64 bit values). Note this is a cyclic comparison which ignores wraparound. (Default behavior.)

**CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_EQ = 0x1**

Wait until \(\ast\text{addr} == \text{value}\).

**CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_AND = 0x2**

Wait until \((\ast\text{addr} \& \text{value}) \neq 0\).

**CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR = 0x3**

Wait until \(~(\ast\text{addr} | \text{value}) \neq 0\). Support for this operation can be queried with **cuDeviceGetAttribute** and **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR**.

**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**.

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**enum CUstreamWriteValue_flags**

Flags for **cuStreamWriteValue32**

**Values**

**CU_STREAM_WRITE_VALUE_DEFAULT = 0x0**

Default behavior

**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 CUuserObject_flags

Flags for user objects for graphs

Values

CU_USER_OBJECT_NO_DESTRUCTOR_SYNC = 1
Indicates the destructor execution is not synchronized by any CUDA handle.

enum CUuserObjectRetain_flags

Flags for retaining user object references for graphs

Values

CU_GRAPH_USER_OBJECT_MOVE = 1
Transfer references from the caller rather than creating new references.

typedef struct CUarray_st *CUarray

CUDA array

typedef struct CUctx_st *CUcontext

CUDA context

typedef CUdevice

CUDA device

typedef int CUdevice_v1

CUDA device

typedef 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 struct CUeglStreamConnection_st *CUeglStreamConnection
CUDA EGLSream Connection

typedef struct CUevent_st *CUevent
CUDA event

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 struct CUgraphExec_st *CUgraphExec
CUDA executable graph

typedef struct CUgraphicsResource_st *CUgraphicsResource
CUDA graphics interop resource

typedef struct CUgraphNode_st *CUgraphNode
CUDA graph node

typedef void (CUDA_CB *CUhostFn) (void* userData)
CUDA host function
typedef struct CUmemPoolHandle_st  
*CUmemoryPool
CUDA memory pool

typedef struct CUmipmappedArray_st  
*CUmipmappedArray
CUDA mipmapped array

typedef struct CUmod_st *CUmodule
CUDA module

typedef size_t (CUDA_CB *CUoccupancyB2DSize) (int blockSize)
Block size to per-block dynamic shared memory mapping for a certain kernel

typedef struct CUstream_st *CUstream
CUDA stream

typedef void (CUDA_CB *CUstreamCallback) (CUstream hStream, CUresult status, void* userData)
CUDA stream callback

typedef 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
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

#define 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

#define CU_DEVICE_CPU ((CUdevice)-1)
Device that represents the CPU

#define CU_DEVICE_INVALID ((CUdevice)-2)
Device that represents an invalid device

#define CU_IPC_HANDLE_SIZE 64
CUDA IPC handle size

#define 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. 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.

#define CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER_AS_INT 0x01
C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_POINTER

#define 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.

#define CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE_AS_INT 0x02
C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_BUFFER_SIZE

#define CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END ((void*)CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END_AS_INT)
End of array terminator for the extra parameter to cuLaunchKernel

#define CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END_AS_INT 0x00
C++ compile time constant for CU_LAUNCH_PARAM_END

#define CU_MEM_CREATE_USAGE_TILE_POOL 0x1
This flag if set indicates that the memory will be used as a tile pool.

#define 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()
#define CU_MEMHOSTALLOC_PORTABLE 0x01
If set, host memory is portable between CUDA contexts. Flag for cuMemHostAlloc()

#define 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()

#define 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()

#define 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()

#define CU_MEMHOSTREGISTER_PORTABLE 0x01
If set, host memory is portable between CUDA contexts. Flag for cuMemHostRegister()

#define 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 CUDEVICE_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.
#define CU_PARAM_TR_DEFAULT -1
For texture references loaded into the module, use default texunit from texture reference.

#define 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 synchronization behavior.

#define 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 synchronization behavior.

#define CU_TRSA_OVERRIDE_FORMAT 0x01
Override the texref format with a format inferred from the array. Flag for cuTexRefSetArray

#define CU_TRSF_DISABLE_TRILINEAR_OPTIMIZATION 0x20
Disable any trilinear filtering optimizations. Flag for cuTexRefSetFlags and
cuTexObjectCreate

#define CU_TRSF_NORMALIZED_COORDINATES 0x02
Use normalized texture coordinates in the range [0,1) instead of [0,dim). Flag for
cuTexRefSetFlags and cuTexObjectCreate

#define 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

#define CU_TRSF_SEAMLESS_CUBEMAP 0x40
Enable seamless cube map filtering. Flag for cuTexObjectCreate
#define CU_TRSF_SRGB 0x10
Perform sRGB->linear conversion during texture read. Flag for cuTexRefSetFlags() and cuTexObjectCreate()

#define CUDA_ARRAY3D_2DARRAY 0x01
Deprecated, use CUDA_ARRAY3D_LAYERED

#define CUDA_ARRAY3D_COLOR_ATTACHMENT 0x20
This flag indicates that the CUDA array may be bound as a color target in an external graphics API

#define 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.

#define CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING 0x80
This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array will allow deferred memory mapping

#define CUDA_ARRAY3DDEPTH_TEXTURE 0x10
This flag if set indicates that the CUDA array is a DEPTH_TEXTURE.

#define 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.

#define 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
#define CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST 0x02
This flag must be set in order to bind a surface reference to the CUDA array.

#define CUDA_ARRAY3D_TEXTURE_GATHER 0x08
This flag must be set in order to perform texture gather operations on a CUDA array.

#define 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.

#define 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.

#define CUDA_EGL_INFINITE_TIMEOUT 0xFFFFFFFF
Indicates that timeout for cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame is infinite.

#define CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_DEDICATED 0x1
Indicates that the external memory object is a dedicated resource.

#define 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.

#define 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.

#define 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.

#define 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.

#define CUDA_VERSION 11070

CUDA API version number

#define MAX_PLANES 3

Maximum number of planes per frame

6.2. Error Handling

This section describes the error handling functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuGetErrorName (CUresult error, const char **pStr)
Gets the string representation of an error code enum name.

Parameters
error
- Error code to convert to string
pStr
- Address of the string pointer.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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

CUresult cuGetErrorString (CUresult error, const char **pStr)
Gets the string description of an error code.

Parameters
error
- Error code to convert to string
pStr
- Address of the string pointer.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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.
6.3. Initialization

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

**CUresult cuInit (unsigned int Flags)**

Initialize the CUDA driver API.

**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

**Description**

Initializes the driver API and must be called before any other function from the driver API. 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.

**Note:**

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

6.4. Version Management

This section describes the version management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuDriverGetVersion (int *driverVersion)

Returns the latest CUDA version supported by driver.

Parameters

driverVersion
  - Returns the CUDA driver version

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cudaDriverGetVersion, cudaRuntimeGetVersion

6.5. Device Management

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

CUresult cuDeviceGet (CUdevice *device, int ordinal)

Returns a handle to a compute device.

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

Description

Returns in *device a device handle given an ordinal in the range [0, cuDeviceGetCount() - 1].

Note:

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

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetCount, cuDeviceGetName, cuDeviceGetUuid,
cuDeviceGetLuid, cuDeviceTotalMem, cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport

CUresult cuDeviceGetAttribute (int *pi, CUdevice_attribute attrib, CUdevice dev)

Returns information about the device.

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

Description

Returns in *pi the integer value of the attribute attrib on device dev. The supported attributes are:

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_BLOCK**: Maximum number of threads per block;
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCK_DIM_X**: Maximum x-dimension of a block
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCK_DIM_Y**: Maximum y-dimension of a block
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCK_DIM_Z**: Maximum z-dimension of a block
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_GRID_DIM_X**: Maximum x-dimension of a grid
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_GRID_DIM_Y**: Maximum y-dimension of a grid
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_GRID_DIM_Z**: Maximum z-dimension of a grid
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK**: Maximum amount of shared memory available to a thread block in bytes
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TOTAL_CONSTANT_MEMORY**: Memory available on device for __constant__ variables in a CUDA C kernel in bytes
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_WARP_SIZE**: Warp size in threads
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH**: Maximum pitch in bytes allowed by the memory copy functions that involve memory regions allocated through `cuMemAllocPitch()`
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_WIDTH**: Maximum 1D texture width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LINEAR_WIDTH**: Maximum width for a 1D texture bound to linear memory
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH**: Maximum mipmapped 1D texture width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_WIDTH**: Maximum 2D texture width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_HEIGHT**: Maximum 2D texture height
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_WIDTH**: Maximum width for a 2D texture bound to linear memory
- **CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_HEIGHT**: Maximum height for a 2D texture bound to linear memory
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LINEAR_PITCH**: Maximum pitch in bytes for a 2D texture bound to linear memory
- **CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH**: Maximum mipmapped 2D texture width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_HEIGHT**: Maximum mipmapped 2D texture height
- **CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_WIDTH**: Maximum 3D texture width
- **CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT**: Maximum 3D texture height
- **CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_DEPTH**: Maximum 3D texture depth
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE**: Alternate maximum 3D texture width, 0 if no alternate maximum 3D texture size is supported
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE**: Alternate maximum 3D texture height, 0 if no alternate maximum 3D texture size is supported
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE**: Alternate maximum 3D texture depth, 0 if no alternate maximum 3D texture size is supported
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH**: Maximum cubemap texture width or height
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum 1D layered texture width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS**: Maximum layers in a 1D layered texture
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum 2D layered texture width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT**: Maximum 2D layered texture height
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS**: Maximum layers in a 2D layered texture
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum cubemap layered texture width or height
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS**: Maximum layers in a cubemap layered texture
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_WIDTH**: Maximum 1D surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_WIDTH**: Maximum 2D surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_HEIGHT**: Maximum 2D surface height
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum 2D layered surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum 1D layered surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS**: Maximum layers in a 1D layered surface
- **CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum 2D layered surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT**: Maximum 2D layered surface height
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS**: Maximum layers in a 2D layered surface
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH**: Maximum cubemap surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH**: Maximum cubemap layered surface width
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAXIMUM_SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS**: Maximum layers in a cubemap layered surface
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_REGISTERS_PER_BLOCK**: Maximum number of 32-bit registers available to a thread block
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CLOCK_RATE**: The typical clock frequency in kilohertz
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_ALIGNMENT**: Alignment requirement; texture base addresses aligned to textureAlign bytes do not need an offset applied to texture fetches
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TEXTURE_PITCH_ALIGNMENT**: Pitch alignment requirement for 2D texture references bound to pitched memory
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_OVERLAP**: 1 if the device can concurrently copy memory between host and device while executing a kernel, or 0 if not
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MULTIPROCESSOR_COUNT**: Number of multiprocessors on the device
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_KERNEL_EXEC_TIMEOUT**: 1 if there is a run time limit for kernels executed on the device, or 0 if not
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_INTEGRATED**: 1 if the device is integrated with the memory subsystem, or 0 if not
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_MAP_HOST_MEMORY**: 1 if the device can map host memory into the CUDA address space, or 0 if not
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_MODE**: Compute mode that device is currently in. Available modes are as follows:
  - **CU_COMPUTEMODE_DEFAULT**: Default mode - Device is not restricted and can have multiple CUDA contexts present at a single time.
  - **CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED**: Compute-prohibited mode - Device is prohibited from creating new CUDA contexts.
  - **CU_COMPUTEMODE_EXCLUSIVE_PROCESS**: Compute-exclusive-process mode - Device can have only one context used by a single process at a time.
- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_KERNELS**: 1 if the device supports executing multiple kernels within the same context simultaneously, or 0 if not. It is not guaranteed that multiple kernels will be resident on the device concurrently so this feature should not be relied upon for correctness.

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_ECC_ENABLED**: 1 if error correction is enabled on the device, 0 if error correction is disabled or not supported by the device

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_BUS_ID**: PCI bus identifier of the device

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_DEVICE_ID**: PCI device (also known as slot) identifier of the device

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PCI_DOMAIN_ID**: PCI domain identifier of the device

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_TCC_DRIVER**: 1 if the device is using a TCC driver. TCC is only available on Tesla hardware running Windows Vista or later

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMORY_CLOCK_RATE**: Peak memory clock frequency in kilohertz

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GLOBAL_MEMORY_BUS_WIDTH**: Global memory bus width in bits

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_L2_CACHE_SIZE**: Size of L2 cache in bytes. 0 if the device doesn’t have L2 cache

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_THREADS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR**: Maximum resident threads per multiprocessor

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_UNIFIED_ADDRESSING**: 1 if the device shares a unified address space with the host, or 0 if not

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_CAPABILITY_MAJOR**: Major compute capability version number

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPUTE_CAPABILITY_MINOR**: Minor compute capability version number

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GLOBAL_L1_CACHE_SUPPORTED**: 1 if device supports caching globals in L1 cache, 0 if caching globals in L1 cache is not supported by the device

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_LOCAL_L1_CACHE_SUPPORTED**: 1 if device supports caching locals in L1 cache, 0 if caching locals in L1 cache is not supported by the device

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR**: Maximum amount of shared memory available to a multiprocessor in bytes; this amount is shared by all thread blocks simultaneously resident on a multiprocessor

- **CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_REGISTERS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR**: Maximum number of 32-bit registers available to a multiprocessor; this number is shared by all thread blocks simultaneously resident on a multiprocessor
- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Managed Memory**: 1 if device supports allocating managed memory on this system, 0 if allocating managed memory is not supported by the device on this system.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Multi-GPU Board**: 1 if device is on a multi-GPU board, 0 if not.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Multi-GPU Board Group ID**: Unique identifier for a group of devices associated with the same board. Devices on the same multi-GPU board will share the same identifier.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Host Native Atomic Supported**: 1 if Link between the device and the host supports native atomic operations.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Single to Double Precision Perf Ratio**: Ratio of single precision performance (in floating-point operations per second) to double precision performance.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Pageable Memory Access**: Device supports coherently accessing pageable memory without calling cudaHostRegister on it.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Concurrent Managed Access**: Device can coherently access managed memory concurrently with the CPU.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Compute Preemption Supported**: Device supports Compute Preemption.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Can Use Host Pointer For Registered Mem**: Device can access host registered memory at the same virtual address as the CPU.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Max Shared Memory Per Block Optin**: The maximum per block shared memory size supported on this device. This is the maximum value that can be opted into when using the `cuFuncSetAttribute()` call. For more details see `CU_FUNC_ATTRIBUTE Max Dynamic Shared Size Bytes`.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Pageable Memory Access Use Host Page Tables**: Device accesses pageable memory via the host’s page tables.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Direct Managed Mem Access From Host**: The host can directly access managed memory on the device without migration.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Virtual Memory Management Supported**: Device supports virtual memory management APIs like `cuMemAddressReserve`, `cuMemCreate`, `cuMemMap` and related APIs.

- **CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE Handle Type POSIX File Descriptor Supported**: Device supports exporting memory to a posix file descriptor with `cuMemExportToShareableHandle`, if requested via `cuMemCreate`.
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_HANDLE_SUPPORTED: Device supports exporting memory to a Win32 NT handle with cuMemExportToShareableHandle, if requested via cuMemCreate.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_HANDLE_TYPE_WIN32_KMT_HANDLE_SUPPORTED: Device supports exporting memory to a Win32 KMT handle with cuMemExportToShareableHandle, if requested via cuMemCreate.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_BLOCKS_PER_MULTIPROCESSOR: Maximum number of thread blocks that can reside on a multiprocessor.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GENERIC_COMPRESSION_SUPPORTED: Device supports compressible memory allocation via cuMemCreate.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PERSISTING_L2_CACHE_SIZE: Maximum L2 persisting lines capacity setting in bytes.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_ACCESS_POLICY_WINDOW_SIZE: Maximum value of CUaccessPolicyWindow::num_bytes.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WITH_CUDA_VMM_SUPPORTED: Device supports specifying the GPUDirect RDMA flag with cuMemCreate.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_RESERVED_SHARED_MEMORY_PER_BLOCK: Amount of shared memory per block reserved by CUDA driver in bytes.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_SPARSE_CUDA_ARRAY_SUPPORTED: Device supports sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays.

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

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

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

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

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_GPU_DIRECT_RDMA_WRITES_ORDERING: 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.

CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MEMPOOL_SUPPORTED_HANDLE_TYPES: Bitmask of handle types supported with mempool based IPC.
CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_DEFERRED_MAPPING_CUDA_ARRAY_SUPPORTED: Device supports deferred mapping CUDA arrays and CUDA mipmapped arrays.

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

**See also:**
cuDeviceGetCount, cuDeviceGetName, cuDeviceGetUuid, cuDeviceGet, cuDeviceTotalMem, cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport, cudaDeviceGetAttribute, cudaGetDeviceProperties

**CUresult cuDeviceGetCount (int *count)**
Returns the number of compute-capable devices.

**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

**Description**
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.

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

**See also:**
cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetName, cuDeviceGetUuid, cuDeviceGetLuid, cuDeviceGet, cuDeviceTotalMem, cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport, cudaGetDeviceCount
CUresult cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool (CUmemoryPool *pool_out, CUdevice dev)
Returns the default mempool of a device.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE,
CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED

Description
The default mempool of a device contains device memory from that device.

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

See also:
cuMemAllocAsync, cuMemPoolTrimTo, cuMemPoolGetAttribute, cuMemPoolSetAttribute,
cuMemPoolSetAccess, cuDeviceGetMemPool, cuMemPoolCreate

CUresult cuDeviceGetLuid (char *luid, unsigned int *deviceNodeMask, CUdevice dev)
Return an LUID and device node mask for the device.

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
Description

Return identifying information (uid and deviceNodeMask) to allow matching device with graphics APIs.

Note:

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

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetCount, cuDeviceGetName, cuDeviceGet, cuDeviceTotalMem, cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport, cudaGetDeviceProperties

CUresult cuDeviceGetMemPool (CUmemoryPool *pool, CUdevice dev)

Gets the current mempool for a device.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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

CUresult cuDeviceGetName (char *name, int len, CUdevice dev)

Returns an identifier string for the device.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetUuid, cuDeviceGetLuid, cuDeviceGetCount, cuDeviceGet,
cuDeviceGetTotalMem, cuDeviceGetExecAffinitySupport, cudaGetDeviceProperties

CUresult cuDeviceGetNvSciSyncAttributes (void *
*nvSciSyncAttrList, CUdevice dev, int flags)
Return NvSciSync attributes that this device can support.

Parameters
nvSciSyncAttrList
   - Return NvSciSync attributes supported.
dev
   - Valid Cuda Device to get NvSciSync attributes for.
flags
   - flags describing NvSciSync usage.

Description
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`.

- `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`

**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.

**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

Description

Returns in maxWidthInElements the maximum number of texture elements allocatable in a 1D linear texture for given format and numChannels.

Note:

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

See also:

cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetCount, cuDeviceGetName, cuDeviceGetUuid, cuDeviceGet,
cudaMemGetInfo, cuDeviceTotalMem

CUresult cuDeviceGetUuid (CUuuid *uuid, CUdevice dev)

Return an UUID for the device.

Parameters

uuid
  - Returned UUID

device
  - Device to get identifier string for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE

Description

Note there is a later version of this API, cuDeviceGetUuid_v2. It will supplant this version in 12.0, which is retained for minor version compatibility.

Returns 16-octets identifying the device dev in the structure pointed by the uuid.
CUresult cuDeviceGetUuid_v2 (CUuuid *uuid, CUdevice dev)

Return an UUID for the device (11.4+).

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

Description

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.
CUresult cuDeviceSetMemPool (CUdevice dev, CUmemoryPool pool)
Sets the current memory pool of a device.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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.

Note:
Use cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync to specify asynchronous allocations from a device different
than the one the stream runs on.

See also:
cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, cuDeviceGetMemPool, cuMemPoolCreate, cuMemPoolDestroy,
cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync

CUresult cuDeviceTotalMem (size_t *bytes, CUdevice dev)
Returns the total amount of memory on the device.

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

Description
Returns in *bytes the total amount of memory available on the device dev in bytes.
CUresult cuFlushGPUDirectRDMAWrites
(CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesTarget target,
CUflushGPUDirectRDMAWritesScope scope)

Blocks until remote writes are visible to the specified scope.

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.

Description
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_ORDERING, 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.

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.
6.6. Device Management [DEPRECATED]

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

**CUresult cuDeviceComputeCapability (int *major, int *minor, CUdevice dev)**

Returns the compute capability of the device.

**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

**Description**

Deprecated

This function was deprecated as of CUDA 5.0 and its functionality superceded by cuDeviceGetAttribute().

Returns in *major and *minor the major and minor revision numbers that define the compute capability of the device dev.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetCount, cuDeviceGetName, cuDeviceGetUuid, cuDeviceGet,
cuDeviceTotalMem
CUresult cuDeviceGetProperties (CUdevprop *prop, CUdevice dev)

Returns properties for a selected device.

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

Description

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:

```c
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.

**Note:**

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

See also:

`cuDeviceGetAttribute`, `cuDeviceGetCount`, `cuDeviceGetName`, `cuDeviceGetUuid`, `cuDeviceGet`, `cuDeviceTotalMem`

### 6.7. 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.

```c
CUresult cuDevicePrimaryCtxGetState (CUdevice dev, unsigned int *flags, int *active)
```

Get the state of the primary context.

**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`
**Description**

Returns in *flags* the flags for the primary context of dev, and in *active* whether it is active. See `cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags` for flag values.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags`, `cuCtxGetFlags`, `cudaGetDeviceFlags`

**CResult cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease (CUdevice dev)**

Release the primary context on the GPU.

**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`

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**
**CUresult cuDevicePrimaryCtxReset (CUdevice dev)**

Destroy all allocations and reset all state on the primary context.

**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

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain`, `cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease`, `cuCtxGetApiVersion`,
`cuCtxGetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxGetDevice`, `cuCtxGetFlags`, `cuCtxGetLimit`, `cuCtxPopCurrent`,
`cuCtxPushCurrent`, `cuCtxSetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxSetLimit`, `cuCtxSynchronize`, `cudaDeviceReset`
**CUresult cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain (CUcontext *pctx, CUdevice dev)**

Retain the primary context on the GPU.

**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`

**Description**

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()`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuDevicePrimaryCtxRelease`, `cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags`, `cuCtxCreate`, `cuCtxGetApiVersion`, `cuCtxGetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxGetDevice`, `cuCtxGetFlags`, `cuCtxGetLimit`, `cuCtxPopCurrent`, `cuCtxPushCurrent`, `cuCtxSetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxSetLimit`, `cuCtxSynchronize`
CUresult cuDevicePrimaryCtxSetFlags (CUdevice dev, unsigned int flags)
Set flags for the primary context.

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.

Description
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.

**Note:**

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

See also:

- cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain, cuDevicePrimaryCtxGetState, cuCtxCreate, cuCtxGetFlags, cudaSetDeviceFlags

### 6.8. 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.

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

Create a CUDA context.

**Parameters**

- **pctx**
  - Returned context handle of the new context
- **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_OUT_OF_MEMORY, CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN

Description

Note: In most cases it is recommended to use cuDevicePrimaryCtxRetain.

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() or 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().

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().

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.

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

See also:

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

CUresult cuCtxCreate_v3 (CUcontext *pctx, CUexecAffinityParam *paramsArray, int numParams, unsigned int flags, CUdevice dev)
Create a CUDA context with execution affinity.

Parameters

pctx
- Returned context handle of the new context

paramsArray
- Execution affinity parameters

numParams
- Number of execution affinity parameters

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_OUT_OF_MEMORY, CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_EXEC_AFFINITY, CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN

Description

Creates a new CUDA context with execution affinity and associates it with the calling thread. The paramsArray and flags parameter are described below. The context is created with a usage count of 1 and the caller of cuCtxCreate() must call cuCtxDestroy() or 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().

The type and the amount of execution resource the context can use is limited by paramsArray and numParams. The paramsArray is an array of CUexecAffinityParam and the numParams describes the size of the array. 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.

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 \texttt{CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC}.

- **\texttt{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 [\texttt{CU_CTX_SCHED_YIELD}], otherwise CUDA will not yield while waiting for results and actively spin on the processor [\texttt{CU_CTX_SCHED_SPIN}]. Additionally, on Tegra devices, \texttt{CU_CTX_SCHED_AUTO} uses a heuristic based on the power profile of the platform and may choose \texttt{CU_CTX_SCHED_BLOCKING_SYNC} for low-powered devices.

- **\texttt{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.

- **\texttt{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 \texttt{cuCtxSetLimit()}.

Context creation will fail with \texttt{CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN} if the compute mode of the device is \texttt{CU_COMPUTEMODE_PROHIBITED}. The function \texttt{cuDeviceGetAttribute()} can be used with \texttt{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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

\texttt{cuCtxDestroy}, \texttt{cuCtxGetApiVersion}, \texttt{cuCtxGetCacheConfig}, \texttt{cuCtxGetDevice}, \texttt{cuCtxGetFlags}, \texttt{cuCtxGetLimit}, \texttt{cuCtxPopCurrent}, \texttt{cuCtxPushCurrent}, \texttt{cuCtxSetCacheConfig}, \texttt{cuCtxSetLimit}, \texttt{cuCtxSynchronize}, \texttt{CUexecAffinityParam}

**\texttt{CUresult cuCtxDestroy (CUcontext ctx)}**

Destroy a CUDA context.

**Parameters**

\texttt{ctx}

- Context to destroy
Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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 such as CUmodule, Cufunction, Costream, CUEvent, CUAarray, CUmipmappedArray, CUtexObject, CUSurfObject, CUtxref, CUsurfref, CUGraphicsResource, CULinkState, CUXternalMemory and CUXternalSemaphore.

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.

Note:

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

See also:

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

CUresult cuCtxGetApiVersion (CUcontext ctx, unsigned int *version)

Gets the context’s API version.

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

Description

Returns a version number in \texttt{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 \texttt{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.

Note:

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

See also:

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

\textbf{CUresult cuCtxGetCacheConfig (CUfunc_cache \*pconfig)}

Returns the preferred cache configuration for the current context.

Parameters

\texttt{pconfig}

- Returned cache configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

On devices where the L1 cache and shared memory use the same hardware resources, this function returns through \texttt{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

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

See also:
`cuCtxCreate`, `cuCtxDestroy`, `cuCtxGetApiVersion`, `cuCtxGetDevice`, `cuCtxGetFlags`, `cuCtxGetLimit`, `cuCtxPopCurrent`, `cuCtxPushCurrent`, `cuCtxSetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxSetLimit`, `cuCtxSynchronize`, `cuFuncSetCacheConfig`, `cudaDeviceGetCacheConfig`

**CUresult cuCtxGetCurrent (CUcontext *pctx)**

Returns the CUDA context bound to the calling CPU thread.

**Parameters**

- **pctx** - Returned context handle

**Returns**

- `CUDA_SUCCESS`, `CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED`, `CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED`

**Description**

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.

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

See also:
`cuCtxSetCurrent`, `cuCtxCreate`, `cuCtxDestroy`, `cudaGetDevice`
CUresult cuCtxGetDevice (CUdevice *device)
Returns the device ID for the current context.

Parameters

**device**
- Returned device ID for the current context

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE.

Description

Returns in *device* the ordinal of the current context’s device.

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

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

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

Parameters

**pExecAffinity**
- Returned execution affinity

**type**
- Execution affinity type to query

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE,
CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_EXEC_AFFINITY
Description

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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`CUexecAffinityParam`

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

Returns the flags for the current context.

**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`.

**Description**

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

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuCtxCreate`, `cuCtxGetApiVersion`, `cuCtxGetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxGetCurrent`, `cuCtxGetDevice`, `cuCtxGetLimit`, `cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig`, `cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange`, `cudaGetDeviceFlags`
CUresult cuCtxGetLimit (size_t *pvalue, CUlimit limit)

Returns resource limits.

Parameters

pvalue
- Returned size of limit

limit
- Limit to query

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_UNSUPPORTED_LIMIT

Description

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

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

See also:
cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, cuCtxGetApiVersion, cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxGetDevice, cuCtxGetFlags, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, cuCtxSetCacheConfig, cuCtxSetLimit, cuCtxSynchronize, cudaDeviceGetLimit
CUresult cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig (CUsharedconfig *pConfig)
Returns the current shared memory configuration for the current context.

Parameters
pConfig
- returned shared memory configuration

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, cuCtxGetApiVersion, cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxGetDevice, cuCtxGetFlags, cuCtxGetLimit, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, cuCtxSetLimit, cuCtxSynchronize, cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig, cuFuncSetCacheConfig, cudaDeviceGetSharedMemConfig
CUresult cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange (int *leastPriority, int *greatestPriority)

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

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.

Description

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).

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

See also:

cuStreamCreateWithPriority, cuStreamGetPriority, cuCtxGetDevice, cuCtxGetFlags, cuCtxSetLimit, cuCtxSynchronize, cudaDeviceGetStreamPriorityRange
CUresult cuCtxPopCurrent (CUcontext *pctx)

Pops the current CUDA context from the current CPU thread.

Parameters

pctx
- Returned popped context handle

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

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

CUresult cuCtxPushCurrent (CUcontext ctx)

Pushes a context on the current CPU thread.

Parameters

ctx
- Context to push

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE
Description

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()`.

Note:

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

See also:

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

CUresult cuCtxResetPersistingL2Cache (void)

Resets all persisting lines in cache to normal status.

Returns

`CUDA_SUCCESS`, `CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED`

Description

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

Note:

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

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow
CUresult cuCtxSetCacheConfig (CUfunc_cache config)

Sets the preferred cache configuration for the current context.

Parameters

cfg

- Requested cache configuration

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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() 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

Note:

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

See also:

cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, cuCtxGetApiVersion, cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxGetDevice,
cuCtxGetFlags, cuCtxGetLimit, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, cuCtxSetLimit,
cuCtxSynchronize, cuFuncSetCacheConfig, cudaDeviceGetCacheConfig
CUresult cuCtxSetCurrent (CUcontext ctx)
Binds the specified CUDA context to the calling CPU thread.

Parameters

ctx
- Context to bind to the calling CPU thread

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description
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).

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

See also:
cuCtxGetCurrent, cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, cudaSetDevice

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

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
Description

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 to 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 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_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, 
\texttt{cuCtxSetLimit()} will return \texttt{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 \texttt{CUDA\_ERROR\_UNSUPPORTED\_LIMIT} being returned.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{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.
\item \texttt{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.
\end{itemize}

\begin{center}
\textbf{Note:}
\end{center}

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

\textbf{See also:}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{cuCtxCreate}, \texttt{cuCtxDestroy}, \texttt{cuCtxGetApiVersion}, \texttt{cuCtxGetCacheConfig}, \texttt{cuCtxGetDevice}, \texttt{cuCtxGetFlags}, \texttt{cuCtxGetLimit}, \texttt{cuCtxPopCurrent}, \texttt{cuCtxPushCurrent}, \texttt{cuCtxSetCacheConfig}, \texttt{cuCtxSynchronize}, \texttt{cudaDeviceSetLimit}
\end{itemize}

\begin{center}
\textbf{CResult cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig (CUsharedconfig config)}
\end{center}
Sets the shared memory configuration for the current context.

\textbf{Parameters}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{config} - requested shared memory configuration
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Returns}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{CUDA\_SUCCESS}, \texttt{CUDA\_ERROR\_DEINITIALIZED}, \texttt{CUDA\_ERROR\_NOT\_INITIALIZED}, \texttt{CUDA\_ERROR\_INVALID\_CONTEXT}, \texttt{CUDA\_ERROR\_INVALID\_VALUE}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Description}
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.

### Note:

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

### See also:


### CUresult cuCtxSynchronize (void)

Block for a context’s tasks to complete.

#### Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

#### Description

Blocks until the device has completed all preceding requested tasks. `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.

### Note:

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuCtxCreate, cuCtxDestroy, cuCtxGetApiVersion, cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxGetDevice, cuCtxGetFlags, cuCtxGetLimit, cuCtxPopCurrent, cuCtxPushCurrent, cuCtxSetCacheConfig, cuCtxSetLimit, cudaDeviceSynchronize

6.9. Context Management [DEPRECATED]

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

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

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

Description
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

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

Parameters
ctx
- Context to destroy

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description
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

6.10. Module Management

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

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

Description

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
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.

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

Description

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
CUresult cuLinkComplete (CUlinkState state, void **cubinOut, size_t *sizeOut)

Complete a pending linker invocation.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuLinkCreate (unsigned int numOptions, CUIntj_optin *options, void **optionValues, CUlinkState *stateOut)

Create a pending JIT linker invocation.

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

Description
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 $\text{CU\_JIT\_WALL\_TIME}$, $\text{CU\_JIT\_INFO\_LOG\_BUFFER\_SIZE\_BYTES}$, and $\text{CU\_JIT\_ERROR\_LOG\_BUFFER\_SIZE\_BYTES}$ will accumulate data until the CUlinkState is destroyed.

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.

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

See also:
cuLinkAddData, cuLinkAddFile, cuLinkComplete, cuLinkDestroy

CUresult cuLinkDestroy (CUlinkState state)
Destroys state for a JIT linker invocation.

Parameters
state
State object for the linker invocation

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description

See also:
cuLinkCreate
CUresult cuModuleGetFunction (CUfunction *hfunc, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)

Returns a function handle.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoad, cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleLoadFatBinary, cuModuleUnload

cUresult cuModuleGetGlobal (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *bytes, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)

Returns a global pointer from a module.

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**

**Description**

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**. Both parameters *dptr* and *bytes* are optional. If one of them is NULL, it is ignored.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

- cuModuleGetFunction
- cuModuleGetTexRef
- cuModuleLoad
- cuModuleLoadData
- cuModuleLoadDataEx
- cuModuleLoadFatBinary
- cuModuleUnload
- cudaGetSymbolAddress
- cudaGetSymbolSize

**CUresult cuModuleGetSurfRef (CUsurfref *pSurfRef, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)**

Returns a handle to a surface reference.

**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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoad,
cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleLoadFatBinary, cuModuleUnload,
cudaGetSurfaceReference

CUresult cuModuleGetTexRef (CUtexref *pTexRef, CUmodule hmod, const char *name)
Returns a handle to a texture reference.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetSurfRef, cuModuleLoad,
cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleLoadFatBinary, cuModuleUnload,
cudaGetTextureReference

CUresult cuModuleLoad (CUmodule *module, const char *fname)
Loads a compute module.

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

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

See also:
cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleLoadFatBinary, cuModuleUnload

**CUresult cuModuleLoadData (CUmodule *module, const void *image)**

Load a module’s data.

**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

**Description**

Takes a pointer `image` and loads the corresponding module `module` into the current context. The pointer may be obtained by mapping a cubin or PTX or fatbin file, passing a cubin or PTX or fatbin file as a NULL-terminated text string, or incorporating a cubin or fatbin object into the executable resources and using operating system calls such as Windows `FindResource()` to obtain the pointer.

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

See also:
cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoad,
cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleLoadFatBinary, cuModuleUnload

CUresult cuModuleLoadDataEx (CUmodule *module,
const void *image, unsigned int numOptions,
CUjit_option *options, void **optionValues)

Load a module’s data with options.

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

Description

Takes a pointer image and loads the corresponding module module into the current context. The pointer may be obtained by mapping a cubin or PTX or fatbin file, passing a cubin or PTX or fatbin file as a NULL-terminated text string, or incorporating a cubin or fatbin object into the executable resources and using operating system calls such as Windows FindResource() to obtain the pointer. Options are passed as an array via options and any corresponding parameters are passed in optionValues. The number of total options is supplied via numOptions. Any outputs will be returned via optionValues.

Note:

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoad, cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadFatBinary, cuModuleUnload

CUresult cuModuleLoadFatBinary (CUmodule *module, const void *fatCubin)
Load a module’s data.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoad, cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleUnload
CUresult cuModuleUnload (CUmodule hmod)

Unloads a module.

Parameters

hmod
- Module to unload

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

Unloads a module hmod from the current context.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- Use of the handle after this call is undefined behavior.

See also:

cuModuleGetFunction, cuModuleGetGlobal, cuModuleGetTexRef, cuModuleLoad,
cuModuleLoadData, cuModuleLoadDataEx, cuModuleLoadFatBinary

6.11. Memory Management

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

CUresult cuArray3DCreate (CUarray *pHandle, const
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR *pAllocateArray)

Creates a 3D CUDA array.

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

Description

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:

```c
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:

  ```c
  typedef enum CUarray_format_enum {
    CU_AD_FORMAT_UNDEFINED = 0x00,
    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
  } 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUDA array type</th>
<th>Valid extents that must always be met {{width range in elements}, {height range}, {depth range}}</th>
<th>Valid extents with CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST set {{width range in elements}, {height range}, {depth range}}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1D</td>
<td>{{1,TEXTURE1D_WIDTH}, 0, 0}</td>
<td>{{1,SURFACE1D_WIDTH}, 0, 0}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>CUDA Array Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D</td>
<td>{(1,\text{TEXTURE2D_WIDTH}), (1,\text{TEXTURE2D_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{SURFACE2D_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACE2D_HEIGHT})}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D</td>
<td>{(1,\text{TEXTURE3D_WIDTH}), (1,\text{TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{TEXTURE3D_DEPTH}), (1,\text{SURFACE3D_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACE3D_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{SURFACE3D_DEPTH})} OR {(1,\text{TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE}), (1,\text{TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE}), (1,\text{TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE})}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D Layered</td>
<td>{(1,\text{TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH}), (0), (0), (1,\text{TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS}), (1,\text{SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS})}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D Layered</td>
<td>{(1,\text{TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH}), (1,\text{TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS})}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubemap</td>
<td>{(1,\text{TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH}), (1,\text{TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH}), (6), (6)}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubemap Layered</td>
<td>{(1,\text{TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH}), (1,\text{TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH}), (1,\text{SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_HEIGHT}), (1,\text{SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS})}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are examples of CUDA array descriptions:

Description for a CUDA array of 2048 floats:

```c
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:

```c
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:

```c
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR desc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_HALF;
desc.NumChannels = 4;
desc.Width = width;
desc.Height = height;
```
desc.Depth = depth;

**Note:**

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

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`

**CUresult cuArray3DGetDescriptor**

(CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR *pArrayDescriptor, 
CUarray hArray)

Get a 3D CUDA array descriptor.

**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`

**Description**

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.
CUresult cuArrayCreate (CUarray *pHandle, const CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *pAllocateArray)

Creates a 1D or 2D CUDA array.

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

Description

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:

```c
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:

  ```c
  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
  } 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:**

```c
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:**

```c
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:**

```c
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:**

```c
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR arrayDesc;
desc.Format = CU_AD_FORMAT_UNSIGNED_INT8;
desc.NumChannels = 2;
desc.Width = width;
desc.Height = height;
```

**Note:**

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

CUresult cuArrayDestroy (CUArray hArray)

Destroys a CUDA array.

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

Description

Destroys the CUDA array hArray.

Note:

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

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
CUresult cuArrayGetDescriptor
(CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *pArrayDescriptor, 
CUarray hArray)

Get a 1D or 2D CUDA array descriptor.

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

Description

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.

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

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
CUresult cuArrayGetMemoryRequirements (CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS *memoryRequirements, CUarray array, CUdevice device)

Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA array.

Parameters

memoryRequirements
  - Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS
array
  - CUDA array to get the memory requirements of
device
  - Device to get the memory requirements for

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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

CUresult cuArrayGetPlane (CUarray *pPlaneArray, CUarray hArray, unsigned int planeIdx)

Gets a CUDA array plane from a CUDA array.

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

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

cuArrayCreate, cudaGetArrayPlane

```c
CUresult cuArrayGetSparseProperties(CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES *sparseProperties, CUarray array)
```

Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA array.

**Parameters**

**sparseProperties**  
- Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES

**array**  
- CUDA array to get the sparse properties of
Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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

CUresult cuDeviceGetByPCIBusId (CUdevice *dev, const char *pciBusId)

Returns a handle to a compute device.

Parameters

dev
  - Returned device handle
pciBusId
  - String in one of the following forms: [domain]:[bus]:[device]:[function] [domain]:[bus]:[device] where domain, bus, device, and function are all hexadecimal values

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE

Description

Returns in *device a device handle given a PCI bus ID string.
Note:
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

_cuDeviceGet, cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetPCIBusId, cudaDeviceGetByPCIBusId

CUresult cuDeviceGetPCIBusId (char *pciBusId, int len, CUdevice dev)

Returns a PCI Bus Id string for the device.

Parameters

**pciBusId**
- Returned identifier string for the device in the following format [domain]:[bus]:[device].
  [function] where domain, bus, device, and function are all hexadecimal values.
  pciBusId should be large enough to store 13 characters including the NULL-terminator.

**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

Description

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.

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

See also:

_cuDeviceGet, cuDeviceGetAttribute, cuDeviceGetByPCIBusId, cudaDeviceGetPCIBusId
CUresult culpcCloseMemHandle (CUdeviceptr dptr)
Attempts to close memory mapped with culpcOpenMemHandle.

Parameters

dptr
- Device pointer returned by culpcOpenMemHandle

Returns

CUDA SUCCESS, CUDA ERROR INVALID CONTEXT, CUDA ERROR MAP FAILED, CUDA ERROR INVALID HANDLE, CUDA ERROR INVALID VALUE

Description

Decrements the reference count of the memory returned by culpcOpenMemHandle 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 restricted to GPUs in TCC mode.

See also:

cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, culpcGetEventHandle, culpcOpenEventHandle, culpcGetMemHandle, culpcOpenMemHandle, cudaIpcCloseMemHandle

CUresult culpcGetEventHandle (CUipcEventHandle *pHandle, CUevent event)
Gets an interprocess handle for a previously allocated event.

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
Description
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 `culpcOpenEventHandle` 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 restricted to GPUs in TCC mode.

See also:
`cuEventCreate`, `cuEventDestroy`, `cuEventSynchronize`, `cuEventQuery`, `cuStreamWaitEvent`, `culpcOpenEventHandle`, `culpcGetMemHandle`, `culpcOpenMemHandle`, `culpcCloseMemHandle`, `cudaIpcGetEventHandle`

**CUresult culpcGetMemHandle (CUipcMemHandle *pHandle, CUdeviceptr dptr)**

Gets an interprocess memory handle for an existing device memory allocation.

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_MAPFAILED`, `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE`

Description
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, `culpcGetMemHandle` 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 restricted to GPUs in TCC mode.

See also:
`cuMemAlloc`, `cuMemFree`, `culpcGetEventHandle`, `culpcOpenEventHandle`, `culpcOpenMemHandle`, `culpcCloseMemHandle`, `cudaIpcGetMemHandle`

**CUresult culpcOpenEventHandle (CUevent *phEvent, CUipcEventHandle handle)**

Opens an interprocess event handle for use in the current process.

**Parameters**

`phEvent`
- Returns the imported event handle

`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`

**Description**

Opens an interprocess event handle exported from another process with `culpcGetEventHandle`. 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 restricted to GPUs in TCC mode.

See also:
`cuEventCreate`, `cuEventDestroy`, `cuEventSynchronize`, `cuEventQuery`, `cuStreamWaitEvent`, `culpcGetEventHandle`, `culpcGetMemHandle`, `culpcOpenMemHandle`, `culpcCloseMemHandle`, `cudaIpcOpenEventHandle`
**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.

**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

**Description**

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 restricted to GPUs in TCC mode.

**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.

See also: 
 cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, culpcGetEventHandle, culpcOpenEventHandle, culpcGetMemHandle, culpcCloseMemHandle, cuCtxEnablePeerAccess, cuDeviceCanAccessPeer, cudaIpcOpenMemHandle

CUresult cuMemAlloc (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize)
Allocates device memory.

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

Description
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.

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

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, cudaMalloc

CUresult cuMemAllocHost (void **pp, size_t bytesize)
Allocates page-locked host memory.

Parameters

pp
- Returned host pointer to page-locked 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

Description

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 \texttt{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(). Allocating excessive amounts of memory with \texttt{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 \texttt{cuMemHostAlloc()} will automatically be immediately accessible to all contexts on all devices which support unified addressing (as may be queried using \texttt{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.

Note:

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

See also:

\texttt{cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync}
## cuMemAllocManaged

**Description**

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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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 multi-GPU system where all GPUs have a non-zero value for the device attribute \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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.

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

See also:

CUresult cuMemAllocPitch (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *pPitch, size_t WidthInBytes, size_t Height, unsigned int ElementSizeBytes)
Allocates pitched device memory.

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

**Description**
Allocates at least \( \text{WidthInBytes} \times \text{Height} \) bytes of linear memory on the device and returns in \(*\text{dptr}\) 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 \(*\text{pPitch}\) by \text{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:

\[
T* \text{pElement} = (T*)((\text{char}*)\text{BaseAddress} + \text{Row} \times \text{Pitch}) + \text{Column};
\]

The pitch returned by \text{cuMemAllocPitch()}\) is guaranteed to work with \text{cuMemcpy2D()} under all circumstances. For allocations of 2D arrays, it is recommended that programmers consider performing pitch allocations using \text{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 \text{cuMemAllocPitch()}\) is guaranteed to match or exceed the alignment requirement for texture binding with \text{cuTexRefSetAddress2D()}\).

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

**See also:**
CUresult cuMemcpy (CUdeviceptr dst, CUdeviceptr src, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.
- 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.

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

CUresult cuMemcpy2D (const CUDA_MEMCPY2D *pCopy)
Copies memory for 2D arrays.

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

Description

Perform a 2D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY2D structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY2D_st {
    unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY;
    CUDotypetype srcMemoryType;
    const void *srcHost;
    CUDeviceptr srcDevice;
    CUAarray srcArray;
    unsigned int srcPitch;

    unsigned int dstXInBytes, dstY;
    CUDotypetype dstMemoryType;
    void *dstHost;
    CUDeviceptr dstDevice;
    CUAarray dstArray;
    unsigned int dstPitch;

    unsigned int WidthInBytes;
    unsigned int Height;
} CUDA_MEMCPY2D
```
CUDA_MEMCPY2D;

where:

- srcMemoryType and dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```c
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

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.

- srcXInBytes and srcY specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

For host pointers, the starting address is

```c
void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+srcY*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+srcY*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
```
For CUDA arrays, srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- dstXInBytes and dstY specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

For host pointers, the base address is

```c
void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+dstY*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+dstY*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, dstXInBytes 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.

`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.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

**See also:**

`cuArray3DCreate`, `cuArray3DGetDescriptor`, `cuArrayCreate`, `cuArrayDestroy`, `cuArrayGetDescriptor`, `cuMemAlloc`, `cuMemAllocHost`, `cuMemAllocPitch`, `cuMemcpy2DAsync`, `cuMemcpy2DUnaligned`, `cuMemcp3D`, `cuMemcpy3DAsync`, `cuMemcpyAToA`, `cuMemcpyAToD`, `cuMemcpyAToH`, `cuMemcpyAToHASync`, `cuMemcpyDtoA`, `cuMemcpyDtoD`, `cuMemcpyDtoDAsync`, `cuMemcpyDtoH`, `cuMemcpyDtoHASync`, `cuMemcpyHtoA`, `cuMemcpyHtoDAsync`, `cuMemcpyHtoDAsync`, `cuMemFree`, `cuMemFreeHost`, `cuMemGetAddressRange`, `cuMemGetInfo`, `cuMemHostAlloc`, `cuMemHostGetDevicePointer`, `cuMemsetD2D8`, `cuMemsetD2D16`, `cuMemsetD2D32`, `cuMemsetD8`, `cuMemsetD16`, `cuMemsetD32`, `cudaMemcpy2D`, `cudaMemcpy2DToArray`, `cudaMemcpy2DFromArray`
CUresult cuMemcpy2DAsync (const CUDA_MEMCPY2D *pCopy, CUstream hStream)

Copies memory for 2D arrays.

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

Description

Perform a 2D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY2D structure is defined as:

```c
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:

```c
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

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.

- srcXInBytes and srcY specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

For host pointers, the starting address is

```c
void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+srcY*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+srcY*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- dstXInBytes and dstY specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

For host pointers, the base address is

```c
void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+dstY*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+dstY*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, dstXInBytes 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.

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.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:

CUresult cuMemcpy2DUnaligned (const CUDA_MEMCPY2D *pCopy)

Copies memory for 2D arrays.

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

Description

Perform a 2D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY2D structure is defined as:

```c
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:

```c
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

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.

- srcXInBytes and srcY specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

For host pointers, the starting address is

```c
void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+srcY*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+srcY*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- dstXInBytes and dstY specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

For host pointers, the base address is

```c
void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+dstY*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+dstY*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, dstXInBytes 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.

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 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.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:

CUresult cuMemcpy3D (const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *pCopy)
Copies memory for 3D arrays.

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
Description

Perform a 3D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct CUDA_MEMCPY3D_st {
    unsigned int srcXInBytes, srcY, srcZ;
    unsigned int srcLOD;
    CUmemorytype srcMemoryType;
    const void *srcHost;
    C Udviceptr 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;
        C Udviceptr 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:

```c
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

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.

‣ `srcXInBytes`, `srcY` and `srcZ` specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

For host pointers, the starting address is

\[
\text{void* Start} = (\text{void*})((\text{char*})\text{srcHost}+(\text{srcZ*srcHeight+srcY})*\text{srcPitch} + \text{srcXInBytes});
\]

For device pointers, the starting address is

\[
\text{CUdeviceptr Start} = \text{srcDevice}+(\text{srcZ*srcHeight+srcY})*\text{srcPitch}+\text{srcXInBytes};
\]

For CUDA arrays, `srcXInBytes` must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

‣ `dstXInBytes`, `dstY` and `dstZ` specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

For host pointers, the base address is

\[
\text{void* dstStart} = (\text{void*})((\text{char*})\text{dstHost}+(\text{dstZ*dstHeight+dstY})*\text{dstPitch} + \text{dstXInBytes});
\]

For device pointers, the starting address is

\[
\text{CUdeviceptr dstStart} = \text{dstDevice}+(\text{dstZ*dstHeight+dstY})*\text{dstPitch}+\text{dstXInBytes};
\]

For CUDA arrays, `dstXInBytes` 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.

cuMemcpy3DAsync returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH).

The srcLOD and dstLOD members of the CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure must be set to 0.

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:


CUresult cuMemcpy3DAsync (const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *pCopy, CUstream hStream)

Copies memory for 3D arrays.

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
Description

Perform a 3D memory copy according to the parameters specified in pCopy. The CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure is defined as:

```c
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
    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
} CUDA_MEMCPY3D;
```

where:

- srcMemoryType and dstMemoryType specify the type of memory of the source and destination, respectively; CUmemorytype_enum is defined as:

```c
typedef enum CUmemorytype_enum {
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST = 0x01,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE = 0x02,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY = 0x03,
    CU_MEMORYTYPE_UNIFIED = 0x04
} CUmemorytype;
```

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.

- srcXInBytes, srcY and srcZ specify the base address of the source data for the copy.

For host pointers, the starting address is

```c
void* Start = (void*)((char*)srcHost+(srcZ*srcHeight+srcY)*srcPitch + srcXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr Start = srcDevice+(srcZ*srcHeight+srcY)*srcPitch+srcXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, srcXInBytes must be evenly divisible by the array element size.

- dstXInBytes, dstY and dstZ specify the base address of the destination data for the copy.

For host pointers, the base address is

```c
void* dstStart = (void*)((char*)dstHost+(dstZ*dstHeight+dstY)*dstPitch + dstXInBytes);
```

For device pointers, the starting address is

```c
CUdeviceptr dstStart = dstDevice+(dstZ*dstHeight+dstY)*dstPitch+dstXInBytes;
```

For CUDA arrays, dstXInBytes 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.

`cuMemcpy3DAsync()` returns an error if any pitch is greater than the maximum allowed (CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_MAX_PITCH).

The srcLOD and dstLOD members of the CUDA_MEMCPY3D structure must be set to 0.

**Note:**
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:


**CUresultcuMemcpy3DPeer(const CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER *pCopy)**

Copies memory between contexts.

**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`
Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:
`cuMemcpyDtoD`, `cuMemcpyPeer`, `cuMemcpyDtoDAsync`, `cuMemcpyPeerAsync`, `cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync`, `cudMemc3Peer`

```c
CUresult cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync (const CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER *pCopy, CUstream hStream)
```
Copies memory between contexts asynchronously.

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`

Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
This function uses standard **default stream** semantics.

See also:

cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyPeer, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyPeerAsync, cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync, cudaMemcopy3DPeerAsync

### CUresult cuMemcpyAsync (CUdeviceptr dst, CUdeviceptr src, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)

Copies memory asynchronously.

**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

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits **asynchronous** behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard **default stream** semantics.
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.

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync,
cuMemcpyAttoA, cuMemcpyAttoD, cuMemcpyAttoH, cuMemcpyAttoHasync, 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

CResult cuMemcpyAttoA (CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Array to Array.

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
Description
Copies from one 1D CUDA array to another. \texttt{dstArray} and \texttt{srcArray} specify the handles of the destination and source CUDA arrays for the copy, respectively. \texttt{dstOffset} and \texttt{srcOffset} specify the destination and source offsets in bytes into the CUDA arrays. \texttt{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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits \textit{synchronous} behavior for most use cases.

See also:
- \texttt{cuArray3DCreate}, \texttt{cuArray3DGetDescriptor}, \texttt{cuArrayCreate}, \texttt{cuArrayDestroy}, \texttt{cuArrayGetDescriptor}, \texttt{cuMemAlloc}, \texttt{cuMemAllocHost}, \texttt{cuMemAllocPitch}, \texttt{cuMemcpy2D}, \texttt{cuMemcpy2DAsync}, \texttt{cuMemcpy2DUnaligned}, \texttt{cuMemcpy3D}, \texttt{cuMemcpy3DAsync}, \texttt{cuMemcpyAtoD}, \texttt{cuMemcpyAtoH}, \texttt{cuMemcpyAtoHAsync}, \texttt{cuMemcpyDtoA}, \texttt{cuMemcpyDtoD}, \texttt{cuMemcpyDtoDAsync}, \texttt{cuMemcpyDtoH}, \texttt{cuMemcpyDtoHAsync}, \texttt{cuMemcpyHtoA}, \texttt{cuMemcpyHtoAAsync}, \texttt{cuMemcpyHtoD}, \texttt{cuMemcpyHtoDAsync}, \texttt{cuMemFree}, \texttt{cuMemFreeHost}, \texttt{cuMemGetAddressRange}, \texttt{cuMemGetInfo}, \texttt{cuMemHostAlloc}, \texttt{cuMemHostGetDevicePointer}, \texttt{cuMemsetD2D8}, \texttt{cuMemsetD2D16}, \texttt{cuMemsetD2D32}, \texttt{cuMemsetD8}, \texttt{cuMemsetD16}, \texttt{cuMemsetD32}, \texttt{cudaMemcpyArrayToArray}

\textbf{CUresult \texttt{cuMemcpyAtoD (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)}}
Copies memory from Array to Device.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \textbf{dstDevice} - Destination device pointer
- \textbf{srcArray} - Source array
- \textbf{srcOffset} - Offset in bytes of source array
- \textbf{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

Description
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.

Note:
‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
‣ This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

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, cudaMemcpypyFromArray

CUresult cuMemcpyAtoH (void *dstHost, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Array to Host.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.
- 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.

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
CUresult cuMemcpyAtoHAsync (void *dstHost, CUarray srcArray, size_t srcOffset, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)
Copies memory from Array to Host.

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

Description

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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- 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.

See also:
CUresult cuMemcpyDtoA (CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Device to Array.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:
CUresult cuMemcpyDtoD (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Device to Device.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpyp2DAsync, cuMemcpyp2DUnaligned, cuMemcpyp3D, cuMemcpyp3DAsync, cuMemcpypAtoA, cuMemcpypAtoD, cuMemcpypAtoH, cuMemcpypAtoHAsync, cuMemcpypDtoA, cuMemcpypDtoD, cuMemcpypDtoH, cuMemcpypDtoHAsync, cuMemcpypHtoA, cuMemcpypHtoAAsync, cuMemcpypHtoD, cuMemcpypHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD32, cudaMemcpyToArray
CUresult cuMemcpyDtoDAsync (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)

Copies memory from Device to Device.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:

CUresult cuMemcpypDtoH (void *dstHost, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Device to Host.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.
- 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.

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync,
cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHasync, cuMemcpyDtoAAsync,
cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoHasync, cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync,
cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost,
cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer,
cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16,
cuMemsetD32, cudaMemcpy, cudaMemcpyFromSymbol

CUresult cuMemcpyDtoHasync (void *dstHost,
CUdeviceptr srcDevice, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)

Copies memory from Device to Host.

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

Description

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.
Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- 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.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemcpyAsync, cudaMemcpyAsync

cuMemcpyHtoA (CUarray dstArray, size_t dstOffset, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount)

Copies memory from Host to Array.

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

Description
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.

Note:
‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
‣ This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.
‣ 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.

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMempy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync,
cuMempyAtoA, cuMempyAtoD, cuMempyAtoH, cuMempyHtoDAsync, cuMempyDtoA,
cuMempyDtoD, cuMempyDtoDAsync, cuMempyDtoH, cuMempyDtoHAsync,
cuMempyHtoAAsync, cuMempyHtoD, cuMempyHtoDAsync, cuMempFree, cuMempFreeHost,
cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer,
cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16,
cuMemsetD32, cudaMemcpyToAarray

CUresult cuMempyHtoAAsync (CUarray dstArray,
size_t dstOffset, const void *srcHost, size_t
ByteCount, CUnstream hStream)
Copies memory from Host to Array.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- 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.

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcp3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync,
cuMemcpy3DToA, cuMemcpy3DToD, cuMemcpy3DToHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA,
cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync,
cuMemcpyToA, cuMemcpyToD, cuMemcpyToHAsync, cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost,
cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer,
cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D16Async,
cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16,
cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemcpyToA
CUresult cuMemcpyHtoD (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount)
Copies memory from Host to Device.

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

Description

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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits *synchronous* behavior for most use cases.
- 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.

See also:
CUresult cuMemcpyHtoDAsync (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, const void *srcHost, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)

Copies memory from Host to Device.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- 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.

See also:
CUresult cuMemcpyPeer (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUcontext dstContext, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, CUcontext srcContext, size_t ByteCount)

Copies device memory between two contexts.

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

Description
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.
Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:

cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpy3DPeer, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyPeerAsync, cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync, cudaMemcpyPeer

cuMemcpyPeerAsync (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, CUcontext dstContext, CUdeviceptr srcDevice, CUcontext srcContext, size_t ByteCount, CUstream hStream)

Copies device memory between two contexts asynchronously.

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

Description

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.
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.

**Note:**
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits **asynchronous** behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard **default stream** semantics.

**See also:**
- cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyPeer, cuMemcpy3DPeer, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync, cudaMemcpyPeerAsync

**CUL result cuMemFree (CUdeviceptr dptr)**
Frees device memory.

**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

**Description**
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 implicit synchronization when the pointer was allocated with `cuMemAllocAsync` or `cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync`. Callers must ensure that all accesses to the 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.

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

**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

CUresult cuMemFreeHost (void *p)
Frees page-locked host memory.

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

Description

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.
CUresult cuMemGetAddressRange (CUdeviceptr *pbase, size_t *psize, CUdeviceptr dptr)

Get information on memory allocations.

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

Description

Returns the base address in *pbase and size in *psize of the allocation by cuMemAlloc() or
cuMemAllocPitch() that contains the input pointer dptr. Both parameters pbase and psize
are optional. If one of them is NULL, it is ignored.

Note:

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

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
CUresult cuMemGetInfo (size_t *free, size_t *total)

Gets free and total memory.

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

Description

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-tenant 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.

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

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMempy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync,
cuMemcpyAtoA, cuMemcpyAtoD, cuMemcpyAtoH, cuMemcpyAtoHASync, cuMemcpyDtoA,
cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMempyDtoH, cuMempyDtoHASync,
cuMempyHtoA, cuMempyHtoAAsync, cuMempyHtoD, cuMempyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree,
cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer,
CUresult cuMemHostAlloc (void **pp, size_t bytesize, unsigned int Flags)

Allocates page-locked host memory.

Parameters

- **pp**
  - Returned host pointer to page-locked 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

Description

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()`. Allocating excessive amounts of pinned 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.

**Note:**

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

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`
CUDA result cuMemHostGetDevicePointer (CUdeviceptr *pdptr, void *p, unsigned int Flags)
Passes back device pointer of mapped pinned memory.

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

Description

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.

Note:

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpyD2D,
cuMemcpyD2DAsync, cuMemcpyD2DUaligned, cuMemcpyD3D, cuMemcpyD3DAsync,
cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHasync, cuMemcpyDtoA,
cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHasync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoAAsync,
cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoAAsync,
cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc,
cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16,
cuMemsetD32, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice

CUresult cuMemHostGetFlags (unsigned int *pFlags, void *p)

Passes back flags that were used for a pinned allocation.

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

Description

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().

Note:

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

See also:
cuMemAllocHost, cuMemHostAlloc, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice
CUresult cuMemHostRegister (void *p, size_t bytesize, unsigned int Flags)

Registers an existing host memory range for use by CUDA.

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

Description

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 cudaMemcpyHtoD[].

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.

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 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 of the two pointers and not both.

The memory page-locked by this function must be unregistered with cuMemHostUnregister[].

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

See also:
cuMemHostUnregister, cuMemHostGetFlags, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cudaHostRegister
CUresult cuMemHostUnregister (void *p)
Unregisters a memory range that was registered with cuMemHostRegister.

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,

Description

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().

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

See also:
cuMemHostRegister, cudaHostUnregister

CUresult cuMemsetD16 (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned short us, size_t N)
Initializes device memory.

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

Description

Sets the memory range of \( N \) 16-bit values to the specified value \( u_s \). The \( dstDevice \) pointer must be two byte aligned.

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also memset synchronization details.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpyp2D,
cuMemcpyp2DAsync, cuMemcpyp2DUnaligned, cuMemcpyp3D, cuMemcpyp3DAsync,
cuMemcpypAtoA, cuMemcpypAtoD, cuMemcpypAtoH, cuMemcpypAtoHASync, cuMemcpypDtoA,
cuMemcpypDtoD, cuMemcpypDtoDAsync, cuMemcpypDtoH, cuMemcpypDtoHASync,
cuMemcpypHtoA, cuMemcpypHtoASync, cuMemcpypHtoD, cuMemcpypHtoHASync,
cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc,
cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16,
cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8,
cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemset

CUresult cuMemsetD16Async (CUdeviceptr dstDevice,
unsigned short us, size_t N, CUstream hStream)

Sets device memory.

Parameters

dstDevice
- Destination device pointer

us
- Value to set

N
- Number of elements

hStream
- Stream identifier
CUDA SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

Sets the memory range of N 16-bit values to the specified value us. The dstDevice pointer must be two byte aligned.

Note:

‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
‣ See also memset synchronization details.
‣ This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:

CUresult cuMemsetD2D16 (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned short us, size_t Width, size_t Height)

Initializes device memory.

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

**Description**
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().

**Note:**
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also memset synchronization details.

**See also:**
CUresult cuMemsetD2D16Async (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned short us, size_t Width, size_t Height, CUstream hStream)

Sets device memory.

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

Description

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().

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also memset synchronization details.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D
CUresult cuMemsetD2D32 (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned int ui, size_t Width, size_t Height)

Initializes device memory.

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

Description
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().

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also: memset synchronization details.

See also:

CUresult cuMemsetD2D32Async (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned int ui, size_t Width, size_t Height, CUstream hStream)
Sets device memory.

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

Description

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
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()`. 

**Note:**
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also `memset` synchronization details.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

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`

**CUresult cuMemsetD2D8 (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned char uc, size_t Width, size_t Height)**

Initializes device memory.

**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

Description

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().

Note:

‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
‣ See also memset synchronization details.

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync,
cuMemcpyToA, cuMemcpyToAAsync, cuMemcpyToHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA,
cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHA, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync,
cuMemcpyHtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync,
cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo,
cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16,
cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8,
cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async,
cudaMemset2D

CUresult cuMemsetD2D8Async (CUdeviceptr
dstDevice, size_t dstPitch, unsigned char uc, size_t
Width, size_t Height, CUstream hStream)

Sets device memory.

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

Description
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().

Note:
‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
‣ See also memset synchronization details.
‣ This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:
cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy,
cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D,
cuMemcpy2DAasync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAasync,
cuMemcpyAtol, cuMemcpyAtolD, cuMemcpyAtolH, cuMemcpyAtolHasync, cuMemcpyDtoA,
cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoDasync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHasync,
cuMemcpyHtol, cuMemcpyHtolAasync, cuMemcpyHtolD, cuMemcpyHtolDasync,
cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc,
cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D16Async,
cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16,
cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemset2DAsync
CUresult cuMemsetD32 (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned int ui, size_t N)
Initializes device memory.

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

Description
Sets the memory range of \( N \) 32-bit values to the specified value \( ui \). The \( dstDevice \) pointer must be four byte aligned.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also memset synchronization 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, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemcpyHtoHAsync,
cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc,
cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16,
cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8,
cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemset
CUresult cuMemsetD32Async (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned int ui, size_t N, CUstream hStream)

Sets device memory.

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

Description

Sets the memory range of N 32-bit values to the specified value ui. The dstDevice pointer must be four byte aligned.

Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also memset synchronization details.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

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, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync,
cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc,
cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16,
cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8,
cuMemsetD8Async, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cudaMemsetAsync
CUresult cuMemsetD8 (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned char uc, size_t N)

Initializes device memory.

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

Description

Sets the memory range of N 8-bit values to the specified value uc.

Note:

‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
‣ See also memset synchronization 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, cuMemHostAlloc,
cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemsetD2D8, cuMemsetD2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16,
cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8Async,
cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemset
CUresult cuMemsetD8Async (CUdeviceptr dstDevice, unsigned char uc, size_t N, CUstream hStream)

Sets device memory.

**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

**Description**

Sets the memory range of \( N \) 8-bit values to the specified value \( uc \).

**Note:**

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- See also memset synchronization details.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

**See also:**

cuArray3DCreate, cuArray3DGetDescriptor, cuArrayCreate, cuArrayDestroy, cuArrayGetDescriptor, cuMemAlloc, cuMemAllocHost, cuMemAllocPitch, cuMemcpy2D, cuMemcpy2DAsync, cuMemcpy2DUnaligned, cuMemcpy3D, cuMemcpy3DAsync, cuMemcpyAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyDtoD, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoAAsync, cuMemcpyDtoDAsync, cuMemcpyDtoH, cuMemcpyDtoHAsync, cuMemcpyDtoA, cuMemcpyHtoAAsync, cuMemcpyHtoD, cuMemcpyHtoDAsync, cuMemFree, cuMemFreeHost, cuMemGetAddressRange, cuMemGetInfo, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostGetDevicePointer, cuMemset2D8, cuMemset2D8Async, cuMemsetD2D16, cuMemsetD2D16Async, cuMemsetD2D32, cuMemsetD2D32Async, cuMemsetD8, cuMemsetD16, cuMemsetD16Async, cuMemsetD32, cuMemsetD32Async, cudaMemsetAsync
CUresult cuMipmappedArrayCreate(CUmipmappedArray *pHandle, const CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR *pMipmappedArrayDesc, unsigned int numMipmapLevels)

Creates a CUDA mipmapped array.

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

Description

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 \([1, 1 + \text{floor}(\log_2(\text{max(width, height, depth)}))]\).

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:

```c
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
} 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUDA array type</th>
<th>Valid extents that must always be met {(width range in elements), (height range), (depth range)}</th>
<th>Valid extents with CUDA_ARRAY3D_SURFACE_LDST set {(width range in elements), (height range), (depth range)}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1D</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURE1D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH], [0, 0] }</code></td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACE1D_WIDTH], [0, 0] }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_WIDTH], [1,TEXTURE2D_MIPMAPPED_HEIGHT], [0, 0] }</code></td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACE2D_WIDTH], [1,SURFACE2D_HEIGHT], [0, 0] }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURE3D_WIDTH], [1,TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT], [1,TEXTURE3D_DEPTH] } OR </code>{ [1,TEXTURE3D_WIDTH_ALTERNATE], [1,TEXTURE3D_HEIGHT_ALTERNATE], [1,TEXTURE3D_DEPTH_ALTERNATE] }`</td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACE3D_WIDTH], [1,SURFACE3D_HEIGHT], [1,SURFACE3D_DEPTH] }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D Layered</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH], [1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_HEIGHT], [1,TEXTURE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS] }</code></td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_WIDTH], [1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_HEIGHT], [1,SURFACE1D_LAYERED_LAYERS] }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D Layered</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH], [1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT], [1,TEXTURE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS] }</code></td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_WIDTH], [1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_HEIGHT], [1,SURFACE2D_LAYERED_LAYERS] }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubemap</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_WIDTH], [1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_HEIGHT], 6 }</code></td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACECUBEMAP_WIDTH], [1,SURFACECUBEMAP_HEIGHT], 6 }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubemap Layered</td>
<td><code>{ [1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH], [1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_HEIGHT], [1,TEXTURECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS] }</code></td>
<td><code>{ [1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_WIDTH], [1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_HEIGHT], [1,SURFACECUBEMAP_LAYERED_LAYERS] }</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note:
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuMipmappedArrayDestroy, cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel, cuArrayCreate, cudaMallocMipmappedArray

CUresult cuMipmappedArrayDestroy (CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray)
Destroy a CUDA mipmapped array.

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

Description
Destroys the CUDA mipmapped array hMipmappedArray.

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

See also:
cuMipmappedArrayCreate, cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel, cuArrayCreate, cudaFreeMipmappedArray
CUresult cuMipmappedArrayGetLevel (CUarray *pLevelArray, CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray, unsigned int level)

Gets a mipmap level of a CUDA mipmapped array.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuMipmappedArrayCreate, cuMipmappedArrayDestroy, cuArrayCreate, cudaGetMipmappedArrayLevel
CUresult

`cuMipmappedArrayGetMemoryRequirements(CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS *memoryRequirements, CUmipmappedArray mipmap, CUdevice device)`

Returns the memory requirements of a CUDA mipmapped array.

**Parameters**

- **memoryRequirements**
  - Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS

- mipmap
  - CUDA mipmapped array to get the memory requirements of

- device
  - Device to get the memory requirements for

**Returns**

- CUDA_SUCCESS
- CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

**Description**

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`
CUresult cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties(CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES *sparseProperties, CUmipmappedArray mipmap)

Returns the layout properties of a sparse CUDA mipmapped array.

Parameters

sparseProperties
- Pointer to CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES

mipmap
- CUDA mipmapped array to get the sparse properties of

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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

6.12. Virtual Memory Management

This section describes the virtual memory management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuMemAddressFree (CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size)
Free an address range reservation.

Parameters
ptr
- Starting address of the virtual address range to free
size
- 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

Description
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

CUresult cuMemAddressReserve (CUdeviceptr *ptr, size_t size, size_t alignment, CUdeviceptr addr, unsigned long long flags)
Allocate an address range reservation.

Parameters
ptr
- Resulting pointer to start of virtual address range allocated
size
- Size of the reserved virtual address range requested
alignment
- Alignment of the reserved virtual address range requested
addr
- Fixed starting address range requested
flags
- 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

Description
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.

See also:
cuMemAddressFree

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.

Parameters
handle
- Value of handle returned. All operations on this allocation are to be performed using this handle.
size
- Size of the allocation requested
prop
- Properties of the allocation to create.
flags
- 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

Description
This creates a memory allocation on the target device specified through the prop struct. 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. 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).

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

See also:
cuMemRelease, cuMemExportToShareableHandle, cuMemImportFromShareableHandle

CUresult cuMemExportToShareableHandle (void *shareableHandle, CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle, CUmemAllocationHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)
Exports an allocation to a requested shareable handle type.

Parameters
shareableHandle
  - Pointer to the location in which to store the requested handle type
handle
  - CUDA handle for the memory allocation
handleType
  - Type of shareable handle requested [defines type and size of the shareableHandle output parameter]
flags
- 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

Description
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

CUresult cuMemGetAccess (unsigned long long
*flags, const CUmemLocation *location, CUdeviceptr
ptr)
Get the access flags set for the given location and ptr.

Parameters
flags
- Flags set for this location

location
- Location in which to check the flags for

ptr
- 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

**Description**

See also:

cuMemSetAccess

CUresult cuMemGetAllocationGranularity (size_t *granularity, const CUmem AllocationProp *prop, CUmem AllocationGranularity_flags option)
Calculates either the minimal or recommended granularity.

**Parameters**

- **granularity**
  Returned granularity.

- **prop**
  Property for which to determine the granularity for

- **option**
  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

**Description**

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
CUresult cuMemGetAllocationPropertiesFromHandle(
    CUmemAllocationProp *prop,
    CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle)

Retrieve the contents of the property structure defining properties for this handle.

Parameters

prop
- Pointer to a properties structure which will hold the information about this handle

handle
- 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

Description

See also:

cuMemCreate, cuMemImportFromShareableHandle

CUresult cuMemImportFromShareableHandle(
    CUmemGenericAllocationHandle *handle,
    void *osHandle, CUmemAllocationHandleType shHandleType)

Imports an allocation from a requested shareable handle type.

Parameters

handle
- CUDA Memory handle for the memory allocation.

osHandle
- Shareable Handle representing the memory allocation that is to be imported.

shHandleType
- 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

Description
If the current process cannot support the memory described by this shareable handle, this API will error as CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED.

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.

See also:
cuMemExportToShareableHandle, cuMemMap, cuMemRelease

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.

Parameters
ptr
- Address where memory will be mapped.
size
- Size of the memory mapping.
offset
handle from which to start mapping Note: currently must be zero.
- Offset into the memory represented by
handle
- Handle to a shareable memory
flags
- 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

- handle from which to start mapping
- Note: currently must be zero.

Description
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.

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.

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

See also:
cuMemUnmap, cuMemSetAccess, cuMemCreate, cuMemAddressReserve, cuMemImportFromShareableHandle

CUresult cuMemMapArrayAsync (CUarrayMapInfo *mapInfoList, unsigned int count, CUstream hStream)
Maps or unmaps subregions of sparse CUDA arrays and sparse CUDA mipmapped arrays.

Parameters
mapInfoList
- List of CUarrayMapInfo
count
- Count of CUarrayMapInfo in mapInfoList

hStream
- Stream identifier for the stream to use for map or unmap operations

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
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:

```c
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;
    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 `cumlippedArrayGetLevel`, `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 `cumlippedArrayCreate` with the flag `CUDA_ARRAY3D спarse` or `CUDA_ARRAY3D_DEFERRED_MAPPING`.

`CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType` specifies the type of subresource within the resource. `CUarraySparseSubresourceType_enum` is defined as:

```c
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 mipmap levels 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 `cumlippedArrayGetSparseProperties`.
If `CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType` is set to `CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_SUBRESOURCE_TYPE_MIPTAIL` then `CUarrayMapInfo::subresource::miptail` struct must contain valid mip tail offset and size in `CUarrayMapInfo::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 `CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL` set in `CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES::flags` as returned by `cuMipmappedArrayGetSparseProperties`, `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 the `CUarrayMapInfo::subresourceType` and the contents of `CUarrayMapInfo::subresource` will be ignored.

`CUarrayMapInfo::memOperationType` specifies the type of operation. `CUmemOperationType` is defined as:

```c
typedef enum CUmemOperationType_enum {
    CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_MAP = 1,
    CU_MEM_OPERATION_TYPE_UNMAP = 2
} CUmemOperationType;
```

If `CUarrayMapInfo::memOperationType` is set to `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 `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 `CU_memOperationType::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`
CUresult cuMemRelease
(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle handle)
Release a memory handle representing a memory allocation which was previously allocated through cuMemCreate.

Parameters
handle
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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuMemCreate

CUresult cuMemRetainAllocationHandle
(CUmemGenericAllocationHandle *handle, void *addr)
Given an address addr, returns the allocation handle of the backing memory allocation.

Parameters
handle
CUDA Memory handle for the backing memory allocation.
**addr**

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

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

The address `addr`, can be any address in a range previously mapped by cuMemMap, and not necessarily the start address.

**See also:**

cuMemCreate, cuMemRelease, cuMemMap

**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.

**Parameters**

- `ptr` - Starting address for the virtual address range
- `size` - Length of the virtual address range
- `desc` - Array of CUmemAccessDesc that describe how to change the mapping for each location specified
- `count` - Number of CUmemAccessDesc in `desc`

**Returns**

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED

- mapping for each location specified
Description
Give 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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:
cuMemSetAccess, cuMemCreate, :cuMemMap

CUresult cuMemUnmap (CUdeviceptr ptr, size_t size)
Unmap the backing memory of a given address range.

Parameters
ptr
- Starting address for the virtual address range to unmap
size
- 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

Description
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.
Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits synchronous behavior for most use cases.

See also:

`cuMemCreate`, `cuMemAddressReserve`

### 6.13. Stream Ordered Memory Allocator

This section describes the stream ordered memory allocator exposed by the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

**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.

**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`

```c
CUresult cuMemAllocAsync (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize, CUstream hStream)
```

Allocates memory with stream ordered semantics.

**Parameters**

- **dptr**
  - Returned device pointer
- **bytesize**
  - Number of bytes to allocate
hStream

- 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

Description
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.

Note:
- The default memory pool of a device contains device memory from that device.
- 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.
- 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.

See also:

CUresult cuMemAllocFromPoolAsync (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t bytesize, CUMemoryPool pool, CUstream hStream)
Allocates memory from a specified pool with stream ordered semantics.

Parameters
dptr
- Returned device pointer
bytesize
- Number of bytes to allocate
pool
- The pool to allocate from

hStream
- 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

Description
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 allocation operation completes. The allocation comes from the specified memory pool.

Note:
- The specified memory pool may be from a device different than that of the specified hStream.
- 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.

See also:
cuMemAllocAsync, cuMemFreeAsync, cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, cuDeviceGetMemPool,
cuMemPoolCreate, cuMemPoolSetAccess, cuMemPoolSetAttribute

CUresult cuMemFreeAsync (CUdeviceptr dptr, 
CUstream hStream)
Frees memory with stream ordered semantics.

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

**Description**
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.

**CUresult cuMemPoolCreate (CUmemoryPool *pool, const CUmemPoolProps *poolProps)**
Creates a memory pool.

**Returns**
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED

**Description**
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.

By default, the pool’s memory will be accessible from the device it is allocated on.

**Note:**
Specifying CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE creates a memory pool that will not support IPC.

**See also:**

CUresult cuMemPoolDestroy (CUmemoryPool pool)

Destroys the specified memory pool.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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.

Note:
A device’s default memory pool cannot be destroyed.

See also:

CUresult cuMemPoolExportPointer (CUmemPoolPtrExportData *shareData_out, CUdeviceptr ptr)

Export data to share a memory pool allocation between processes.

Parameters
shareData_out
- Returned export data
ptr
- pointer to memory being exported

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY
Description

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

CUresult cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle
(void *handle_out, CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemAllocationHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)

Exports a memory pool to the requested handle type.

Parameters

handle_out
  - Returned OS handle
pool
  - pool to export
handleType
  - the type of handle to create
flags
  - must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY

Description

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.
To create an IPC capable mempool, create a mempool with a CUmemAllocationHandleType other than CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE.

See also:

CUresult cuMemPoolGetAccess (CUmemAccess_flags *flags, CUmemoryPool memPool, CUmemoryLocation *location)
Returns the accessibility of a pool from a device.

Parameters
flags
- the accessibility of the pool from the specified location
memPool
- the pool being queried
location
- the location accessing the pool

Description
Returns the accessibility of the pool’s memory from the specified location.

See also:
cuMemAllocAsync, cuMemFreeAsync, cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, cuDeviceGetMemPool, cuMemPoolCreate

CUresult cuMemPoolGetAttribute (CUMemoryPool pool, CUMemPool_attribute attr, void *value)
Gets attributes of a memory pool.

Parameters
pool
- The memory pool to get attributes of
attr
- The attribute to get
value
- Retrieved value

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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.

See also:
cuMemAllocAsync, cuMemFreeAsync, cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, cuDeviceGetMemPool, cuMemPoolCreate
CUresult cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle(CUmemoryPool *pool_out, void *handle, CUmemAllocationHandleType handleType, unsigned long long flags)
imports a memory pool from a shared handle.

Parameters

- **pool_out**
  - Returned memory pool

- **handle**
  - OS handle of the pool to open

- **handleType**
  - The type of handle being imported

- **flags**
  - must be 0

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY

Description

Specific allocations can be imported from the imported pool with 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.

See also:

- cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle
- cuMemPoolExportPointer
- cuMemPoolImportPointer
CUresult cuMemPoolImportPointer (CUdeviceptr *ptr_out, CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemPoolPtrExportData *shareData)

Import a memory pool allocation from another process.

**Parameters**

- **ptr_out**
  - pointer to imported memory
- **pool**
  - pool from which to import
- **shareData**
  - data specifying the memory to import

**Returns**

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY

**Description**

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.

**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.

**See also:**

cuMemPoolExportToShareableHandle, cuMemPoolImportFromShareableHandle, cuMemPoolExportPointer
CUresult cuMemPoolSetAccess (CUmemoryPool pool, const CUmemAccessDesc *map, size_t count)
Controls visibility of pools between devices.

Parameters

pool
  - The pool being modified
map
  - Array of access descriptors. Each descriptor instructs the access to enable for a single gpu.
count
  - Number of descriptors in the map array.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

See also:
cuMemAllocAsync, cuMemFreeAsync, cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, cuDeviceGetMemPool, cuMemPoolCreate

CUresult cuMemPoolSetAttribute (CUmemoryPool pool, CUmemPool_attribute attr, void *value)
Sets attributes of a memory pool.

Parameters

pool
  - The memory pool to modify
attr
  - The attribute to modify
value
  - Pointer to the value to assign

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE
Description

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:


**CUresult cuMemPoolTrimTo (CUmemoryPool pool, size_t minBytesToKeep)**

Tries to release memory back to the OS.

**Parameters**

- **pool**
  - The memory pool to trim
**minBytesToKeep**
- 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

**Description**
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.

**Note:**
- Allocations that have not been freed count as outstanding.
- Allocations that have been asynchronously freed but whose completion has not been observed on the host (eg. by a synchronize) can count as outstanding.

**See also:**
cuMemAllocAsync, cuMemFreeAsync, cuDeviceGetDefaultMemPool, cuDeviceGetMemPool, cuMemPoolCreate

### 6.14. Unified Addressing

This section describes the unified addressing functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

**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).

**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
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.

Automatic Mapping of Host Allocated Host Memory

All host memory allocated in all contexts using `cuMemHostAlloc[]` 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.

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.

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.

**CUresult cuMemAdvise (CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count, CUmem_advise advice, CUdevice device)**

Advise about the usage of a given memory range.

**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
- `device`
  - Device to apply the advice for

**Returns**

`CUDA_SUCCESS`, `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE`, `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE`

**Description**

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 any processor writes to this region, all copies of the corresponding page will be invalidated except for the one where the write occurred. The `device` 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 \texttt{CU

\texttt{ATTRIBUTE\_CONCURRENT\_MANAGED\_ACCESS}}. Also, if a context is created on a device that does not have the device attribute \texttt{CU

\texttt{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 \texttt{CU

\texttt{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 \texttt{CU

\texttt{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.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{CU_MEM\_ADVISE\_UNSET\_READ\_MOSTLY}: Undoes the effect of \texttt{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.

\item \texttt{CU_MEM\_ADVISE\_SET\_PREFERRED\_LOCATION}: This advice sets the preferred location for the data to be the memory belonging to device. Passing in \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_CPU} for \texttt{device} sets the preferred location as host memory. If device is a GPU, then it must have a non-zero value for the device attribute \texttt{CU

\texttt{ATTRIBUTE\_CONCURRENT\_MANAGED\_ACCESS}}. 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 accessing it. It is important to note that setting the preferred location does not prevent data prefetching done using \texttt{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 \texttt{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 device will not result in a read-only copy being created on that device as outlined in description for the advice \texttt{CU\_MEM\_ADVISE\_SET\_READ\_MOSTLY}. If the memory region refers to valid system-allocated pageable memory, then device must have a non-zero value for the device attribute \texttt{CU

\texttt{DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_PAGEABLE\_MEMORY\_ACCESS}}. Additionally, if device has a non-zero value for the device attribute

\end{itemize}
CU DEVICE ATTRIBUTE PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS_USES_HOST_PAGE_TABLES, then this call has no effect. Note however that this behavior may change in the future.

- **CU_MEM_ADVISE_UNSET_PREFERRED_LOCATION**: Undoes the effect of **CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION** and changes the preferred location to none.

- **CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_ACCESSED_BY**: This advice implies that the data will be accessed by device. Passing in **CU_DEVICE_CPU** for device will set the advice for the CPU. If device 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 **device**, 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, then **device** must have a non-zero value for the device attribute **CU DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS**. Additionally, if **device** 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 device 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, then **device** must have a non-zero value for the device attribute **CU DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_PAGEABLE_MEMORY_ACCESS**. Additionally, if **device** 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.
Note:

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits **asynchronous** behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard **default stream** semantics.

See also:

`cuMemcpy`, `cuMemcpyPeer`, `cuMemcpyAsync`, `cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync`, `cuMemPrefetchAsync`, `cudaMemAdvise`

**CUresult cuMemPrefetchAsync (CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count, CUdevice dstDevice, CUstream hStream)**

Prefetches memory to the specified destination device.

**Parameters**

- **devPtr**
  - Pointer to be prefetched
- **count**
  - Size in bytes
- **dstDevice**
  - Destination device to prefetch to
- **hStream**
  - Stream to enqueue prefetch operation

**Returns**

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE

**Description**

Prefetches memory to the specified destination device. `devPtr` is the base device pointer of the memory to be prefetched and `dstDevice` is the destination device. `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` or declared via __managed__ variables.

Passing in CU_DEVICE_CPU for `dstDevice` will prefetch the data to host memory. If `dstDevice` is a GPU, then the device attribute `CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS` must be non-zero. Additionally, `hStream` must be associated with a device that has a non-zero value for the device attribute `CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CONCURRENT_MANAGED_ACCESS`. 
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 dstDevice. 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 dstDevice.
- If CU_MEM_ADVISE_SET_PREFERRED_LOCATION was called on any subset of this memory range, then the pages will be migrated to dstDevice even if dstDevice 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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits asynchronous behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.

See also:
- cuMemcpy, cuMemcpyPeer, cuMemcpyAsync, cuMemcpy3DPeerAsync, cuMemAdvise, cudaMemPrefetchAsync
CUresult cuMemRangeGetAttribute (void *data, size_t dataSize, CUmem_range_attribute attribute, CUdeviceptr devPtr, size_t count)

Query an attribute of a given memory range.

Parameters

data
- A pointer to a memory location where the result of each attribute query will be written to.

dataSize
- An 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

Description

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_ACCESSSED_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.

---

**Note:**

- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- This function exhibits **asynchronous** behavior for most use cases.
- This function uses standard **default stream** semantics.

**See also:**

*cuMemRangeGetAttributes, cuMemPrefetchAsync, cuMemAdvise, cudaMemRangeGetAttribute*
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.

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]
umAttributes
- 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

Description
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
CUresult cuPointerGetAttribute (void *data, CUpointer_attribute attribute, CUdeviceptr ptr)

Returns information about a pointer.

**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

**Description**

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 \( \text{ptr} \) addresses device memory then \(*\text{data}*\) is set to \text{CU_MEMORYTYPE_DEVICE}. The particular \text{CUdevice} on which the memory resides is the \text{CUdevice} of the \text{CUcontext} returned by the \text{CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_CONTEXT} attribute of \( \text{ptr} \).

If \( \text{ptr} \) addresses host memory then \(*\text{data}*\) is set to \text{CU_MEMORYTYPE_HOST}.

If \( \text{ptr} \) was not allocated by, mapped by, or registered with a \text{CUcontext} which uses unified virtual addressing then \text{CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE} is returned.

If the current \text{CUcontext} does not support unified virtual addressing then \text{CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT} is returned.

- \text{CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_DEVICE_POINTER}:
  Returns in \(*\text{data}*\) the device pointer value through which \( \text{ptr} \) may be accessed by kernels running in the current \text{CUcontext}. The type of \text{data} must be \text{CUdeviceptr *}.

  If there exists no device pointer value through which kernels running in the current \text{CUcontext} may access \( \text{ptr} \) then \text{CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE} is returned.

  If there is no current \text{CUcontext} then \text{CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT} is returned.

  Except in the exceptional disjoint addressing cases discussed below, the value returned in \(*\text{data}*\) will equal the input value \( \text{ptr} \).

- \text{CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_HOST_POINTER}:
  Returns in \(*\text{data}*\) the host pointer value through which \( \text{ptr} \) may be accessed by the host program. The type of \text{data} must be void **. If there exists no host pointer value through which the host program may directly access \( \text{ptr} \) then \text{CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE} is returned.

  Except in the exceptional disjoint addressing cases discussed below, the value returned in \(*\text{data}*\) will equal the input value \( \text{ptr} \).

- \text{CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS}:
  Returns in \(*\text{data}*\) two tokens for use with the \text{nv-p2p.h} Linux kernel interface. \text{data} must be a struct of type \text{CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS}.

  \( \text{ptr} \) must be a pointer to memory obtained from \text{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 \text{CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS} for the region of memory that \( \text{ptr} \) points to.

- \text{CU_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_SYNC_MEMOPS}:
  A boolean attribute which when set, ensures that synchronous memory operations initiated on the region of memory that \( \text{ptr} \) 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.

- \text{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 cudalpcGetMemHandle.

- **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_MEMPOOL_HANDLE:**
  Returns in *data the handle to the mempool that the allocation was obtained from.
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.

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

**See also:**
`cuPointerSetAttribute`, `cuMemAlloc`, `cuMemFree`, `cuMemAllocHost`, `cuMemFreeHost`, `cuMemHostAlloc`, `cuMemHostRegister`, `cuMemHostUnregister`, `cudaPointerGetAttributes`

```c
CUresult cuPointerGetAttributes (unsigned int numAttributes, CUpointer_attribute *attributes, void **data, CUdeviceptr ptr)
```

Returns information about a pointer.

**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

Description
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_MEMPOOL_HANDLE

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.

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

See also:
cuPointerGetAttribute, cuPointerSetAttribute, cudaPointerGetAttributes
CUresult cuPointerSetAttribute (const void *value, CUpointer_attribute attribute, CUdeviceptr ptr)
Set attributes on a previously allocated memory region.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuPointerGetAttribute, cuPointerGetAttributes, cuMemAlloc, cuMemFree, cuMemAllocHost,
cuMemFreeHost, cuMemHostAlloc, cuMemHostRegister, cuMemHostUnregister
6.15. Stream Management

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

CUresult cuStreamAddCallback (CUstream hStream, CUstreamCallback callback, void *userData, unsigned int flags)

Add a callback to a compute stream.

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

Description

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.

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.

**Note:**

- This function uses standard **default stream** semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**

- `cuStreamCreate`, `cuStreamQuery`, `cuStreamSynchronize`, `cuStreamWaitEvent`,
- `cuStreamDestroy`, `cuMemAllocManaged`, `cuStreamAttachMemAsync`,
- `cuStreamLaunchHostFunc`, `cudaStreamAddCallback`
CUresult cuStreamAttachMemAsync (CUstream hStream, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t length, unsigned int flags)

Attach memory to a stream asynchronously.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, cuStreamQuery, cuStreamSynchronize, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuStreamDestroy, cuMemAllocManaged, cudaStreamAttachMemAsync
CUresult cuStreamBeginCapture (CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureMode mode)

Begins graph capture on a stream.

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

Description

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.

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.

See also:

cuStreamCreate, cuStreamIsCapturing, cuStreamEndCapture, cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode
CUDA Driver API

CUresult cuStreamCopyAttributes (CUstream dst, CUstream src)
Copies attributes from source stream to destination stream.

Parameters

dst
  Destination stream

src
  Source stream For list of attributes see CUstreamAttrID

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
Copies attributes from source stream src to destination stream dst. Both streams must have the same context.

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

See also:
CUaccessPolicyWindow

CUDA Driver API

CUresult cuStreamCreate (CUstream *phStream, unsigned int Flags)
Create a stream.

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
Description

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.

**Note:**

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

See also:


```c
CUresult cuStreamCreateWithPriority (CUstream *phStream, unsigned int flags, int priority)
```

Create a stream with the given priority.

**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**

Description

Creates a stream with the specified priority and returns a handle in \( phStream \). This API alters the scheduler priority of work in the stream. Work in a higher priority stream may preempt work already executing in a low priority stream.

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.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- Stream priorities are supported only on GPUs with compute capability 3.5 or higher.
- 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.

See also:

CUresult cuStreamDestroy (CUstream hStream)

Destroys a stream.

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

Description

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`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuStreamCreate`, `cuStreamWaitEvent`, `cuStreamQuery`, `cuStreamSynchronize`, `cuStreamAddCallback`, `cudaStreamDestroy`

**CUresult cuStreamEndCapture (CUstream hStream, CUgraph *phGraph)**

Ends capture on a stream, returning the captured graph.

**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`

**Description**

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`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**
CUresult cuStreamGetAttribute (CUstream hStream, CUstreamAttrID attr, CUstreamAttrValue *value_out)

Queries stream attribute.

Parameters

hStream
attr
value_out

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description

Queries attribute attr from hStream and stores it in corresponding member of value_out.

Note:

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

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

CUresult cuStreamGetCaptureInfo (CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureStatus *captureStatus_out, cuuint64_t *id_out)

Query capture status of a stream.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_STREAM_CAPTURE_IMPLICIT

Description

Note there is a later version of this API, cuStreamGetCaptureInfo_v2. It will supplant this version in 12.0, which is retained for minor version compatibility.

Query the capture status of a stream and get an id for the capture sequence, which is unique over the lifetime of the process.
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`.

A valid id is returned only if both of the following are true:

- the call returns `CUDA_SUCCESS`
- `captureStatus` is set to `CU_STREAM_CAPTURE_STATUS_ACTIVE`

**Note:**

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

See also:

`cuStreamGetCaptureInfo_v2`, `cuStreamBeginCapture`, `cuStreamIsCapturing`

**CUresult cuStreamGetCaptureInfo_v2**

**(CUstream hStream, CUstreamCaptureStatus *captureStatus_out, cuuint64_t *id_out, CUgraph *graph_out, const CUgraphNode **dependencies_out, size_t *numDependencies_out)**

Query a stream’s capture state (11.3+).

**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 end of capture. 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.

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

Description
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

This version of cuStreamGetCaptureInfo is introduced in CUDA 11.3 and will supplant the previous version in 12.0. Developers requiring compatibility across minor versions to CUDA 11.0 [driver version 445] should use cuStreamGetCaptureInfo or include a fallback path.

Note:
▶ Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
▶ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuStreamGetCaptureInfo, cuStreamBeginCapture, cuStreamIsCapturing, cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies
CUresult cuStreamGetCtx (CUstream hStream, CUcontext *pctx)

Query the context associated with a stream.

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.

Description

Returns the CUDA context that the stream is associated with.

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, cuStreamCreateWithPriority, cuStreamGetPriority, cuStreamGetFlags,
cuStreamWaitEvent, cuStreamQuery, cuStreamSynchronize, cuStreamAddCallback,
cudaStreamCreate, cudaStreamCreateWithFlags
CUresult cuStreamGetFlags (CUstream hStream, unsigned int *flags)
Query the flags of a given stream.

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

Description

Query the flags of a stream created using cuStreamCreate or cuStreamCreateWithPriority and return the flags in flags.

Note:

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

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, cuStreamCreate, cuStreamGetPriority, cudaStreamGetFlags

CUresult cuStreamGetPriority (CUstream hStream, int *priority)
Query the priority of a given stream.

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

Description

Query the priority of a stream created using cuStreamCreate or cuStreamCreateWithPriority
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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuStreamDestroy, cuStreamCreate, cuStreamCreateWithPriority,
cuCtxGetStreamPriorityRange, cuStreamGetFlags, cudaStreamGetPriority

CUresult cuStreamIsCapturing (CUstream hStream,
CUstreamCaptureStatus *captureStatus)

Returns a stream’s capture status.

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

Description

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].

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

See also:
cuStreamCreate, cuStreamBeginCapture, cuStreamEndCapture

CUresult cuStreamQuery (CUstream hStream)
Determine status of a compute stream.

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

Description
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[].

Note:
This function uses standard default stream semantics.

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

See also:
cuStreamCreate, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuStreamDestroy, cuStreamSynchronize, 
cuStreamAddCallback, cudaStreamQuery

CUresult cuStreamSetAttribute (CUstream hStream, 
CUstreamAttrID attr, const CUstreamAttrValue *value)
Sets stream attribute.

Parameters
hStream
attr
value

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
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.

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

See also:
CUaccessPolicyWindow

CUresult cuStreamSynchronize (CUstream hStream)
Wait until a stream’s tasks are completed.

Parameters
hStream
- Stream to wait for
Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
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.

Note:
‣ This function uses standard default stream semantics.
‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuStreamCreate, cuStreamDestroy, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuStreamQuery, cuStreamAddCallback, cudaStreamSynchronize

CUresult cuStreamUpdateCaptureDependencies
(CUstream hStream, CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies, unsigned int flags)
Update the set of dependencies in a capturing stream (11.3+).

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_ILLEGAL_STATE

Description
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.

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.

This API is new in CUDA 11.3. Developers requiring compatibility across minor versions to CUDA 11.0 should not use this API or provide a fallback.

See also:
cuStreamBeginCapture, cuStreamGetCaptureInfo, cuStreamGetCaptureInfo_v2

CUresult cuStreamWaitEvent (CUstream hStream, CUevent hEvent, unsigned int Flags)

Make a compute stream wait on an event.

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.

Description

Makes all future work submitted to hStreams 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.

Note:

- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:

`cuStreamCreate`, `cuEventRecord`, `cuStreamQuery`, `cuStreamSynchronize`, `cuStreamAddCallback`, `cuStreamDestroy`, `cudaStreamWaitEvent`

**CUresult cuThreadExchangeStreamCaptureMode (CUstreamCaptureMode *mode)**

Swaps the stream capture interaction mode for a thread.

**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`

**Description**

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:

```c
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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuStreamBeginCapture`

### 6.16. Event Management

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

**CUresult cuEventCreate (CUevent *phEvent, unsigned int Flags)**

Creates an event.

**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`

**Description**

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 culpcGetEventHandle(). CU_EVENT_INTERPROCESS must be specified along with CU_EVENT_DISABLE_TIMING.

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

See also:
cuEventRecord, cuEventQuery, cuEventSynchronize, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, cudaEventCreate, cudaEventCreateWithFlags

CUresult cuEventDestroy (CUevent hEvent)
Destroys an event.

Parameters
hEvent
- Event to destroy

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
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.
Note:

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

See also:

cuEventCreate, cuEventRecord, cuEventQuery, cuEventSynchronize, cuEventElapsedTime, cudaEventDestroy

CUresult cuEventElapsedTime (float *pMilliseconds, CUevent hStart, CUevent hEnd)

Computes the elapsed time between two events.

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

Description

Computes the elapsed time between two events (in milliseconds with a resolution of around 0.5 microseconds).

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`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuEventCreate`, `cuEventRecord`, `cuEventQuery`, `cuEventSynchronize`, `cuEventDestroy`, `cudaEventElapsedTime`

**CUresult cuEventQuery (CUevent hEvent)**

Queries an event’s status.

**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`

**Description**

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()`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuEventCreate`, `cuEventRecord`, `cuEventSynchronize`, `cuEventDestroy`, `cuEventElapsedTime`, `cudaEventQuery`
CUresult cuEventRecord (CUevent hEvent, CUstream hStream)

Records an event.

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

Description

Captures in hEvent the contents of hStream at the time of this call. hEvent and hStream
must be from the same context. 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.

**Note:**

- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuEventCreate, cuEventQuery, cuEventSynchronize, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuEventDestroy,
cuEventElapsedTime, cudaEventRecord, cuEventRecordWithFlags
CUresult cuEventRecordWithFlags (CUevent hEvent, CUstream hStream, unsigned int flags)
Records an event.

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

Description

Captures in hEvent the contents of hStream at the time of this call. hEvent and hStream must be from the same context. 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.

Note:

- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuEventCreate, cuEventQuery, cuEventSynchronize, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, cuEventRecord, cudaEventRecord

CUresult cuEventSynchronize (CUevent hEvent)
Waits for an event to complete.

Parameters

hEvent
- Event to wait for

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuEventCreate, cuEventRecord, cuEventQuery, cuEventDestroy, cuEventElapsedTime, cudaEventSynchronize

6.17. External Resource Interoperability
This section describes the external resource interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuDestroyExternalMemory (CUexternalMemory extMem)
Destroys an external memory object.

Parameters
extMem
- External memory object to be destroyed

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuImportExternalMemory, cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer,
cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray

CUresult cuDestroyExternalSemaphore (CUexternalSemaphore extSem)
Destroys an external semaphore.

Parameters
extSem
- External semaphore to be destroyed

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE
**Description**

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.

---

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuImportExternalSemaphore`, `cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync`, `cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync`  

**CUresult cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer**  
(CUdeviceptr *devPtr, CUexternalMemory extMem,  
const CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC *bufferDesc)

Maps a buffer onto an imported memory object.

**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_INVALID_HANDLE`  

**Description**

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:

```c
typedef struct CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_st {
    unsigned long long offset;
    unsigned long long size;
} 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`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuImportExternalMemory`, `cuDestroyExternalMemory`, `cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray`

**CUresult cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray**

```c
CUresult cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray(CUmipmappedArray *mipmap,
                                                  CUexternalMemory extMem, const
                                                  CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC
                                                  *mipmapDesc)
```

Maps a CUDA mipmapped array onto an external memory object.

**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

Description
Maps a CUDA mipmapmed array onto an external object and returns a handle to it in mipmap.

The properties of the CUDA mipmapmed array being mapped must be described in mipmapDesc. The structure CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC is defined as follows:

```c
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 mipmapmed 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.

The returned CUDA mipmapmed array must be freed using cuMipmappedArrayDestroy.

Note:
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
- On Tegra devices, this API will always attempt to do a compressed mapping when the extMem is imported from a handle of type CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD.

See also:
cuImportExternalMemory, cuDestroyExternalMemory, cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer
CUDAresult cuImportExternalMemory
(CUexternalMemory *extMem_out, const
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC
*memHandleDesc)

Imports an external memory object.

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

Description

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:

```c
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:

```c
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_NVSCI_BUFFER = 8
} CUexternalMemoryHandleType;
```
If \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::type} is \texttt{CU\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_TYPE\_OPAQUE\_FD}, then \texttt{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 \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::type} is \texttt{CU\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_TYPE\_OPAQUE\_WIN32}, then exactly one of \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::handle} and \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::name} must not be NULL. If \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::type} is \texttt{CU\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_TYPE\_OPAQUE\_WIN32\_KMT}, then \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::handle} must be non-NULL and \texttt{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 \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::type} is \texttt{CU\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_TYPE\_D3D12\_HEAP}, then exactly one of \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::handle} and \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::name} must not be NULL. If \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::handle} is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that is returned by \texttt{ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle} when referring to a \texttt{ID3D12Heap} object. This handle holds a reference to the underlying object. If \texttt{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 \texttt{ID3D12Heap} object.

If \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::type} is \texttt{CU\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_TYPE\_D3D12\_RESOURCE}, then exactly one of \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::handle} and \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::name} must not be NULL. If \texttt{CUDA\_EXTERNAL\_MEMORY\_HANDLE\_DESC::handle::win32::handle} is not NULL, then it must represent a valid shared NT handle that is returned by \texttt{ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle} when referring to a \texttt{ID3D12Resource} object. This handle holds a reference to the underlying object. If \texttt{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
IDXGIFactory1::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_KMT, 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_NVSCIIBUF, 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_NVSCIIBUF_MEMSYNC and
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_SKIP_NVSCIIBUF_MEMSYNC for memory
synchronization.

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_RESOURCE_KMT

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

See also:

`cuDestroyExternalMemory`, `cuExternalMemoryGetMappedBuffer`, `cuExternalMemoryGetMappedMipmappedArray`

**CUresult cuImportExternalSemaphore**

(CUexternalSemaphore *extSem_out, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC *semHandleDesc)

Imports an external semaphore.

**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`

**Description**

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:

```c
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_NVSCI_SYNC = 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_FD, 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_WIN32, 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_WIN32_KMT, 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_FENCE, 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
If CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::type is 
CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE, 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_NVSCISYNC, 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_KEYED_MUTEX_KMT, 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_SEMAPHORE_FD, then 
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC::handle::fd must be a valid file descriptor 
referring to 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_SEMAPHORE_WIN32, then 
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.
Note:
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuDestroyExternalSemaphore, cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync, cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync

CUresult cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync (const CUexternalSemaphore *extSemArray, const CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS *paramsArray, unsigned int numExtSems, CUstream stream)
Signals a set of external semaphore objects.

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

Description
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_WIN32,
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_FENCE,
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.

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.

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

See also:
cuImportExternalSemaphore, cuDestroyExternalSemaphore,
cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync
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.

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

Description

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_WIN32,
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_FENCE,
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::nvSciSync::fence 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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

cuImportExternalSemaphore, cuDestroyExternalSemaphore,
cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync
6.18.  Stream Memory Operations

This section describes the stream memory operations of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

There are two versions of these APIs, a legacy version and a newer V2 version.

V1:

The V1 API is disabled by default. Users are required to explicitly enable it, e.g. on Linux by passing the kernel module parameter shown below: modprobe nvidia NVreg_EnableStreamMemOPs=1 There is currently no way to enable these operations on other operating systems.

Users can programmatically query whether the device supports these operations with cuDeviceGetAttribute() and CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_MEM_OPS.

Support for the CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR flag can be queried with CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR.

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 CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES.

V2:

The V2 APIs are available by default on all platforms.

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_V2.

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 CUDEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_FLUSH_REMOTE_WRITES.

V1 & V2:
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 
\texttt{cuMemHostGetDevicePointer[\].}

None of the operations accepts pointers to managed memory buffers \texttt{[cuMemAllocManaged]}.\n
\begin{note}
\textbf{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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide\texttt{[https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html]}.
\end{note}

\begin{verbatim}
CUresult cuStreamBatchMemOp (CUstream stream, unsigned int count, CUstreamBatchMemOpParams *paramArray, unsigned int flags)
Batch operations to synchronize the stream via memory operations.

Parameters
\textbf{stream}
  The stream to enqueue the operations in.
\textbf{count}
  The number of operations in the array. Must be less than 256.
\textbf{paramArray}
  The types and parameters of the individual operations.
\textbf{flags}
  Reserved for future expansion; must be 0.

Returns
\texttt{CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED}

Description
This is a batch version of \texttt{cuStreamWaitValue32[\]} and \texttt{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 \texttt{CUstreamBatchMemOpType} for the full set of supported operations, and \texttt{cuStreamWaitValue32[\]}, \texttt{cuStreamWaitValue64[\]}, \texttt{cuStreamWriteValue32[\]}, and \texttt{cuStreamWriteValue64[\]} for details of specific operations.
\end{verbatim}
Basic support for this can be queried with `cuDeviceGetAttribute()` and `CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_MEM_OPS`. See related APIs for details on querying support for specific operations.

**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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide[https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html](https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html).

**Note:**

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

See also:

`cuStreamWaitValue32`, `cuStreamWaitValue64`, `cuStreamWriteValue32`, `cuStreamWriteValue64`, `cuMemHostRegister`

**CUresult cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2**

`(CUstream stream, unsigned int count, CUstreamBatchMemOpParams *paramArray, unsigned int flags)`

Batch operations to synchronize the stream via memory operations.

**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`
Description

This is a batch version of \texttt{cuStreamWaitValue32\_v2()} and \texttt{cuStreamWriteValue32\_v2()}. 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 \texttt{CUstreamBatchMemOpType} for the full set of supported operations, and \texttt{cuStreamWaitValue32\_v2()}, \texttt{cuStreamWaitValue64\_v2()}, \texttt{cuStreamWriteValue32\_v2()}, and \texttt{cuStreamWriteValue64\_v2()} for details of specific operations.

See related APIs for details on querying support for specific operations.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide[https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html].
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Note:}

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
\end{quote}

See also:

\texttt{cuStreamWaitValue32\_v2, cuStreamWaitValue64\_v2, cuStreamWriteValue32\_v2, cuStreamWriteValue64\_v2, cuMemHostRegister}

\textbf{CResult cuStreamWaitValue32 (CUstream stream, CUDeviceptr addr, cuuint32\_t value, unsigned int flags)}

Wait on a memory location.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textbf{stream}

The stream to synchronize on the memory location.

\textbf{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

Description

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 this can be queried with `cuDeviceGetAttribute()` and `CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_MEM_OPS`.

Support for `CU_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR` can be queried with `cuDeviceGetAttribute()` and `CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_WAIT_VALUE_NOR`.

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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide(https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html).

Note:

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

See also:

cuStreamWaitValue64, cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWriteValue64, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuMemHostRegister, cuStreamWaitEvent
CUresult cuStreamWaitValue32_v2 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)
Wait on a memory location.

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

Description
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.

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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide[https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html].
CUresult cuStreamWaitValue64 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)

Wait on a memory location.

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

Description

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.
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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide.[https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html](https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html).

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

See also:
cuStreamWaitValue32, cuStreamWriteValue32, cuStreamWriteValue64, cuStreamBatchMemOp, cuMemHostRegister, cuStreamWaitEvent

CUresult cuStreamWaitValue64_v2 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)
Wait on a memory location.

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

Description

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 \((\text{int64_t})*\text{addr} - \text{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_V2`.

**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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide(https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html).

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

See also:
- `cuStreamWaitValue32_v2`, `cuStreamWriteValue32_v2`, `cuStreamWriteValue64_v2`, `cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2`, `cuMemHostRegister`, `cuStreamWaitEvent`

```c
CUresult cuStreamWriteValue32 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)
```
Write a value to memory.

**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`
Description

Write a value to memory. Unless the `CU_STREAM_WRITE_VALUE_NO_MEMORY_BARRIER` flag is passed, the write is preceded by a system-wide memory fence, equivalent to a `__threadfence_system()` but scoped to the stream rather than a CUDA thread.

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 this can be queried with `cuDeviceGetAttribute()` and `CU_DEVICE_ATTRIBUTE_CAN_USE_STREAM_MEM_OPS`.

Note:

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

See also:

`cuStreamWriteValue64`, `cuStreamWaitValue32`, `cuStreamWaitValue64`, `cuStreamBatchMemOp`, `cuMemHostRegister`, `cuEventRecord`

**CUresult cuStreamWriteValue32_v2 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint32_t value, unsigned int flags)**

Write a value to memory.

**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`
Description

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).

Note:

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

See also:

cuStreamWriteValue64_v2, cuStreamWaitValue32_v2, cuStreamWaitValue64_v2, cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2, cuMemHostRegister, cuEventRecord

CUresult cuStreamWriteValue64 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)

Write a value to memory.

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

Description

Write a value to memory. Unless the CU_STREAM_WRITE_VALUE_NO_MEMORY_BARRIER flag is passed, the write is preceded by a system-wide memory fence, equivalent to a __threadfence_system[] but scoped to the stream rather than a CUDA thread.
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`.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

`cuStreamWriteValue32`, `cuStreamWaitValue32`, `cuStreamWaitValue64`, `cuStreamBatchMemOp`, `cuMemHostRegister`, `cuEventRecord`

**CUresult cuStreamWriteValue64_v2 (CUstream stream, CUdeviceptr addr, cuuint64_t value, unsigned int flags)**

Write a value to memory.

**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`

**Description**

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_V2`. 
Note:
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuStreamWriteValue32_v2, cuStreamWaitValue32_v2, cuStreamWaitValue64_v2, cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2, cuMemHostRegister, cuEventRecord

6.19. Execution Control

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

CUresult cuFuncGetAttribute (int *pi, CUfunction_attribute attrib, CUfunction hfunc)

Returns information about a function.

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

Description

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.

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

See also:
cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxSetCacheConfig, cuFuncSetCacheConfig, cuLaunchKernel, cudaFuncGetAttributes, cudaFuncSetAttribute
**CUresult cuFuncGetModule (CUmodule *hmod, CUfunction hfunc)**

Returns a module handle.

**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

**Description**

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.

**CUresult cuFuncSetAttribute (CUfunction hfunc, CUfunction_attribute attrib, int value)**

Sets information about a function.

**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

Description

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.

**Note:**

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

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxSetCacheConfig, cuFuncSetCacheConfig, cuLaunchKernel, cudaFuncGetAttributes, cudaFuncSetAttribute
CUresult cuFuncSetCacheConfig (CUfunction hfunc, CUfunc_cache config)

Sets the preferred cache configuration for a device function.

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

Description

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

Note:

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

See also:
**CUresult cuFuncSetSharedMemConfig (CUfunction hfunc, CUsharedconfig config)**

Sets the shared memory configuration for a device function.

**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

**Description**

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

See also:

`cuCtxGetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxSetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxGetSharedMemConfig`,
`cuCtxSetSharedMemConfig`, `cuFuncGetAttribute`, `cuLaunchKernel`,
`cudaFuncSetSharedMemConfig`

**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 where thread blocks can cooperate and synchronize as they execute.

**Parameters**

- **f** - Kernel 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

Description
Invokes the kernel $f$ 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:
This function uses standard default stream semantics.

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

See also:

cuCtxGetCacheConfig, cuCtxSetCacheConfig, cuFuncSetCacheConfig, cuFuncGetAttribute, cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice, cudaLaunchCooperativeKernel

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.

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

Description

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:

```c
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.
- 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`.

**Note:**
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**
- `cuCtxGetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxSetCacheConfig`, `cuFuncSetCacheConfig`, `cuFuncGetAttribute`, `cuLaunchCooperativeKernel`, `cudaLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice`

**CUresult cuLaunchHostFunc (CUstream hStream, CUhostFn fn, void *userData)**

Enqueues a host function call in a stream.

**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`

**Description**

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.

**Note:**
- This function uses standard [default stream] semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**

`cuStreamCreate`, `cuStreamQuery`, `cuStreamSynchronize`, `cuStreamWaitEvent`,
`cuStreamDestroy`, `cuMemAllocManaged`, `cuStreamAttachMemAsync`, `cuStreamAddCallback`
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.

Parameters

f
- Kernel 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
Description

Invokes the kernel 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:

```c
    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 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:**
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
- `cuCtxGetCacheConfig`, `cuCtxSetCacheConfig`, `cuFuncSetCacheConfig`, `cuFuncGetAttribute`, `cudaLaunchKernel`

### 6.20. Execution Control [DEPRECATED]

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

**CUresult cuFuncSetBlockShape (CUfunction hfunc, int x, int y, int z)**

Sets the block-dimensions for the function.

**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

Description
Deprecated
Specifies the x, y, and z dimensions of the thread blocks that are created when the kernel given by hfunc is launched.

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

See also:

CUresult cuFuncSetSharedSize (CUfunction hfunc, unsigned int bytes)
Sets the dynamic shared-memory size for the function.

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

Description
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.
CUresult cuLaunch (CUfunction f)
Launches a CUDA function.

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

Description
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.

Note:
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuFuncSetBlockShape, cuFuncSetSharedSize, cuFuncGetAttribute, cuParamSetSize, cuParamSetf, cuParamSeti, cuParamSetv, cuLaunchGrid, cuLaunchGridAsync, cuLaunchKernel

CUresult cuLaunchGrid (CUfunction f, int grid_width, int grid_height)
Launches a CUDA function.

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

Description
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(), cuParamSetf(), cuParamSeti(), 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.

Note:
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
CUresult cuLaunchGridAsync (CUfunction f, int grid_width, int grid_height, CUstream hStream)
Launches a CUDA function.

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

Description
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.
CUresult cuParamSetf (CUfunction hfunc, int offset, float value)

Adds a floating-point parameter to the function’s argument list.

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

Description

**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.

Note:

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
CUresult cuParamSeti (CUfunction hfunc, int offset, unsigned int value)

Adds an integer parameter to the function’s argument list.

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

Description

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.

**Note:**

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

See also:

cuFuncSetBlockShape, cuFuncSetSharedSize, cuFuncGetAttribute, cuParamSetSize,
cuParamSeti, cuParamSetv, cuLaunch, cuLaunchGrid, cuLaunchGridAsync, cuLaunchKernel
CUresult cuParamSetSize (CUfunction hfunc, unsigned int numbytes)
Sets the parameter size for the function.

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

Description
Deprecated
Sets through numbytes the total size in bytes needed by the function parameters of the
kernel corresponding to hfunc.

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

See also:
cuParamSetBlockShape, cuFuncSetSharedSize, cuFuncGetAttribute, cuParamSetf,
cuParamSeti, cuParamSetv, cuLaunch, cuLaunchGrid, cuLaunchGridAsync, cuLaunchKernel

CUresult cuParamSetTexRef (CUfunction hfunc, int texunit, CUtexref hTexRef)
Adds a texture-reference to the function’s argument list.

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

Description

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.

CUresult cuParamSetv (CUfunction hfunc, int offset, void *ptr, unsigned int numbytes)

Adds arbitrary data to the function’s argument list.

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

Description

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.
6.21. Graph Management

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

`CUresult cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute (CUdevice device, CUgraphMem_attribute attr, void *value)`

Query asynchronous allocation attributes related to graphs.

**Parameters**

- **device**: Specifies the scope of the query
- **attr**: attribute to get
- **value**: retrieved value

**Returns**

`CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE`

**Description**

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

CUresult cuDeviceGraphMemTrim (CUdevice device)
Free unused memory that was cached on the specified device for use with graphs back to the OS.

Parameters
device
  - The device for which cached memory should be freed.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_DEVICE

Description
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

CUresult cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute (CUdevice device, CUgraphMem_attribute attr, void *value)
Set asynchronous allocation attributes related to graphs.

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
Description
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

`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.

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`
Description

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.

These nodes may not be used in loops or conditionals.

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. For more information, see the Stream Memory Operations section in the programming guide[https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/index.html].

Note:

‣ Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2, cuStreamWaitValue32_v2, cuStreamWriteValue32_v2, cuStreamWaitValue64_v2, cuStreamWriteValue64_v2, cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams, cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode.
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.

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.

Description
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 hGraph contains allocation or free nodes, this call will return an error.

The node executes an embedded child graph. The child graph is cloned in this call.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
CUresult cuGraphAddDependencies (CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *from, const CUgraphNode *to, size_t numDependencies)

Adds dependency edges to a graph.

Parameters

**hGraph**
- Graph to which dependencies are added

**from**
- Array of nodes that provide the dependencies

**to**
- Array of dependent nodes

**numDependencies**
- Number of dependencies to be added

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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.

**Note:**

- Graph objects are not thread-safe. [More here](#).
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphRemoveDependencies, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes
CUresult cuGraphAddEmptyNode (CUgraphNode *phGraphNode, CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t numDependencies)

Creates an empty node and adds it to a graph.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddHostNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode
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.

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

Description

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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddEventWaitNode, cuEventRecordWithFlags, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode.

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.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddEventRecordNode, cuEventRecordWithFlags, cuStreamWaitEvent, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode.

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.

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

Description
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.

**Note:**
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.]
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**
- `cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeGetParams`
- `cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams`
- `cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams`
- `cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode`
- `cuImportExternalSemaphore`
- `cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync`
- `cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync`
- `cuGraphCreate`
- `cuGraphDestroyNode`
- `cuGraphAddEventRecordNode`
- `cuGraphAddEventWaitNode`
- `cuGraphAddChildGraphNode`
- `cuGraphAddEmptyNode`
- `cuGraphAddKernelNode`
- `cuGraphAddMemcpyNode`
- `cuGraphAddMemsetNode`

```c
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.

**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

Description
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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeGetParams, cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode, cuImportExternalSemaphore, cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync, cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddEventRecordNode, cuGraphAddEventWaitNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode,
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.

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

Description

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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuLaunchHostFunc, cuGraphHostNodeGetParams, cuGraphHostNodeSetParams, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode

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.

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

Description

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:

```c
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;
} CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS;
```
When the graph is launched, the node will invoke kernel `func` on a \( \text{gridDimX} \times \text{gridDimY} \times \text{gridDimZ} \) grid of blocks. Each block contains \( \text{blockDimX} \times \text{blockDimY} \times \text{blockDimZ} \) 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).

The `kernelParams` or `extra` array, as well as the argument values it points to, are copied during this call.

**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.
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.

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

Description

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 cannot be used in a child node.
- Only one instantiation of the graph may exist at any point in time.
- The graph cannot be cloned.

**Note:**

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also: `cuGraphAddMemFreeNode`, `cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams`, `cuDeviceGraphMemTrim`, `cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute`, `cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute`, `cuMemAllocAsync`, `cuMemFreeAsync`, `cuGraphCreate`, `cuGraphDestroyNode`, `cuGraphAddChildGraphNode`. 
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.

**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

**Description**

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.

**Note:**
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**
- cuMemcpy3D, cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams, cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams,
- cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode,
- cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddHostNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode

**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.

**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

**Description**

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 cannot be used in a child node.
- Only one instantiation of the graph may exist at any point in time.
- The graph cannot be cloned.

**Note:**

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**

`cuGraphAddMemAllocNode`, `cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams`, `cuDeviceGraphMemTrim`, `cuDeviceGetGraphMemAttribute`, `cuDeviceSetGraphMemAttribute`, `cuMemAllocAsync`, `cuMemFreeAsync`, `cuGraphCreate`, `cuGraphDestroyNode`, `cuGraphAddChildGraphNode`, `cuGraphAddEmptyNode`, `cuGraphAddEventRecordNode`, `cuGraphAddEventWaitNode`, `cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode`, `cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode`, `cuGraphAddKernelNode`, `cuGraphAddMemcpyNode`, `cuGraphAddMemsetNode`
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.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuMemsetD2D32, cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams, cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphDestroyNode, cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddHostNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode

CUresult cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams (CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams_out)
Returns a batch mem op node’s parameters.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2, cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode, cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams
CUresult cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeSetParams
(CUgraphNode hNode, const
CUDA_BATCH_MEM_OP_NODE_PARAMS
*nodeParams)

Sets a batch mem op node’s parameters.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuStreamBatchMemOp_v2, cuGraphAddBatchMemOpNode,
cuGraphBatchMemOpNodeGetParams
CUresult cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph(CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraph *phGraph)
Gets a handle to the embedded graph of a child graph node.

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.

Description

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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphNodeFindInClone

CUresult cuGraphClone (CUgraph *phGraphClone, CUgraph originalGraph)
Clones a graph.

Parameters

phGraphClone
- Returns newly created cloned graph
originalGraph
- Graph to clone

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY

Description
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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphCreate, cuGraphNodeFindInClone

CUresult cuGraphCreate (CUgraph *phGraph, unsigned int flags)
Creates a graph.

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

Description
Creates an empty graph, which is returned via phGraph.
Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddHostNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode, cuGraphInstantiate, cuGraphDestroy, cuGraphGetNodes, cuGraphGetRootNodes, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphClone

CUresult cuGraphDebugDotPrint (CUgraph hGraph, const char *path, unsigned int flags)
Write a DOT file describing graph structure.

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

Description
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.
CUresult cuGraphDestroy (CUgraph hGraph)
Destroys a graph.

Parameters
hGraph
- Graph to destroy

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
Destroys the graph specified by hGraph, as well as all of its nodes.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphCreate

CUresult cuGraphDestroyNode (CUgraphNode hNode)
Remove a node from the graph.

Parameters
hNode
- Node to remove

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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.
Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphAddChildGraphNode, cuGraphAddEmptyNode, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphAddHostNode, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphAddMemsetNode

cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent

CUresult cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent(CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent *event_out)

Returns the event associated with an event record node.

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

Description

Returns the event of event record node hNode in event_out.
CUresult cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent (CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)
Sets an event record node’s event.

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

Description

Sets the event of event record node hNode to event.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphAddEventRecordNode, cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent, cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent, cuEventRecordWithFlags, cuStreamWaitEvent

CUresult cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent (CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent *event_out)
Returns the event associated with an event wait node.

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

Description
Returns the event of event wait node hNode in event_out.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddEventWaitNode, cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent, cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent, cuEventRecordWithFlags, cuStreamWaitEvent

CUresult cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent
(CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)
Sets an event wait node’s event.

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

Description
Sets the event of event wait node hNode to event.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
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.

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.

Description

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.
CUresult cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraph childGraph)
Updates node parameters in the child graph node in the given graphExec.

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.

Description

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.
CUresult cuGraphExecDestroy (CUgraphExec hGraphExec)

Destroys an executable graph.

Parameters

hGraphExec
- Executable graph to destroy

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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.

Note:

Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

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

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, cuGraphUpload, cuGraphLaunch
CUresult cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent
(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, 
CUevent event)

Sets the event for an event record node in the given graphExec.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphAddEventRecordNode, cuGraphEventRecordNodeGetEvent,
cuGraphEventWaitNodeSetEvent, cuEventRecordWithFlags, cuStreamWaitEvent,
cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent,
cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecUpdate,
cuGraphInstantiate
CUresult cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent (CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, CUevent event)

Sets the event for an event wait node in the given graphExec.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

➤ Graph objects are not thread safe. [More here.]

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

See also:

cuGraphAddEventWaitNode, cuGraphEventWaitNodeGetEvent,
cuGraphEventRecordNodeSetEvent, cuEventRecordWithFlags, cuStreamWaitEvent,
cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent,
cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecUpdate,
cuGraphInstantiate
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.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode, cuImportExternalSemaphore,
cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync, cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync,
cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams.
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.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:

`cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode`, `cuImportExternalSemaphore`,
`cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync`, `cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync`,
`cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams`, `cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams`,
`cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams`, `cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams`,
`cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams`, `cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent`,
`cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent`,
`cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams`, `cuGraphExecUpdate`,
`cuGraphInstantiate`

**CUresult cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams**

*(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)*

Sets the parameters for a host node in the given graphExec.

**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`,

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

**See also:**
cuGraphAddHostNode, cuGraphHostNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

CUresult cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)

Sets the parameters for a kernel node in the given graphExec.

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.

Description

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

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.

Note:
Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.]

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

See also:
cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent,
cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams,
cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecUpdate,
cuGraphInstantiate

CUresult cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams(CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *copyParams, CUcontext ctx)

Sets the parameters for a memcpy node in the given graphExec.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemsetNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

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.

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.
Description

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.

The destination memory in memsetParams must be allocated from the same contexts as the original destination memory. Both the instantiation-time memory operand and the memory operand in memsetParams 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 operand’s mappings changed or either the original or new memory operand are multidimensional.

Note:

‣ Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
‣ Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphAddMemsetNode, cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecKernelNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecMemcpyNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecHostNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecChildGraphNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecEventRecordNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecEventWaitNodeSetEvent, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate

CUresult cuGraphExecUpdate (CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *hErrorNode_out, CUgraphExecUpdateResult *updateResult_out)

Check whether an executable graph can be updated with a graph and perform the update if possible.

Parameters

**hGraphExec**
The instantiated graph to be updated
**hGraph**
The graph containing the updated parameters

**hErrorNode_out**
The node which caused the permissibility check to forbid the update, if any

**updateResult_out**
Whether the graph update was permitted. If was forbidden, the reason why

**Returns**
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_FAILURE.

**Description**
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 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.

- **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.
  - Only 1D memsets can be changed.

- **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.

Note: The API may add further restrictions in future releases. The return code should always be checked.
cuGraphExecUpdate sets updateResult_out 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 hErrorNode_out is NULL.
- A node is deleted in hGraph but not its pair from hGraphExec, in which case hErrorNode_out is NULL.
- A node is deleted in hGraphExec but not its pair from hGraph, in which case hErrorNode_out is the pairless node from hGraph.
- The dependent nodes of a pair differ, in which case hErrorNode_out is the node from hGraph.

cuGraphExecUpdate sets updateResult_out 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 updateResult_out isn't set in one of the situations described above, the update check passes and cuGraphExecUpdate updates hGraphExec to match the contents of hGraph. If an error happens during the update, updateResult_out will be set to CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_ERROR; otherwise, updateResult_out is set to CU_GRAPH_EXEC_UPDATE_SUCCESS.

cuGraphExecUpdate returns CUDA_SUCCESS when the update 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.

CUresult
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeGetParams
(CUgraphNode hNode,
CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS
*params_out)

Returns an external semaphore signal node’s parameters.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuLaunchKernel, cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode,
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams,
cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode, cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync,
cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync

CUresult
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams
(CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Sets an external semaphore signal node’s parameters.

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

Description
Sets the parameters of an external semaphore signal node hNode to nodeParams.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresSignalNode,
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresSignalNodeSetParams,
cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode, cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync,
cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync
CUresult

cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeGetParams

(CUgraphNode hNode,
CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS
*params_out)

Returns an external semaphore wait node’s parameters.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuLaunchKernel, cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode,
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams,
cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode, cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync,
cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync
CUresult

cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams(
    CUgraphNode hNode, const std::vector<
        CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS>::
        iterator nodeParams)

Sets an external semaphore wait node’s parameters.

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

Description

Sets the parameters of an external semaphore wait node hNode to nodeParams.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode,
cuGraphExternalSemaphoresWaitNodeSetParams,
cuGraphAddExternalSemaphoresWaitNode, cuSignalExternalSemaphoresAsync,
cuWaitExternalSemaphoresAsync
CUresult cuGraphGetEdges (CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *from, CUgraphNode *to, size_t *numEdges)

Returns a graph’s dependency edges.

Parameters

hGraph
  - Graph to get the edges from
from
  - Location to return edge endpoints
to
  - Location to return edge endpoints
numEdges
  - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

Returns a list of hGraph’s dependency edges. Edges are returned via corresponding indices in from and to; that is, the node in to[i] has a dependency on the node in from[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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, cuGraphGetRootNodes, cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphRemoveDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes
CUresult cuGraphGetNodes (CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *nodes, size_t *numNodes)

Returns a graph’s nodes.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

- cuGraphCreate, cuGraphGetRootNodes, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphNodeGetType, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

CUresult cuGraphGetRootNodes (CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *rootNodes, size_t *numRootNodes)

Returns a graph’s root nodes.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphCreate, cuGraphGetNodes, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphNodeGetType, cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes

CUresult cuGraphHostNodeGetParams
(CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Returns a host node's parameters.

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
Description

Returns the parameters of host node `hNode` in `nodeParams`.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

`cuLaunchHostFunc`, `cuGraphAddHostNode`, `cuGraphHostNodeSetParams`

```c
CUresult cuGraphHostNodeSetParams
    (CUgraphNode hNode, const
     CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
```

Sets a host node’s parameters.

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`

Description

Sets the parameters of host node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

`cuLaunchHostFunc`, `cuGraphAddHostNode`, `cuGraphHostNodeGetParams`
CUresult cuGraphInstantiate (CUgraphExec *phGraphExec, CUgraph hGraph, CUgraphNode *phErrorNode, char *logBuffer, size_t bufferSize)

Creates an executable graph from a graph.

Parameters

- **phGraphExec**
  - Returns instantiated graph
- **hGraph**
  - Graph to instantiate
- **phErrorNode**
  - In case of an instantiation error, this may be modified to indicate a node contributing to the error
- **logBuffer**
  - A character buffer to store diagnostic messages
- **bufferSize**
  - Size of the log buffer in bytes

Returns

- CUDA_SUCCESS
- CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED
- CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED
- CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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.

If there are any errors, diagnostic information may be returned in errorNode and logBuffer. This is the primary way to inspect instantiation errors. The output will be null terminated unless the diagnostics overflow the buffer. In this case, they will be truncated, and the last byte can be inspected to determine if truncation occurred.

**Note:**

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphInstantiateWithFlags, cuGraphCreate, cuGraphUpload, cuGraphLaunch, cuGraphExecDestroy

CUresult cuGraphInstantiateWithFlags (CUgraphExec *phGraphExec, CUgraph hGraph, unsigned long long flags)
Creates an executable graph from a graph.

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

Description

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_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.
Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

- `cuGraphInstantiate`, `cuGraphCreate`, `cuGraphUpload`, `cuGraphLaunch`, `cuGraphExecDestroy`

CUresult cuGraphKernelNodeCopyAttributes (CUgraphNode dst, CUgraphNode src)

Copies attributes from source node to destination node.

**Parameters**

- **dst**
  - Destination node

- **src**
  - Source node For list of attributes see [CUkernelNodeAttrID](#)

**Returns**

- `CUDA_SUCCESS`, `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE`

**Description**

Copies attributes from source node `src` to destination node `dst`. Both node must have the same context.

Note:

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

See also:

- `CUaccessPolicyWindow`
CUresult cuGraphKernelNodeGetAttribute
(CUgraphNode hNode, CUkernelNodeAttrID attr,
CUkernelNodeAttrValue *value_out)
Queries node attribute.

Parameters

- **hNode**
- **attr**
- **value_out**

Returns

- **CUDA_SUCCESS**
- **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE**
- **CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE**

Description

Queries attribute **attr** from node **hNode** and stores it in corresponding member of **value_out**.

Note:

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

See also:

CUaccessPolicyWindow

CUresult cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams
(CUgraphNode hNode,
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)
Returns a kernel node’s parameters.

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

Description
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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuLaunchKernel, cuGraphAddKernelNode, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams

CUresult cuGraphKernelNodeSetAttribute(CUgraphNode hNode, CUkernelNodeAttrID attr, const CUkernelNodeAttrValue *value)
Sets node attribute.

Parameters
- hNode
- attr
- value

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE

Description
Sets attribute attr on node hNode from corresponding attribute of value.
CUresult cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams (CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)

Sets a kernel node’s parameters.

**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

**Description**

Sets the parameters of kernel node `hNode` to `nodeParams`.

**Note:**

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)

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

**See also:**

[cuLaunchKernel](#), [cuGraphAddKernelNode](#), [cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams](#)
CUresult cuGraphLaunch (CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUstream hStream)

Launches an executable graph in a stream.

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

Description

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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. [More here.](#)
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphInstantiate, cuGraphUpload, cuGraphExecDestroy
CUresult cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams (CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS *params_out)

Returns a memory alloc node’s parameters.

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

Description

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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphAddMemAllocNode, cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams

CUresult cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams (CUgraphNode hNode, CUDA_MEMCPY3D *nodeParams)

Returns a memcpy node’s parameters.

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

Description
Returns the parameters of memcpy node hNode in nodeParams.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuMemcpy3D, cuGraphAddMemcpyNode, cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams

CUresult cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams
(CUgraphNode hNode, const CUDA_MEMCPY3D *nodeParams)
Sets a memcpy node’s parameters.

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.

Description
Sets the parameters of memcpy node hNode to nodeParams.

Note:
CUresult cuGraphMemFreeNodeGetParams (CUgraphNode hNode, CUdeviceptr *dptr_out)

Returns a memory free node’s parameters.

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

Description

Returns the address of a memory free node hNode in dptr_out.

See also:

cuGraphAddMemFreeNode, cuGraphMemAllocNodeGetParams

Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
CUresult cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams
    (CUgraphNode hNode,
    CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)

Returns a memset node’s parameters.

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

Description

Returns the parameters of memset node hNode in nodeParams.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuParamsetD2D32, cuGraphAddMemsetNode, cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams

CUresult cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams
    (CUgraphNode hNode, const
    CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS *nodeParams)

Sets a memset node’s parameters.

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

Description

Sets the parameters of memset node hNode to nodeParams.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuMemsetD2D32, cuGraphAddMemsetNode, cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams

CUresult cuGraphNodeFindInClone (CUgraphNode *phNode, CUgraphNode hOriginalNode, CUgraph hClonedGraph)

Finds a cloned version of a node.

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.

Description

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.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphClone

CUresult cuGraphNodeGetDependencies (CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNode *dependencies, size_t *numDependencies)
Returns a node’s dependencies.

Parameters

hNode
- Node to query

dependencies
- Pointer to return the dependencies

numDependencies
- See description

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes, cuGraphGetNodes, cuGraphGetRootNodes, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphRemoveDependencies

CUresult cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes(CUgraphNode hNode, CUgraphNode *dependentNodes, size_t *numDependentNodes)

Returns a node’s dependent nodes.

Parameters

- **hNode**
  - Node to query
- **dependentNodes**
  - Pointer to return the dependent nodes
- **numDependentNodes**
  - See description

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphNodeGetDependencies, cuGraphGetNodes, cuGraphGetRootNodes, cuGraphGetEdges, cuGraphAddDependencies, cuGraphRemoveDependencies
CUresult cuGraphNodeGetEnabled (CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUgraphNode hNode, unsigned int *isEnabled)

Query whether a node in the given graphExec is enabled.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

Currently only kernel, memset and memcpy nodes are supported.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphNodeSetEnabled, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphNodeInstantiate, cuGraphLaunch
CUresult cuGraphNodeGetType (CUGraphNode hNode, CUGraphNodeType *type)

Returns a node’s type.

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

Description

Returns the node type of hNode in type.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphGetNodes, cuGraphGetRootNodes, cuGraphChildGraphNodeGetGraph,
cuGraphKernelNodeGetParams, cuGraphKernelNodeSetParams,
cuGraphHostNodeGetParams, cuGraphHostNodeSetParams,
cuGraphMemcpyNodeGetParams, cuGraphMemcpyNodeSetParams,
cuGraphMemsetNodeGetParams, cuGraphMemsetNodeSetParams

CUresult cuGraphNodeSetEnabled (CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUGraphNode hNode, unsigned int isEnabled)

Enables or disables the specified node in the given graphExec.

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.

Description
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.

Note:
Currently only kernel, memset and memcpy nodes are supported.

Note:
- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
cuGraphNodeGetEnabled, cuGraphExecUpdate, cuGraphInstantiate cuGraphLaunch

CUresult cuGraphReleaseUserObject (CUgraph graph, CUuserObject object, unsigned int count)
Release a user object reference from a graph.

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

Description
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

CUresult cuGraphRemoveDependencies (CUgraph hGraph, const CUgraphNode *from, const CUgraphNode *to, size_t numDependacies)
Removes dependency edges from a graph.

Parameters
hGraph
  - Graph from which to remove dependencies

from
  - Array of nodes that provide the dependencies
to
  - Array of dependent nodes
numDependacies
  - Number of dependencies to be removed

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE
Description

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 a non-existing dependency will return an error.

Dependencies cannot be removed from graphs which contain allocation or free nodes. Any attempt to do so will return an error.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

- `cuGraphAddDependencies`, `cuGraphGetEdges`, `cuGraphNodeGetDependencies`, `cuGraphNodeGetDependentNodes`

**CUresult cuGraphRetainUserObject (CUgraph graph, CUuserObject object, unsigned int count, unsigned int flags)**

Retain a reference to a user object from a graph.

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`
Description

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

CUresult cuGraphUpload (CUgraphExec hGraphExec, CUstream hStream)

Uploads an executable graph in a stream.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- Graph objects are not threadsafe. More here.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

cuGraphInstantiate, cuGraphLaunch, cuGraphExecDestroy
CUresult cuUserObjectCreate (CUuserObject *object_out, void *ptr, CUhostFn destroy, unsigned int initialRefcount, unsigned int flags)

Create a user object.

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

Description

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
CUresult cuUserObjectRelease (CUuserObject object, unsigned int count)
Release a reference to a user object.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuUserObjectRetain (CUuserObject object, unsigned int count)
Retain a reference to a user object.

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

Description
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

6.22. Occupancy

This section describes the occupancy calculation functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

CUresult
cuOccupancyAvailableDynamicSMemPerBlock (size_t *dynamicSmemSize, CUfunction func, int numBlocks, int blockSize)

Returns dynamic shared memory available per block when launching numBlocks blocks on SM.

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

Description
Returns in *dynamicSmemSize the maximum size of dynamic shared memory to allow
numBlocks blocks per SM.

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

See also:

CUresult
cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor (int *numBlocks, CUfunction func, int blockSize, size_t
dynamicSMemSize)
Returns occupancy of a function.

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
Description

Returns in `numBlocks` the number of the maximum active blocks per streaming multiprocessor.

Note:

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

See also:

cudaOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessor

CUresult

cuOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags

(int *numBlocks, CUfunction func, int blockSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, unsigned int flags)

Returns occupancy of a function.

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

Description

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

See also:
`cudaOccupancyMaxActiveBlocksPerMultiprocessorWithFlags`

```c
CUresult cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize (int *minGridSize, int *blockSize, CUfunction func, CUoccupancyB2DSize blockSizeToDynamicSMemSize, size_t dynamicSMemSize, int blockSizeLimit)
```

Suggest a launch configuration with reasonable occupancy.

**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

Description

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:

```
    size_t blockToSmem(int blockSize);
```

Note:

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

See also:

cudaOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize
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.

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 \( \text{func} \) uses based on the block size

dynamicSMemSize
- Dynamic shared memory usage intended, in bytes

blockSizeLimit
- The maximum block size \( \text{func} \) 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

Description

An extended version of \( \text{cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize} \). In addition to arguments passed to \( \text{cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize} \), \( \text{cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSizeWithFlags} \) also takes a Flags parameter.

The Flags parameter controls how special cases are handled. The valid flags are:

- \( \text{CU_OCCUPANCY_DEFAULT} \), which maintains the default behavior as
  \( \text{cuOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSize} \);
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: Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also: cudaOccupancyMaxPotentialBlockSizeWithFlags

6.23. Texture Reference Management [DEPRECATED]

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

CUresult cuTexRefCreate (CUtexref *pTexRef)

Creates a texture reference.

Parameters
pTexRef
- Returned texture reference

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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`

**CUresult cuTexRefDestroy (CUtexref hTexRef)**

Destroys a texture reference.

**Parameters**

- **hTexRef**
  - Texture reference to destroy

**Returns**

`CUDA_SUCCESS`, `CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED`, `CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED`, `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT`, `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE`

**Description**

Deprecated

Destroys the texture reference specified by **hTexRef**.

See also:

`cuTexRefCreate`

**CUresult cuTexRefGetAddress (CUdeviceptr *pdptr, CUtexref hTexRef)**

Gets the address associated with a texture reference.

**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`

**Description**

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:**

cudaRefSetAddress, cudaRefSetAddress2D, cudaRefSetAddressMode, cudaRefSetArray, cudaRefSetFilterMode, cudaRefSetFlags, cudaRefSetFormat, cudaRefGetAddressMode, cudaRefGetArray, cudaRefGetFilterMode, cudaRefGetFlags, cudaRefGetFormat

### CUresult cuTexRefGetAddressMode
(CUaddress_mode *pam, CUtexref hTexRef, int dim)

Gets the addressing mode used by a texture reference.

**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

**Description**

**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:**

cudaRefSetAddress, cudaRefSetAddress2D, cudaRefSetAddressMode, cudaRefSetArray, cudaRefSetFilterMode, cudaRefSetFlags, cudaRefSetFormat, cudaRefGetAddressMode, cudaRefGetArray, cudaRefGetFilterMode, cudaRefGetFlags, cudaRefGetFormat
CUresult cuTexRefGetArray (CUarray *phArray, CUtексref hTexRef)

Gets the array bound to a texture reference.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuTexRefGetBorderColor (float *pBorderColor, CUtексref hTexRef)

Gets the border color used by a texture reference.

Parameters

**pBorderColor**
- Returned Type and Value of RGBA color

**hTexRef**
- Texture reference

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE
Description

Deprecated


See also:

`cuTexRefSetAddressMode`, `cuTexRefSetAddressMode`, `cuTexRefSetBorderColor`

**CUresult cuTexRefGetFilterMode (CUfilter_mode *pfm, CUtexref hTexRef)**

Gets the filter-mode used by a texture reference.

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`

Description

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`
**CUresult cuTexRefGetFlags (unsigned int *pFlags, CUsTexref hTexRef)**

Gets the flags used by a texture reference.

**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

**Description**

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

**CUresult cuTexRefGetFormat (CUarray_format *pFormat, int *pNumChannels, CUsTexref hTexRef)**

Gets the format used by a texture reference.

**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
Description

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

CUresult cuTexRefGetMaxAnisotropy (int *pmaxAniso, CUtexref hTexRef)

Gets the maximum anisotropy for a texture reference.

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

Description

Deprecated

Returns the maximum anisotropy in pmaxAniso that’s used when reading memory through the texture reference hTexRef.

See also:

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, cuTexRefSetAddressMode, cuTexRefSetArray, cuTexRefSetFilterMode, cuTexRefSetFlags, cuTexRefSetFormat, cuTexRefGetAddress, cuTexRefGetAddressMode, cuTexRefGetArray, cuTexRefGetFilterMode, cuTexRefGetFlags, cuTexRefGetFormat
CUresult cuTexRefGetMipmapFilterMode (CUfilter_mode *pfm, CUtexref hTexRef)

Gets the mipmap filtering mode for a texture reference.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelBias (float *pbias, CUtexref hTexRef)

Gets the mipmap level bias for a texture reference.

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
Description

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

CUresult cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelClamp(float *pminMipmapLevelClamp, float *pmaxMipmapLevelClamp, CUtexref hTexRef)

Gets the min/max mipmap level clamps for a texture reference.

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

Description

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
CUresult cuTexRefGetMipmappedArray
(CUmipmappedArray *phMipmappedArray, CUtexref hTexRef)

Gets the mipmapped array bound to a texture reference.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuTexRefSetAddress (size_t *ByteOffset, CUtexref hTexRef, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t bytes)

Binds an address as a texture reference.

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

**Description**

**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`, `cuTexRefGetArray`, `cuTexRefGetFilterMode`, `cuTexRefGetFlags`, `cuTexRefGetFormat`, `cudaBindTexture`

### CUnion cuTexRefSetAddress2D(CUtexref hTexRef, const CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR *desc, CUdeviceptr dptr, size_t Pitch)

Binds an address as a 2D texture reference.

**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

Description
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, cudaBindTexture2D
CUresult cuTexRefSetAddressMode (CUtexref hTexRef, int dim, CUaddress_mode am)

Sets the addressing mode for a texture reference.

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

Description

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, cudaBindTexture, cudaBindTexture2D, cudaBindTextureToArray,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray
CUresult cuTexRefSetArray (CUtexref hTexRef, CUarray hArray, unsigned int Flags)

Binds an array as a texture reference.

**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

**Description**

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, cudaBindTextureToArray

CUresult cuTexRefSetBorderColor (CUtexref hTexRef, float *pBorderColor)

Sets the border color for a texture reference.

**Parameters**

- **hTexRef**
  - Texture reference
- **pBorderColor**
  - RGBA color

**See also:**

cuTexRefSetAddress, cuTexRefSetAddress2D, cuTexRefSetAddressMode, cuTexRefSetFilterMode, cuTexRefSetFlags, cuTexRefSetFormat, cuTexRefGetAddress, cuTexRefGetAddressMode, cuTexRefGetArray, cuTexRefGetFilterMode, cuTexRefGetFlags, cuTexRefGetFormat, cudaBindTextureToArray
Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
Deprecated

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,
cudaBindTexture, cudaBindTexture2D, cudaBindTextureToArray,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray

CUresult cuTexRefSetFilterMode (CUtexref hTexRef, CUfilter_mode fm)
Sets the filtering mode for a texture reference.

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

Description
Deprecated
Specifies the filtering mode fm to be used when reading memory through the texture reference hTexRef. CUfilter_mode_enum is defined as:

```c
typedef enum CUfilter_mode_enum {
```

CUFilterModeEnum {...}
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,
cudaBindTextureToArray

CUresult cuTexRefSetFlags (CUtexref hTexRef, unsigned int Flags)
Sets the flags for a texture reference.

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

Description
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, cudaBindTexture, cudaBindTexture2D, cudaBindTextureToArray,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray

CUresult cuTexRefSetFormat (CUtexref hTexRef, CUarray_format fmt, int NumPackedComponents)
Sets the format for a texture reference.

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

Description

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, cudaBindTexture, cudaBindTexture2D, cudaBindTextureToArray,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray
CUresult cuTexRefSetMaxAnisotropy (CUtexref hTexRef, unsigned int maxAniso)

Sets the maximum anisotropy for a texture reference.

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

Description

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,
cudaBindTextureToArray, cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray

CUresult cuTexRefSetMipmapFilterMode (CUtexref hTexRef, CUfilter_mode fm)

Sets the mipmap filtering mode for a texture reference.

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

Description
Deprecated
Specifies the mipmap filtering mode \(f_m\) to be used when reading memory through the texture reference \(hTexRef\). \texttt{CUfilter\_mode\_enum} is defined as:

```c
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,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray

\textbf{CUresult cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelBias (CUtexref hTexRef, float bias)}

Sets the mipmap level bias for a texture reference.

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

Description
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,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray

CUresult cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelClamp (CUtexref hTexRef, float minMipmapLevelClamp, float maxMipmapLevelClamp)
Sets the mipmap min/max mipmap level clamps for a texture reference.

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

Description
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,
cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray
CUresult cuTexRefSetMipmappedArray (CUtexref hTexRef, CUmipmappedArray hMipmappedArray, unsigned int Flags)
Binds a mipmapped array to a texture reference.

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

Description

**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, cudaBindTextureToMipmappedArray


This section describes the surface reference management functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuSurfRefGetArray (CUarray *phArray, CUsurfref hSurfRef)

Passes back the CUDA array bound to a surface reference.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuSurfRefSetArray (CUsurfref hSurfRef, CUarray hArray, unsigned int Flags)

Sets the CUDA array for a surface reference.

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
Description

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, cudaBindSurfaceToArray

6.25. 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.

CUresult cuTexObjectCreate (CUtexObject *pTexObject, const CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc, const CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC *pTexDesc, const CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC *pResViewDesc)

Creates a texture object.

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
Description

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.

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:

```c
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;
} CUDARESOURCEDESC;
```

where:

- **CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC::resType** specifies the type of resource to texture from. CUresourceType is defined as:

  ```c
  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;
  ```

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 \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::resType} is set to \texttt{CU\_RESOURCE\_TYPE\_MIPMAPPED\_ARRAY}, \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::mipmap::hMipmappedArray} must be set to a valid CUDA mipmapped array handle.

If \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::resType} is set to \texttt{CU\_RESOURCE\_TYPE\_LINEAR}, \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::linear::devPtr} must be set to a valid device pointer, that is aligned to \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_TEXTURE\_ALIGNMENT}. \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::linear::format} and \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::linear::numChannels} describe the format of each component and the number of components per array element. \texttt{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 \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAXIMUM\_TEXTURE1D\_LINEAR\_WIDTH}. The number of elements is computed as \(\lfloor \text{sizeInBytes} / (\text{sizeof(format)} \times \text{numChannels}) \rfloor\).

If \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::resType} is set to \texttt{CU\_RESOURCE\_TYPE\_PITCH2D}, \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::pitch2D::devPtr} must be set to a valid device pointer, that is aligned to \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_TEXTURE\_ALIGNMENT}. \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::pitch2D::format} and \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::pitch2D::numChannels} describe the format of each component and the number of components per array element. \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::pitch2D::width} and \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::pitch2D::height} specify the width and height of the array in elements, and cannot exceed \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAXIMUM\_TEXTURE2D\_LINEAR\_WIDTH} and \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAXIMUM\_TEXTURE2D\_LINEAR\_HEIGHT} respectively. \texttt{CUDA\_RESOURCE\_DESC::res::pitch2D::pitchInBytes} specifies the pitch between two rows in bytes and has to be aligned to \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_TEXTURE\_PITCH\_ALIGNMENT}. Pitch cannot exceed \texttt{CU\_DEVICE\_ATTRIBUTE\_MAXIMUM\_TEXTURE2D\_LINEAR\_PITCH}.

- flags must be set to zero.

The \texttt{CUDA\_TEXTURE\_DESC} struct is defined as

```c
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:

```c
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:

```c
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

```c
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

CUresult cuTexObjectDestroy (CUtexObject texObject)
Destroys a texture object.

Parameters
texObject
- Texture object to destroy

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
Destroys the texture object specified by texObject.

See also:
cuTexObjectCreate, cudaDestroyTextureObject
CUresult cuTexObjectGetResourceDesc
(CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc, CUtexObject
texObject)

Returns a texture object’s resource descriptor.

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

Description

Returns the resource descriptor for the texture object specified by texObject.

See also:

cuTexObjectCreate, cudaGetTextureObjectResourceDesc.

CUresult cuTexObjectGetResourceViewDesc
(CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC *pResViewDesc, CUtexObject texObject)

Returns a texture object’s resource view descriptor.

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
**Description**

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

**CUresult cuTexObjectGetTextureDesc**

*(CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC *pTexDesc, CUtexObject texObject)*

Returns a texture object’s texture descriptor.

**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

**Description**

Returns the texture descriptor for the texture object specified by `texObject`.

**See also:**

cuTexObjectCreate, cudaGetTextureObjectTextureDesc

### 6.26. 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.
CUresult cuSurfObjectCreate (CUsurfObject *pSurfObject, const CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc)

Creates a surface object.

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

Description

Creates a surface object and returns it in *pSurfObject*. *pResDesc* describes the data to perform surface load/stores on. `CUDARESOURCEDESC::resType` must be `CURESOURCETYPEARRAY` and `CUDARESOURCEDESC::res::array::hArray` must be set to a valid CUDA array handle. `CUDARESOURCEDESC::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

CUresult cuSurfObjectDestroy (CUsurfObject surfObject)

Destroys a surface object.

Parameters

**surfObject**
- Surface object to destroy
Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
Destroys the surface object specified by surfObject.

See also:
cuSurfObjectCreate, cudaDestroySurfaceObject

CUresult cuSurfObjectGetResourceDesc
(CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC *pResDesc, CUsurfObject surfObject)
Returns a surface object’s resource descriptor.

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

Description
Returns the resource descriptor for the surface object specified by surfObject.

See also:
cuSurfObjectCreate, cudaGetSurfaceObjectResourceDesc

6.27. Peer Context Memory Access

This section describes the direct peer context memory access functions of the low-level CUDA
driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuCtxDisablePeerAccess (CUcontext peerContext)

Disables direct access to memory allocations in a peer context and unregisters any registered allocations.

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.

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuDeviceCanAccessPeer, cuCtxEnablePeerAccess, cudaDeviceDisablePeerAccess

CUresult cuCtxEnablePeerAccess (CUcontext peerContext, unsigned int Flags)

Enables direct access to memory allocations in a peer context.

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_ALREADYEnabled, CUDA_ERROR_TOO_MANY_PEERS,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_UNSUPPORTED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description

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 CUnode of the current context cannot directly access memory from the
CUnode of peerContext.

Returns CUDA_ERROR_PEER_ACCESS_ALREADYEnabled 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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuDeviceCanAccessPeer, cuCtxDisablePeerAccess, cudaDeviceEnablePeerAccess
CUresult cuDeviceCanAccessPeer (int *canAccessPeer, CUdevice dev, CUdevice peerDev)
Queries if a device may directly access a peer device’s memory.

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

Description

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().

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

See also:
cuCtxEnablePeerAccess, cuCtxDisablePeerAccess, cudaDeviceCanAccessPeer

CUresult cuDeviceGetP2PAttribute (int *value, CUdevice_P2PAttribute attrib, CUdevice srcDevice, CUdevice dstDevice)
Queries attributes of the link between two devices.

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
CUDASUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDATERMINIZED_DEVICE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE

Description
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**: 1 if P2P Access is enable.
- **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_NATIVE_ATOMIC_SUPPORTED**: 1 if Atomic operations over
  the link are supported.
- **CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED**: 1 if cudaArray can be
  accessed over the link.

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.

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

See also:
cuCtxEnablePeerAccess, cuCtxDisablePeerAccess, cuDeviceCanAccessPeer,
cudaDeviceGetP2PAttribute

6.28. Graphics Interoperability

This section describes the graphics interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver
application programming interface.
CUresult cuGraphicsMapResources (unsigned int count, CUgraphicsResource *resources, CUstream hStream)

Map graphics resources for access by CUDA.

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

Description

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.

**Note:**
- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:
**cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedMipmappedArray**

(CUmipmappedArray *pMipmappedArray, CUgraphicsResource resource)

Get a mipmapped array through which to access a mapped graphics resource.

**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

**Description**

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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

CUresult cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer(CUdeviceptr *pDevPtr, size_t *pSize, CUgraphicsResource resource)

Get a device pointer through which to access a mapped graphics resource.

**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

**Description**

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.*

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

CUresult cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags
(CUgraphicsResource resource, unsigned int flags)

Set usage flags for mapping a graphics resource.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:
cuGraphicsMapResources, cudaGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

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.

**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

**Description**

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.

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

**See also:**
CUresult cuGraphicsUnmapResources (unsigned int count, CUgraphicsResource *resources, CUstream hStream)

Unmap graphics resources.

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

Description

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.

Note:

- This function uses standard default stream semantics.
- Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.

See also:

- cuGraphicsMapResources, cudaGraphicsUnmapResources
CUresult cuGraphicsUnregisterResource (CUgraphicsResource resource)
Unregisters a graphics resource for access by CUDA.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource, cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource,
cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource, cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer,
cuGraphicsGLRegisterImage, cudaGraphicsUnregisterResource

6.29. Driver Entry Point Access

This section describes the driver entry point access functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.
CUresult cuGetProcAddress (const char *symbol, void **pfn, int cudaVersion, cuuint64_t flags)

Returns the requested driver API function pointer.

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.

Returns

CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED,
CUDA_ERROR_NOT_FOUND

Description

Returns in **pfn the address of the CUDA driver function for the requested CUDA version
and flags.

The CUDA version is specified as \(1000 \times \text{major} + 10 \times \text{minor}\), 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.

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_ERROR_NOT_FOUND 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.

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.

**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.]

**See also:**
cudaGetDriverEntryPoint

### 6.30. Profiler Control [DEPRECATED]

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

```c
CUresult cuProfilerInitialize (const char *configFile, 
const char *outputFile, CUoutput_mode outputMode)
```

Initialize the profiling.

**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_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE, 
CUDA_ERROR_PROFILER_DISABLED
Description

Deprecated

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(); ... }

Note:

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

See also:

cuProfilerStart, cuProfilerStop, cudaProfilerInitialize

6.31. Profiler Control

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

CUresult cuProfilerStart (void)
Enable profiling.

Returns
CUresult, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description

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

See also:
cuProfilerInitialize, cuProfilerStop, cudaProfilerStart

CUresult cuProfilerStop (void)
Disable profiling.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuProfilerInitialize, cuProfilerStart, cudaProfilerStop

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.

OpenGL Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

enum CUGLDeviceList
CUDA devices corresponding to an OpenGL device
Values

CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_ALL = 0x01
- The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by the current OpenGL context

CU_GL_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME = 0x02
- The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by the current OpenGL context in its currently rendering frame

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

CUresult cuGLGetDevices (unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, CUGLDeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices associated with the current OpenGL context.

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

Description

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_NODEVICE.

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.

**CUresult cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer**

**(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)**

Registers an OpenGL buffer object.

**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.

**Description**

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.

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

See also:

CUresult cuGraphicsGLRegisterImage (CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, GLuint image, GLenum target, unsigned int Flags)

Register an OpenGL texture or renderbuffer object.

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.

Description
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 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 example, \{GL_R, GL_RG\} \times \{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\} \times \{8, 16, 16F, 32F, 8UI, 16UI, 32UI, 8I, 16I, 32I\}**

- **\{GL_LUMINANCE, GL_ALPHA, GL_LUMINANCE_ALPHA, GL_INTENSITY\} \times \{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

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

CUresult cuWGLGetDevice (CUdevice *pDevice, HGPUNV hGpu)

Gets the CUDA device associated with hGpu.

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

Description

Returns in *pDevice the CUDA device associated with a hGpu, if applicable.

Note:

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

See also:
cuGLMapBufferObject, cuGLRegisterBufferObject, cuGLUnmapBufferObject,
cuGLUnregisterBufferObject, cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync, cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags,
cudaWGLGetDevice

6.32.1. OpenGL Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

OpenGL Interoperability

This section describes deprecated OpenGL interoperability functionality.

e num CUGLmap_flags

Flags to map or unmap a resource

Values

CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00
CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_READ_ONLY = 0x01
CU_GL_MAP_RESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITE_DISCARD = 0x02
CUresult cuGLCtxCreate (CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int Flags, CUdevice device)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with OpenGL.

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

Description

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.

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

See also:
cuCtxCreate, cuGLInit, cuGLMapBufferObject, cuGLRegisterBufferObject,
cuGLUnmapBufferObject, cuGLUnregisterBufferObject, cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync,
cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync, cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags, cuWGLGetDevice

CUresult cuGLInit (void)
Initializes OpenGL interoperability.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT, CUDA_ERROR_UNKNOWN
Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuGLMapBufferObject, cuGLRegisterBufferObject, cuGLUnmapBufferObject, cuGLUnregisterBufferObject, cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync, cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync, cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags, cuWGLGetDevice

CUresult cuGLMapBufferObject (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer)
Maps an OpenGL buffer object.

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

Description

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

CUresult cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync (CUdeviceptr *dptr, size_t *size, GLuint buffer, CUstream hStream)
Maps an OpenGL buffer object.

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

Description

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.

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

CUresult cuGLRegisterBufferObject (GLuint buffer)
Registers an OpenGL buffer object.

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

Description

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.

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

See also:

cuGraphicsGLRegisterBuffer

CUresult cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags (GLuint buffer, unsigned int Flags)
Set the map flags for an OpenGL buffer object.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags
CUresult `cuGLUnmapBufferObject (GLuint buffer)`

Unmaps an OpenGL buffer object.

**Parameters**

- `buffer` - Buffer object to unmap

**Returns**

- `CUDA_SUCCESS`
- `CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED`
- `CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED`
- `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT`
- `CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_VALUE`

**Description**

*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.

**Note:**

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

**See also:**

- `cuGraphicsUnmapResources`

CUresult `cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync (GLuint buffer, CUstream hStream)`

Unmaps an OpenGL buffer object.

**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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuGraphicsUnmapResources

CUresult cuGLUnregisterBufferObject (GLuint buffer)
Unregister an OpenGL buffer object.

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

Description
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.
6.33. Director3D 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.

Direct3D 9 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

enum CUd3d9DeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D9 device

Values

CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_ALL = 0x01
  The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by a D3D9 device
CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME = 0x02
  The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by a D3D9 device in its currently rendering frame
CU_D3D9_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME = 0x03
  The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by a D3D9 device in the next frame

CUresult cuD3D9CtxCreate (CUcontext *pCtx, CUDevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3DDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 9.

Parameters

pCtx
  - Returned newly created CUDA context
pCudaDevice
  - Returned pointer to the device on which the context was created

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource
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

Description
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 pD3DDevice is not an IDirect3DDevice9Ex. In all other circumstances, this function is not necessary.

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

See also:
cuD3D9GetDevice, cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource

CUresult cuD3D9CtxCreateOnDevice (CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 9.

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

Description
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 pD3DDevice is not an IDirect3DDevice9Ex. In all other circumstances, this function is not necessary.

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

See also:
cuD3D9GetDevices, cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource
CUresult cuD3D9GetDevice (CUdevice *pCudaDevice, const char *pszAdapterName)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

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

Description

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.

**Note:**

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

See also:

cuD3D9CtxCreate, cudaD3D9GetDevice

CUresult cuD3D9GetDevices (unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, IDirect3DDevice9 *pD3D9Device, CUd3d9DeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 9 device.

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

**Description**  
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.

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

**See also:**  
cuD3D9CtxCreate, cudaD3D9GetDevices

**CUresult cuD3D9GetDirect3DDevice (IDirect3DDevice9 **ppD3DDevice)**  
Get the Direct3D 9 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

**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

Description

Returns in *ppD3DDevice the Direct3D device against which this CUDA context was created in cuD3D9CtxCreate()

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

See also:
cuD3D9GetDevice, cudaD3D9GetDirect3DDevice

CUresult cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource
(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource,
IDirect3DResource9 *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D 9 resource for access by CUDA.

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

Description

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
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.

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

See also:

6.33.1. Direct3D 9 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]
Direct3D 9 Interoperability
This section describes deprecated Direct3D 9 interoperability functionality.

enum CUd3d9map_flags
Flags to map or unmap a resource
Values

CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00
CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY = 0x01
CU_D3D9_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD = 0x02

enum CUd3d9register_flags

Flags to register a resource

Values

CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00
CU_D3D9_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY = 0x01

CUresult cuD3D9MapResources (unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)

Map Direct3D resources for access by CUDA.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsMapResources

CUresult cuD3D9RegisterResource (IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D resource for access by CUDA.

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

Description

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 render target 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.

---

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

See also:

cuGraphicsD3D9RegisterResource

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.

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

Description

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

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

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.

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

Description

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:
\[ y \times \text{pitch} + \text{bytes per pixel} \times x \]

For a 3D surface, the byte offset of the sample at position \(x, y, z\) from the base pointer of the surface is:

\[ z \times \text{slicePitch} + y \times \text{pitch} + \text{bytes per pixel} \times x \]

Both parameters \(\text{pPitch}\) and \(\text{pPitchSlice}\) are optional and may be set to NULL.

If \(\text{pResource}\) is not of type \(\text{IDirect3DBaseTexture9}\) or one of its sub-types or if \(\text{pResource}\) has not been registered for use with CUDA, then \(\text{cudaErrorInvalidResourceHandle}\) is returned. If \(\text{pResource}\) was not registered with usage flags \(\text{CU D3D9 REGISTER FLAGS NONE}\), then \(\text{CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE}\) is returned. If \(\text{pResource}\) is not mapped for access by CUDA then \(\text{CUDA_ERROR_NOT_MAPPED}\) is returned.

For usage requirements of \(\text{Face}\) and \(\text{Level}\) parameters, see \(\text{cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer}\).

**Note:**

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

See also:

\(\text{cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray}\)

\texttt{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.

**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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer

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.

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

**Description**

**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.

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

**See also:**
- cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer
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.

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

Description

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

See also:
cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

CUresult cuD3D9ResourceSetMapFlags (IDirect3DResource9 *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Set usage flags for mapping a Direct3D resource.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

CUresult cuD3D9UnmapResources (unsigned int count, IDirect3DResource9 **ppResource)
Unmaps Direct3D resources.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:

`cuGraphicsUnmapResources`

**CUresult cuD3D9UnregisterResource (IDirect3DResource9 *pResource)**

Unregister a Direct3D resource.

**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`

**Description**

**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.

---

**Note:**

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

See also:

`cuGraphicsUnregisterResource`

### 6.34. 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.
Direct3D 10 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

enum CUd3d10DeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D10 device

Values

CU_D3D10DEVICE_LIST_ALL = 0x01
  The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by a D3D10 device

CU_D3D10DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME = 0x02
  The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by a D3D10 device in its currently rendering frame

CU_D3D10DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME = 0x03
  The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by a D3D10 device in the next frame

CUresult cuD3D10GetDevice (CUdevice *pCudaDevice, IDXGIAdapter *pAdapter)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuD3D10GetDevices, cudaD3D10GetDevice
CUresult cuD3D10GetDevices (unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, ID3D10Device *pD3D10Device, CUd3d10DeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 10 device.

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`

Description

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`.

**Note:**

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

See also:
cuD3D10GetDevice, cudaD3D10GetDevices

Register a Direct3D 10 resource for access by CUDA.

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

Description

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.
Note:

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

See also:


6.34.1. Direct3D 10 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

Direct3D 10 Interoperability

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 10 interoperability functionality.

enum CUD3D10map_flags

Flags to map or unmap a resource

Values

CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00
CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_READONLY = 0x01
CU_D3D10_MAPRESOURCE_FLAGS_WRITEDISCARD = 0x02

enum CUD3D10register_flags

Flags to register a resource

Values

CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_NONE = 0x00
CU_D3D10_REGISTER_FLAGS_ARRAY = 0x01

CUresult cuD3D10CtxCreate (CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice)

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 10.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuD3D10GetDevice, cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource

CUresult cuD3D10CtxCreateOnDevice (CUcontext *pCtx,
unsigned int flags, ID3D10Device *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 10.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuD3D10GetDevices, cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource

CUresult cuD3D10GetDirect3DDevice (ID3D10Device **ppD3DDevice)
Get the Direct3D 10 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

Parameters
ppD3DDevice
- Returned Direct3D device corresponding to CUDA context

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description
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.

Note:
Map Direct3D resources for access by CUDA.

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`

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

`cuD3D10GetDevice`
cuGraphicsMapResources

CUresult cuD3D10RegisterResource (ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D resource for access by CUDA.

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

Description
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().
cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedSizeLL, 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 cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedArrayLL. 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.

---

**Note:**

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

---

See also:

cuGraphicsD3D10RegisterResource

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.

**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

Description

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().

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

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.

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

Description
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:

\[ y \times \text{pitch} + (\text{bytes per pixel}) \times x \]

For a 3D surface, the byte offset of the sample at position x, y, z from the base pointer of the
surface is:

\[ z \times \text{slicePitch} + y \times \text{pitch} + (\text{bytes per pixel}) \times x \]

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

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

See also:
cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray
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.

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

Description

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().

Note:

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

See also:
cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer
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.

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

Description

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().

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer
CUresult cuD3D10ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions (size_t *pWidth, size_t *pHeight, size_t *pDepth, ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int SubResource)

Get the dimensions of a registered surface.

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

Description

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[].
Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray

CUresult cuD3D10ResourceSetMapFlags (ID3D10Resource *pResource, unsigned int Flags)

Set usage flags for mapping a Direct3D resource.

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

Description

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.

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

See also:
cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags

CUresult cuD3D10UnmapResources (unsigned int count, ID3D10Resource **ppResources)
Unmap Direct3D resources.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:

cuGraphicsUnmapResources

CUresult cuD3D10UnregisterResource (ID3D10Resource *pResource)
Unregister a Direct3D resource.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource

6.35. 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.
Direct3D 11 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

enum CUd3d11DeviceList

CUDA devices corresponding to a D3D11 device

Values

CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_ALL = 0x01
  The CUDA devices for all GPUs used by a D3D11 device
CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_CURRENT_FRAME = 0x02
  The CUDA devices for the GPUs used by a D3D11 device in its currently rendering frame
CU_D3D11_DEVICE_LIST_NEXT_FRAME = 0x03
  The CUDA devices for the GPUs to be used by a D3D11 device in the next frame

CUresult cuD3D11GetDevice (CUdevice *pCudaDevice, IDXGIAdapter *pAdapter)

Gets the CUDA device corresponding to a display adapter.

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

Description

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.

Note:

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

See also:
CUDA Driver API

cuD3D11GetDevices, cudaD3D11GetDevice

CUresult cuD3D11GetDevices (unsigned int *pCudaDeviceCount, CUdevice *pCudaDevices, unsigned int cudaDeviceCount, ID3D11Device *pD3D11Device, CUd3d11DeviceList deviceList)

Gets the CUDA devices corresponding to a Direct3D 11 device.

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

Description

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.

Note:

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
CUresult cuGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource
(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, ID3D11Resource *pD3DResource, unsigned int Flags)
Register a Direct3D 11 resource for access by CUDA.

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

Description
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.
Note:

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

See also:

cuGraphicsUnregisterResource, cuGraphicsMapResources,
cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray, cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedPointer,
cudaGraphicsD3D11RegisterResource

6.35.1. Direct3D 11 Interoperability [DEPRECATED]

Direct3D 11 Interoperability

This section describes deprecated Direct3D 11 interoperability functionality.

`CUresult cuD3D11CtxCreate (CUcontext *pCtx, CUdevice *pCudaDevice, unsigned int Flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice)`

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 11.

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`

Description

`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.
CUresult cuD3D11CtxCreateOnDevice (CUcontext *pCtx, unsigned int flags, ID3D11Device *pD3DDevice, CUdevice cudaDevice)
Create a CUDA context for interoperability with Direct3D 11.

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

Description
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.

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

See also:


CUresult cuD3D11GetDirect3DDevice (ID3D11Device **ppD3DDevice)
Get the Direct3D 11 device against which the current CUDA context was created.

Parameters
ppD3DDevice
- Returned Direct3D device corresponding to CUDA context

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_DEINITIALIZED, CUDA_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT

Description
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.

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

See also:
cuD3D11GetDevice

6.36. VDPAU Interoperability
This section describes the VDPAU interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver
application programming interface.
CUresult cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, VdpOutputSurface vdpSurface, unsigned int flags)

Registers a VDPAU VdpOutputSurface object.

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.

Description

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.

Note:

Note that this function may also return error codes from previous, asynchronous launches.
See also:
cuCtxCreate, cuVDPAUCtxCreate, cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface,
cuGraphicsUnregisterResource, cuGraphicsResourceSetMapFlags,
cuGraphicsMapResources, cuGraphicsUnmapResources,
cuGraphicsSubResourceGetMappedArray, cuVDPAUGetDevice,
cudaGraphicsVDPAURegisterOutputSurface

CUresult cuGraphicsVDPAURegisterVideoSurface
(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, VdpVideoSurface vdpSurface, unsigned int flags)
 Registers a VDPAU VdpVideoSurface object.

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,

Description
 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. \( \text{mipLevel} \) must be 0.

**Note:**

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

See also:


```c
CUresult cuVDPAUCtxCreate (CUcontext *pCtx,
unsigned int flags, CUdevice device, VdpDevice vdpDevice,
vdpDevice, VdpGetProcAddress *vdpGetProcAddress)
```

Create a CUDA context for interoperability with VDPAU.

**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`

**Description**

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().

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

See also:

CUresult cuVDPAUGetDevice (CUdevice *pDevice, VdpDevice vdpDevice, VdpGetProcAddress *vdpGetProcAddress)

Gets the CUDA device associated with a VDPAU device.

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

Description
Returns in *pDevice the CUDA device associated with a vdpDevice, if applicable.

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

See also:
6.37. EGL Interoperability

This section describes the EGL interoperability functions of the low-level CUDA driver application programming interface.

CUresult cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame (CUeglStreamConnection *conn, CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, CUstream *pStream, unsigned int timeout)

Acquire an image frame from the EGLStream with CUDA as a consumer.

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`.

Description

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

CUresult cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect
(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream)
Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a consumer.

Parameters
conn
- Pointer to the returned connection handle
stream
- EGLStreamKHR handle

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT.

Description
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

CUresult cuEGLStreamConsumerConnectWithFlags
(CUeglStreamConnection *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream, unsigned int flags)
Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a consumer with given flags.

Parameters
conn
- Pointer to the returned connection handle
stream
  - EGLStreamKHR handle
deflags
  - Flags denote intended location - system or video.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT.

Description
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

CUresult cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect (CUeglStreamConnection *conn)
Disconnect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStream.

Parameters
conn
  - Connection to disconnect.

Returns
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT.

Description
Disconnect CUDA as a consumer to EGLStreamKHR.

See also:
cuEGLStreamConsumerConnect, cuEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect,cuEGLStreamConsumerAcquireFrame, cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame, cudaEGLStreamConsumerDisconnect
CUresult cuEGLStreamConsumerReleaseFrame
(CUEeglStreamConnection *conn, CUEgraphicsResource pCudaResource, CUSstream *pStream)
Releases the last frame acquired from the EGLStream.

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.

Description

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

CUresult cuEGLStreamProducerConnect
(CUEeglStreamConnection *conn, EGLStreamKHR stream, EGLLint width, EGLLint height)
Connect CUDA to EGLStream as a producer.

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.

**Description**
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

cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect (CUeglStreamConnection *conn)
Disconnected CUDA as a producer to EGLStream.

**Parameters**
**conn**
- Connection to disconnect.

**Returns**
CUDA_SUCCESS, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE, CUDA_ERROR_INVALID_CONTEXT.

**Description**
Disconnected CUDA as a producer to EGLStreamKHR.

**See also:**
cuEGLStreamProducerConnect, cuEGLStreamProducerDisconnect, cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame, cudaEGLStreamProducerDisconnect
CUresult cuEGLStreamProducerPresentFrame
(CUEglStreamConnection *conn, CUEglFrame eglframe, CUsream *pStream)

Present a CUDA eglFrame to the EGLStream with CUDA as a producer.

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.

Description
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:

```c
typedef struct CUEglFrame_st {
    union {
        CUAarray 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;
    CUAarray_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

CUresult cuEGLStreamProducerReturnFrame (CUeglStreamConnection *conn, CUeglFrame *eglframe, CUstream *pStream)
Return the CUDA eglFrame to the EGLStream released by the consumer.

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

Description
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

CUresult cuEventCreateFromEGLSync (CUevent *phEvent, EGLSyncKHR eglSync, unsigned int flags)
Creates an event from EGLSync object.

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

Description
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`

CUresult cuGraphicsEGLRegisterImage
(CUgraphicsResource *pCudaResource, EGLImageKHR image, unsigned int flags)

Registers an EGL image.

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.

Description
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 accessing 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:
CUresult cuGraphicsResourceGetMappedEglFrame (CUeglFrame *eglFrame, CUgraphicsResource resource, unsigned int index, unsigned int mipLevel)

Get an eglFrame through which to access a registered EGL graphics resource.

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

Description

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:

```c
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:
Chapter 7. Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

- CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1
- CUarrayMapInfo_v1
- CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2
- CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2
- CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1
- CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1
- CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1
- CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1
- CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1
- CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1
- CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS
- CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2
- CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1
- CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1
- CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1
- CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1
- CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1
- CUdevprop_v1
- CUeglFrame_v1
- CUexecAffinityParam_v1
- CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1
- CUipcEventHandle_v1
- CUipcMemHandle_v1
7.1. **CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1 Struct Reference**

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 `CUDEVICE_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.

```c
void *CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1::base_ptr
```

Starting address of the access policy window. CUDA driver may align it.

```c
CUaccessProperty CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1::hitProp
```

`CUaccessProperty` set for hit.

```c
float CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1::hitRatio
```

`hitRatio` specifies percentage of lines assigned `hitProp`, rest are assigned `missProp`.

```c
CUaccessProperty CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1::missProp
```

`CUaccessProperty` set for miss. Must be either NORMAL or STREAMING.

```c
size_t CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1::num_bytes
```

Size in bytes of the window policy. CUDA driver may restrict the maximum size and alignment.
7.2. **CUarrayMapInfo_v1 Struct Reference**

Specifies the CUDA array or CUDA mipmapped array memory mapping information

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::deviceBitMask**
  Device ordinal bit mask

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::extentDepth**
  Depth in elements

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::extentHeight**
  Height in elements

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::extentWidth**
  Width in elements

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::flags**
  flags for future use, must be zero now.

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::layer**
  For CUDA layered arrays must be a valid layer index. Otherwise, must be zero

- **unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::level**
  For CUDA mipmapped arrays must a valid mipmap level. For CUDA arrays must be zero

- **CUmemHandleType CUarrayMapInfo_v1::memHandleType**
  Memory handle type

- **CUmemOperationType CUarrayMapInfo_v1::memOperationType**
  Memory operation type
unsigned long long CUarrayMapInfo_v1::offset
Offset within mip tail
Offset within the memory

unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::offsetX
Starting X offset in elements

unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::offsetY
Starting Y offset in elements

unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::offsetZ
Starting Z offset in elements

unsigned int CUarrayMapInfo_v1::reserved
Reserved for future use, must be zero now.

CUresourcetype CUarrayMapInfo_v1::resourceType
Resource type

unsigned long long CUarrayMapInfo_v1::size
Extent in bytes

CUarraySparseSubresourceType
CUarrayMapInfo_v1::subresourceType
Sparse subresource type

7.3. CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2
Struct Reference

3D array descriptor
size_t CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Depth
Depth of 3D array

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Flags
Flags

CUarray_format
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Format
Array format

size_t CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Height
Height of 3D array

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2::NumChannels
Channels per array element

size_t CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Width
Width of 3D array

7.4. CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2 Struct Reference

Array descriptor

CUarray_format
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Format
Array format
size_t CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Height
Height of array

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2::NumChannels
Channels per array element

size_t CUDA_ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR_v2::Width
Width of array

7.5. CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1
Struct Reference
CUDA array memory requirements

size_t
CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1::alignment
alignment requirement

size_t
CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1::size
Total required memory size

7.6. CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1
Struct Reference
CUDA array sparse properties

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1::depth
Depth of sparse tile in elements
unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1::flags

Flags will either be zero or CU_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_SINGLE_MIPTAIL

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1::height

Height of sparse tile in elements

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1::miptailFirstLevel

First mip level at which the mip tail begins.

unsigned long long
CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1::miptailSize

Total size of the mip tail.

unsigned int
CUDA_ARRAY_SPARSE_PROPERTIES_v1::width

Width of sparse tile in elements

7.7. CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1

Struct Reference

Semaphore signal node parameters

CUexternalSemaphore

*CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::extSemArray

Array of external semaphore handles.
unsigned int
CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::numExtSems
Number of handles and parameters supplied in extSemArray and paramsArray.

const
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS
*CUDA_EXT_SEM_SIGNAL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::paramsArray
Array of external semaphore signal parameters.

7.8. CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Struct Reference
Semaphore wait node parameters

CUexternalSemaphore
*CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1::extSemArray
Array of external semaphore handles.

unsigned int
CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1::numExtSems
Number of handles and parameters supplied in extSemArray and paramsArray.

const
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS
*CUDA_EXT_SEM_WAIT_NODE_PARAMS_v1::paramsArray
Array of external semaphore wait parameters.
7.9. CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1::Struct Reference

External memory buffer descriptor

unsigned int
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1::flags

Flags reserved for future use. Must be zero.

unsigned long long
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1::offset

Offset into the memory object where the buffer’s base is

unsigned long long
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_DESC_v1::size

Size of the buffer

7.10. CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::Struct Reference

External memory handle descriptor

int
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::fd

File descriptor referencing the memory object. Valid when type is
CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD

unsigned int
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::flags

Flags must either be zero or CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_DEDICATED
void
*CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::handle
Valid NT handle. Must be NULL if 'name' is non-NULL.

const void
*CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::name
Name of a valid memory object. Must be NULL if 'handle' is non-NULL.

const void
*CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::nvSciBufObject
A handle representing an NvSciBuf Object. Valid when type is
CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCIBUF

unsigned long long
CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::size
Size of the memory allocation

CU_externalMemoryHandleType
CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::type
Type of the handle

CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::@12::@13
CU_DA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_DESC_v1::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` or `CU_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_RESOURCE_KMT` then `name` must be NULL.

### 7.11. CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1 Struct Reference

External memory mipmap descriptor

```c
struct CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR
CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1::arrayDesc
```

Format, dimension and type of base level of the mipmap chain

```c
unsigned int CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1::numLevels
```

Total number of levels in the mipmap chain

```c
unsigned long long CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1::offset
```

Offset into the memory object where the base level of the mipmap chain is.

### 7.12. CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1 Struct Reference

External semaphore handle descriptor

```c
int CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::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`
unsigned int
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::flags

Flags reserved for the future. Must be zero.

void
*CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::handle

Valid NT handle. Must be NULL if ‘name’ is non-NULL

const void
*CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::name

Name of a valid synchronization primitive. Must be NULL if ‘handle’ is non-NULL.

const void
*CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::nvSciSyncObj

Valid NvSciSyncObj. Must be non NULL

CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::type

Type of the handle

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC_v1::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.

### 7.13. CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1 Struct Reference

External semaphore signal parameters

```c
void *CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1::fence
```

Pointer to NvSciSyncFence. Valid if **CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType** is of type **CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC**.

```c
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1::fence
```

Parameters for fence objects

```c
unsigned int CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1::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.

```c
unsigned long long CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1::key
```

Value of key to release the mutex with
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1::value

Parameters for keyed mutex objects

unsigned long long
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS_v1::value

Value of fence to be signaled

7.14. CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1

Struct Reference

External semaphore wait parameters

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1::fence

Parameters for fence objects

unsigned int
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1::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.

unsigned long long
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1::key

Value of key to acquire the mutex with
Parameters for keyed mutex objects

CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1::keyedMutex

Pointer to NvSciSyncFence. Valid if CUexternalSemaphoreHandleType is of type CU_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_NVSCISYNC.

unsigned int
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1::timeoutMs

Timeout in milliseconds to wait to acquire the mutex

unsigned long long
CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS_v1::value

Value of fence to be waited on

7.15. CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1 Struct Reference

Host node parameters

CUhostFn CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1::fn

The function to call when the node executes

void *CUDA_HOST_NODE_PARAMS_v1::userData

Argument to pass to the function
7.16. CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
Struct Reference

GPU kernel node parameters

unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::blockDimX
X dimension of each thread block

unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::blockDimY
Y dimension of each thread block

unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::blockDimZ
Z dimension of each thread block

**CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::extra
Extra options

CUfunction CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::func
Kernel to launch

unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::gridDimX
Width of grid in blocks

unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::gridDimY
Height of grid in blocks
unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::gridDimZ
Depth of grid in blocks

**CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::kernelParams
Array of pointers to kernel parameters

unsigned int
CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1::sharedMemBytes
Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes

7.17. CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1 Struct
Reference

Kernel launch parameters

unsigned int
CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::blockDimX
X dimension of each thread block

unsigned int CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::blockDimY
Y dimension of each thread block

unsigned int CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::blockDimZ
Z dimension of each thread block

CUfunction CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::function
Kernel to launch
unsigned int CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::gridDimX
Width of grid in blocks

unsigned int CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::gridDimY
Height of grid in blocks

unsigned int CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::gridDimZ
Depth of grid in blocks

CUstream CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::hStream
Stream identifier

**CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::kernelParams
Array of pointers to kernel parameters

unsigned int CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1::sharedMemBytes
Dynamic shared-memory size per thread block in bytes

7.18. CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS
Struct Reference

Memory allocation node parameters

size_t CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS::accessDescCount
in: number of memory access descriptors. Must not exceed the number of GPUs.

const CUmemAccessDesc *CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS::accessDescs
in: array of memory access descriptors. Used to describe peer GPU access
size_t CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS::bytesize

in: size in bytes of the requested allocation

CUdeviceptr
CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS::dptr

out: address of the allocation returned by CUDA

struct CUmemPoolProps
CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS::poolProps

in: location where the allocation should reside [specified in location]. handleTypes must be
CU_MEM_HANDLE_TYPE_NONE. IPC is not supported.

7.19. CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2 Struct

Reference

2D memory copy parameters

CUarray CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstArray

Destination array reference

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstDevice

Destination device pointer

void *CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstHost

Destination host pointer

CUmemorytype
CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstMemoryType

Destination memory type [host, device, array]

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstPitch

Destination pitch [ignored when dst is array]
size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstXInBytes
Destination X in bytes

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::dstY
Destination Y

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::Height
Height of 2D memory copy

CUarray CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcArray
Source array reference

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcDevice
Source device pointer

const void *CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcHost
Source host pointer

CUmemorytype CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcMemoryType
Source memory type (host, device, array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcPitch
Source pitch (ignored when src is array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcXInBytes
Source X in bytes

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::srcY
Source Y
size_t CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2::WidthInBytes

Width of 2D memory copy in bytes

7.20. CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1 Struct Reference

3D memory cross-context copy parameters

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::Depth

Depth of 3D memory copy

CUarray CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstArray

Destination array reference

CUcontext CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstContext

Destination context (ignored with dstMemoryType is CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY)

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstDevice

Destination device pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstHeight

Destination height (ignored when dst is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

void *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstHost

Destination host pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstLOD

Destination LOD

CUmemorytype CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstMemoryType

Destination memory type (host, device, array)
size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstPitch

Destination pitch (ignored when dst is array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstXInBytes

Destination X in bytes

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstY

Destination Y

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::dstZ

Destination Z

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::Height

Height of 3D memory copy

CUarray CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcArray

Source array reference

CUcontext CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcContext

Source context (ignored with srcMemoryType is CU_MEMORYTYPE_ARRAY)

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcDevice

Source device pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcHeight

Source height (ignored when src is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

const void *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcHost

Source host pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcLOD

Source LOD
CUmemorytype
CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcMemoryType
Source memory type (host, device, array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcPitch
Source pitch (ignored when src is array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcXInBytes
Source X in bytes

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcY
Source Y

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::srcZ
Source Z

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1::WidthInBytes
Width of 3D memory copy in bytes

7.21. CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2 Struct
Reference

3D memory copy parameters

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::Depth
Depth of 3D memory copy

CUarray CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstArray
Destination array reference

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstDevice
Destination device pointer
size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstHeight
Destination height (ignored when dst is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

void *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstHost
Destination host pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstLOD
Destination LOD

CUmemorytype CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstMemoryType
Destination memory type (host, device, array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstPitch
Destination pitch (ignored when dst is array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstXInBytes
Destination X in bytes

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstY
Destination Y

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::dstZ
Destination Z

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::Height
Height of 3D memory copy

void *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::reserved0
Must be NULL
void *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::reserved1
Must be NULL

CUarray CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcArray
Source array reference

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcDevice
Source device pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcHeight
Source height (ignored when src is array; may be 0 if Depth==1)

const void *CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcHost
Source host pointer

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcLOD
Source LOD

CUmemorytype CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcMemoryType
Source memory type [host, device, array]

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcPitch
Source pitch (ignored when src is array)

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcXInBytes
Source X in bytes

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcY
Source Y
size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::srcZ
Source Z

size_t CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2::WidthInBytes
Width of 3D memory copy in bytes

7.22. CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1 Struct Reference

Memset node parameters

CUdeviceptr CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1::dst
Destination device pointer

unsigned int CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1::elementSize
Size of each element in bytes. Must be 1, 2, or 4.

size_t CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1::height
Number of rows

size_t CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1::pitch
Pitch of destination device pointer. Unused if height is 1

unsigned int CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1::value
Value to be set

size_t CUDA_MEMSET_NODE_PARAMS_v1::width
Width of the row in elements
7.23. CUDA_POINTER_ATTRIBUTE_P2P_TOKENS_v1 Struct Reference

GPU Direct v3 tokens

7.24. CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1 Struct Reference

CUDA Resource descriptor

CUdeviceptr CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::devPtr
Device pointer

unsigned int CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::flags
Flags (must be zero)

CUarray_format CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::format
Array format

CUarray CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::hArray
CUDA array

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::height
Height of the array in elements

CUmipmappedArray
CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::hMipmappedArray
CUDA mipmapped array
unsigned int 
CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::numChannels

Channels per array element

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::pitchInBytes

Pitch between two rows in bytes

CUresourcetype 
CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::resType

Resource type

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::sizeInBytes

Size in bytes

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC_v1::width

Width of the array in elements

7.25. CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1

Struct Reference

Resource view descriptor

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::depth

Depth of the resource view

unsigned int 
CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::firstLayer

First layer index
unsigned int
CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::firstMipmapLevel
First defined mipmap level

CUresourceViewFormat
CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::format
Resource view format

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::height
Height of the resource view

unsigned int
CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::lastLayer
Last layer index

unsigned int
CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::lastMipmapLevel
Last defined mipmap level

size_t CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC_v1::width
Width of the resource view

7.26. CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1 Struct
Reference

Texture descriptor

CUaddress_mode
CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::addressMode
Address modes
float CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::borderColor
Border Color

CUfilter_mode CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::filterMode
Filter mode

unsigned int CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::flags
Flags

unsigned int
CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::maxAnisotropy
Maximum anisotropy ratio

float
CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::maxMipmapLevelClamp
Mipmap maximum level clamp

float
CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::minMipmapLevelClamp
Mipmap minimum level clamp

CUfilter_mode
CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::mipmapFilterMode
Mipmap filter mode

float CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1::mipmapLevelBias
Mipmap level bias

7.27.  CUdevprop_v1 Struct Reference
Legacy device properties
int CUdevprop_v1::clockRate
Clock frequency in kilohertz

int CUdevprop_v1::maxGridSize
Maximum size of each dimension of a grid

int CUdevprop_v1::maxThreadsDim
Maximum size of each dimension of a block

int CUdevprop_v1::maxThreadsPerBlock
Maximum number of threads per block

int CUdevprop_v1::memPitch
Maximum pitch in bytes allowed by memory copies

int CUdevprop_v1::regsPerBlock
32-bit registers available per block

int CUdevprop_v1::sharedMemPerBlock
Shared memory available per block in bytes

int CUdevprop_v1::SIMDWidth
Warp size in threads

int CUdevprop_v1::textureAlign
Alignment requirement for textures

int CUdevprop_v1::totalConstantMemory
Constant memory available on device in bytes
7.28. **CUeglFrame_v1 Struct Reference**

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.

- **CUarray_format CUeglFrame_v1::cuFormat**  
  CUDA Array Format

- **unsigned int CUeglFrame_v1::depth**  
  Depth of first plane

- **CUeglColorFormat CUeglFrame_v1::eglColorFormat**  
  CUDA EGL Color Format

- **CUeglFrameType CUeglFrame_v1::frameType**  
  Array or Pitch

- **unsigned int CUeglFrame_v1::height**  
  Height of first plane

- **unsigned int CUeglFrame_v1::numChannels**  
  Number of channels for the plane

- **CUarray CUeglFrame_v1::pArray**  
  Array of CUarray corresponding to each plane

- **unsigned int CUeglFrame_v1::pitch**  
  Pitch of first plane

- **unsigned int CUeglFrame_v1::planeCount**  
  Number of planes
void *CUeglFrame_v1::pPitch
Array of Pointers corresponding to each plane

unsigned int CUeglFrame_v1::width
Width of first plane

7.29. CUexecAffinityParam_v1 Struct
Reference

Execution Affinity Parameters

7.30. CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1 Struct
Reference

Value for CU_EXEC_AFFINITY_TYPE_SM_COUNT

unsigned int CUexecAffinitySmCount_v1::val
The number of SMs the context is limited to use.

7.31. CUipcEventHandle_v1 Struct
Reference

CUDA IPC event handle

7.32. CUipcMemHandle_v1 Struct
Reference

CUDA IPC mem handle
7.33. **CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1 Union Reference**

Graph kernel node attributes union, used with cuKernelNodeSetAttribute/cuKernelNodeGetAttribute

```c
struct CUaccessPolicyWindow
CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1::accessPolicyWindow
```

Attribute CUaccessPolicyWindow.

```c
int CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1::cooperative
```

Nonzero indicates a cooperative kernel (see `cuLaunchCooperativeKernel`).

```c
int CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1::priority
```

Execution priority of the kernel.

---

7.34. **CUmemAccessDesc_v1 Struct Reference**

Memory access descriptor

```c
CUmemAccess_flags CUmemAccessDesc_v1::flags
```

CUmemProt accessibility flags to set on the request

```c
struct CUmemLocation
CUmemAccessDesc_v1::location
```

Location on which the request is to change it’s accessibility
7.35. CUmemAllocationProp_v1 Struct Reference

Specifies the allocation properties for a allocation.

**unsigned char**

CUmemAllocationProp_v1::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.

**struct CUmemLocation**

CUmemAllocationProp_v1::location

Location of allocation

**CUmemAllocationHandleType**

CUmemAllocationProp_v1::requestedHandleTypes

requested [CUmemAllocationHandleType](#)

**CUmemAllocationType**

CUmemAllocationProp_v1::type

Allocation type

**unsigned short** CUmemAllocationProp_v1::usage

Bitmask indicating intended usage for this allocation
void
*CUmemAllocationProp_v1::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.

7.36. CUmemLocation_v1 Struct Reference

Specifies a memory location.

int CUmemLocation_v1::id

identifier for a given this location’s CUmemLocationType.

CUmemLocationType CUmemLocation_v1::type

Specifies the location type, which modifies the meaning of id.

7.37. CUmemPoolProps_v1 Struct Reference

Specifies the properties of allocations made from the pool.

CUmemAllocationType
CUmemPoolProps_v1::allocType

Allocation type. Currently must be specified as CU_MEM_ALLOCATION_TYPE_PINNED

CUmemAllocationHandleType
CUmemPoolProps_v1::handleTypes

Handle types that will be supported by allocations from the pool.
struct CUmemLocation
CUmemPoolProps_v1::location

Location where allocations should reside.

unsigned char CUmemPoolProps_v1::reserved

reserved for future use, must be 0

void *CUmemPoolProps_v1::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.

7.38. CUmemPoolPtrExportData_v1 Struct
Reference

Opaque data for exporting a pool allocation

7.39. CUstreamAttrValue_v1 Union
Reference

Stream attributes union, used with cuStreamSetAttribute/cuStreamGetAttribute

struct CUaccessPolicyWindow
CUstreamAttrValue_v1::accessPolicyWindow

Attribute CUaccessPolicyWindow.

CUSynchronizationPolicy
CUstreamAttrValue_v1::syncPolicy

Value for CU_STREAM_ATTRIBUTE_SYNCHRONIZATION_POLICY.
7.40. **CUstreamBatchMemOpParams_v1**

Union Reference

Per-operation parameters for `cuStreamBatchMemOp`
Chapter 8. Data Fields

Here is a list of all documented struct and union fields with links to the struct/union documentation for each field:

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  CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS
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  CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS
accessPolicyWindow
  CUstreamAttrValue_v1
  CUkernelNodeAttrValue_v1
addressMode
  CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC_v1
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  CUDA_ARRAY_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_v1
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  CUmempPoolProps_v1
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  CUDA_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_MIPMAPPED_ARRAY_DESC_v1

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  CUaccessPolicyWindow_v1
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  CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
  CUDA_LAUNCH_PARAMS_v1
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  CUDA_KERNEL_NODE_PARAMS_v1
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   CUDA_MEM_ALLOC_NODE_PARAMS

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   CUAarrayMapInfo_v1
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  CUAarrayMapInfo_v1
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  CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_DESC v1

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  CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_PARAMS v1
  CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS v1

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  CUDA_TEXTURE_DESC v1

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  CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC v1

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  CUDA_RESOURCE_VIEW_DESC v1

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  CUDA_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_PARAMS v1
  CUmemAccessDesc v1
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  CUDA_ARRAY3D_DESCRIPTOR v2

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  CUDA_RESOURCE_DESC v1
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- CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1

**srcPitch**
- CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2

**srcXInBytes**
- CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_v2

**srcY**
- CUDA_MEMCPY2D_v2
- CUDA_MEMCPY3D_PEER_v1
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Chapter 9. Deprecated List

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

**Global 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.

**Global CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_ACCESS_ACCESS_SUPPORTED**
use CU_DEVICE_P2P_ATTRIBUTE_CUDA_ARRAY_ACCESS_SUPPORTED instead

**Global CU_JIT_NEW_SM3X_OPT**
This jit option is deprecated and should not be used.

**Global 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.

**Global 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.

**Global 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.
Global 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().

Global cuDeviceComputeCapability

Global cuDeviceGetProperties

Global cuCtxAttach

Global cuCtxDetach

Global cuLaunchCooperativeKernelMultiDevice
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 11.3.

Global cuFuncSetBlockShape

Global cuFuncSetSharedSize

Global cuLaunch

Global cuLaunchGrid

Global cuLaunchGridAsync

Global cuParamSetf

Global cuParamSeti
Global cuParamSetSize

Global cuParamSetTexRef

Global cuParamSetv

Global cuTexRefCreate

Global cuTexRefDestroy

Global cuTexRefGetAddress

Global cuTexRefGetAddressMode

Global cuTexRefGetArray

Global cuTexRefGetBorderColor

Global cuTexRefGetFilterMode

Global cuTexRefGetFlags

Global cuTexRefGetFormat

Global cuTexRefGetMaxAnisotropy
Global cuTexRefGetMipmapFilterMode

Global cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelBias

Global cuTexRefGetMipmapLevelClamp

Global cuTexRefGetMipmappedArray

Global cuTexRefSetAddress

Global cuTexRefSetAddress2D

Global cuTexRefSetAddressMode

Global cuTexRefSetArray

Global cuTexRefSetBorderColor

Global cuTexRefSetFilterMode

Global cuTexRefSetFlags

Global cuTexRefSetFormat

Global cuTexRefSetMaxAnisotropy

Global cuTexRefSetMipmapFilterMode
Global `cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelBias`

Global `cuTexRefSetMipmapLevelClamp`

Global `cuTexRefSetMipmappedArray`

Global `cuSurfRefGetArray`

Global `cuSurfRefSetArray`

Global `cuProfilerInitialize`

Global `cuGLCtxCreate`
   This function is deprecated as of Cuda 5.0.

Global `cuGLInit`
   This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global `cuGLMapBufferObject`
   This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global `cuGLMapBufferObjectAsync`
   This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global `cuGLRegisterBufferObject`
   This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global `cuGLSetBufferObjectMapFlags`
   This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.
Global cuGLUnmapBufferObject
This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global cuGLUnmapBufferObjectAsync
This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global cuGLUnregisterBufferObject
This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global cuD3D9MapResources
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9RegisterResource
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedArray
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPitch
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedPointer
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9ResourceGetMappedSize
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.
Global cuD3D9ResourceSetMapFlags
This function is deprecated as of Cuda 3.0.

Global cuD3D9UnmapResources
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D9UnregisterResource
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10CtxCreate
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Global cuD3D10CtxCreateOnDevice
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Global cuD3D10GetDirect3DDevice
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Global cuD3D10MapResources
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10RegisterResource
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedArray
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPitch
This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.
Global cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedPointer
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10ResourceGetMappedSize
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10ResourceGetSurfaceDimensions
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10ResourceSetMapFlags
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10UnmapResources
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D10UnregisterResource
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 3.0.

Global cuD3D11CtxCreate
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Global cuD3D11CtxCreateOnDevice
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.

Global cuD3D11GetDirect3DDevice
   This function is deprecated as of CUDA 5.0.
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